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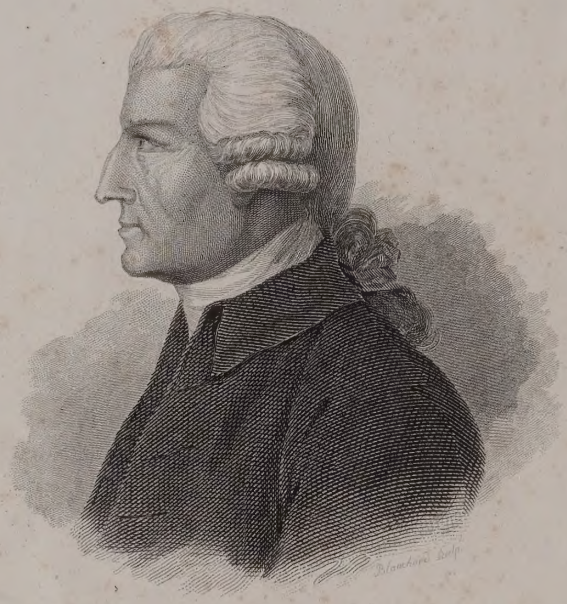
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J. HOWARD.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE PRINCIPAL

LAZARETTOS

IN

EUROPE &c.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE PRINCIPAL
LAZARETTOS
IN
EUROPE;
WITH VARIOUS PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE
PLAGUE:
TOGETHER WITH *FURTHER* OBSERVATIONS ON SOME
FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS;
AND ADDITIONAL REMARKS
ON THE *PRESENT STATE* OF THOSE IN
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

"*O let the ſorrowful ſighing of the* PRISONERS *come before thee.*"

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I take the liberty of ſuggeſting, that if I ſhould be ſpared to finiſh another foreign journey, which I have in view, I propoſe then to publiſh an Appendix to this work; which I here mention, as ſome Gentlemen may chooſe to bind them up together.

INTRODUCTION.

IN my lateſt tours, I had with pain obſerved, that notwithſtanding the regulations which had been made in our own country, and elſewhere, for preſerving health in priſons and hoſpitals, yet ~~that~~ infectious diſeaſes continued occaſionally to ariſe and ſpread in them. I had alſo been led, by the view of ſeveral lazarettos in my travels, to conſider how much all trading nations are expoſed to that dreadful ſcourge of mankind which thoſe ſtructures are intended to prevent, and to reflect how very rude and imperfect our own police was with reſpect to this object. It likewiſe ſtruck me, that eſtabliſhments, effectual for the prevention of the moſt infectious of all diſeaſes, muſt afford many uſeful hints for guarding againſt the propagation of contagious diſtempers in general. Theſe various conſiderations induced me, in the laſt edition of *The State of the Priſons &c.* to expreſs a wiſh, "that ſome future traveller would give us plans of the lazarettos at Leghorn, Ancona and other places." At length I determined to procure theſe plans, and acquire all the neceſſary information reſpecting them, myſelf: and towards the end of the year 1785, I went abroad for the purpoſe of viſiting the principal lazarettos in France and Italy. To the phyſicians employed in them, I propoſed a ſet of queries reſpecting the nature and prevention of the plague; but their anſwers not affording ſatisfactory inſtruction, I proceeded to Smyrna and Conſtantinople. For, although the ſubjects of the Turkiſh empire be little enlightened by the modern improvements in arts and ſciences, I conceived that from their intimate acquaintance with the diſeaſe in queſtion, and from the great difference between their cuſtoms and manners, and ours, ſome practices might be found among them, and ſome information gained, not unworthy the notice of more poliſhed nations. I alſo pleaſed myſelf with the idea, not only of learning, but of being able to communicate ſomewhat to the inhabitants of theſe diſtant regions, if they ſhould have curioſity enough to inquire, and liberality to adopt the methods of treating and of preventing contagious diſeaſes which had been found moſt ſucceſsful among ourſelves.

Such were my views. That merciful Providence which had hitherto preſerved me, was pleaſed to extend its protection to me in this journey alſo.

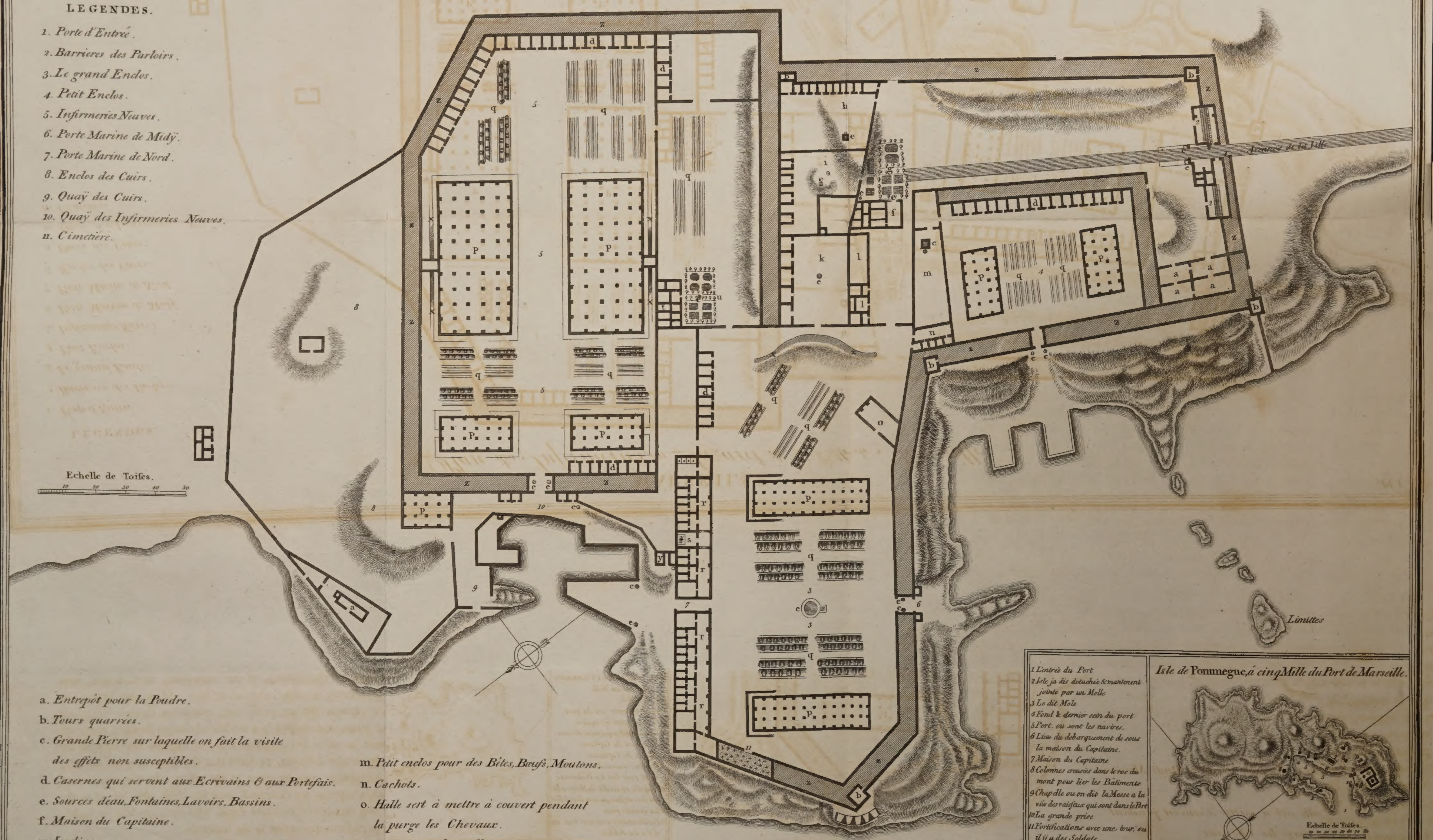
One conſequence of my inquiries has been a full conviction of the importance, to this country, of properly-conſtituted lazarettos; and this, too, for commercial reaſons, of which, I confeſs, I had before no idea. The circumſtances from which I drew this concluſion will be found in their proper places in the narrative; for I ſhall in this publication, as I did in my former ones, confine myſelf chiefly to the narration of facts. What attention theſe facts deſerve, and what meaſures it may be adviſeable to adopt in conſequence of them, I leave to the determination of the proper judges.

Upon my return from the Levant, I was ſolicitous to know what improvements had been made in our priſons during my abſence, and how far the numerous abuſes and defects which I had laid before the public had been redreſſed. Therefore, after viſiting the London priſons and the Hulks, I went to Ireland, and, returning by way of Scotland, travelled over a great part of England.

It is not my intention to tranſcribe my whole journal, and minutely relate all I ſaw. When I firſt printed my review of priſons, a particular and explicit account ſeemed neceſſary, on a ſubject ſo new to the public, and where ſo many things wanted alteration. Many changes for the better have been made, and are ſtill making, of which I ſhall gladly give the reader an account; and it will be my duty alſo to note what I have found ſtill needing reformation. Of theſe two parts of my buſineſs, I beg it may be believed, that with reluctance I cenſure, but commend with pleaſure.

MARSEILLE.

Plan des Infirmeries, ou Lazaret de la Ville de Marseille.



LEGENDES.

1. *Porte d'Entreé.*
2. *Barrieres des Parloirs.*
3. *Le grand Enclos.*
4. *Petit Enclos.*
5. *Infirmeries Neuves.*
6. *Porte Marine de Midy.*
7. *Porte Marine de Nord.*
8. *Enclos des Cuirs.*
9. *Quaÿ des Cuirs.*
10. *Quaÿ des Infirmeries Neuves.*
11. *Cimetiere.*

a. *Entrepôt pour la Poudre.*
b. *Tours quarrées.*
c. *Grande Pierre sur laquelle on fait la visite des effets non susceptibles.*
d. *Casernes qui servent aux Ecrivains & aux Portefais.*
e. *Sources d'eau, Fontaines, Lavoirs, Bassins.*
f. *Maison du Capitaine.*
g. *Jardins.*
h. *Enclos pour traiter les Malades attaqués de peste.*
i. *Enclos pour les Convalecens.*
k. *Troiseme Enclos pour les Besoins.*
l. *Belveder sert á loger les Paſsagers distingués venus avec Patente Brute.*
m. *Petit enclos pour des Bêtes, Bœufs, Moutons.*
n. *Cachots.*
o. *Halle sert à mettre à couvert pendant la purge les Chevaux.*
p. *Halles sous lesquelles on meten purge les Marchandises.*
q. *Banquettes de pierre de taille élevées d'unpied environ Sur lesquelles on range les Balles de Cotton en laine.*
r. *Galerie, ou Grand Corps de Batiment pour loger les Paſsagers de Patente nette.*
s. *Chapelle.*
t. *Maison du Lieutenant.*
u. *Jardin.*
x. *Rampes pour Monter.*
y. *Entrepôt pour les Malades jusqu' à la visite.*
z. *Double Enceinte de Murialles á six toises l'autre.*

Isle de Pommegue, *á cinq Mille du Port de Marseille.*

1 *L'entrée du Port*
2 *Isle ja dis detachée & maintenant jointe par un Molle*
3 *Le dit Mole*
4 *Fond & dernier sein du port*
5 *Port, ou sont les navires.*
6 *Lieu du debarquement de sous la maison du Capitaine.*
7 *Maison du Capitaine*
8 *Colonnes creusées dans le roc du mont pour lier les Bâtiments*
9 *Chapelle ou on dit la Messe a la vüe des vaiſseaux qui sont dans le Port*
10 *La grande prise*
11 *Fortifications avec une tour, ou il ÿ a des Soldats*

J. Baſire Sc.

LAZARETTOS.

SECTION I.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

PRINCIPAL LAZARETTOS IN *EUROPE.*

MARSEILLES HEALTH-OFFICE.

THE firſt Lazaretto I viſited was at MARSEILLES. The Health-office, *Le Bureau de Santé,* is in the city at the end of the port. It has an outer room and two council chambers. In the outer room, the depoſitions of captains of ſhips are taken, who come in their boats to an iron grate. At two feet diſtance there is an iron lattice with a door, which is opened only by the ſervants of the intendants, or directors, who are here in waiting, in a blue livery trimmed with white lace. Here alſo letters, or orders for ſupplies, from the captains who are performing quarantine in their ſhips, are received with a pair of iron tongs, and dipped in a bucket of vinegar ſtanding ready for that purpoſe. Over the book in which the depoſitions of the captains are inſerted for public view, there is hung up an advertiſement, to deſire that the leaves may not be torn, and if they be torn, that information may be given to the office. In this room were hung up alſo orders, that when captains are examined, none but thoſe who belong to the office ſhall be preſent; and that captains of merchant-ſhips, who have no bills of health, ſhall be obliged themſelves to perform quarantine in the lazaretto.

In the firſt of the two council chambers, there were hung up a *plan of the lazaretto,* and the picture of a perſon dying of the plague; alſo the names of the directors, and the weeks of their attendance. Two or more of them are preſent every day to take the depoſitions of the captains as they arrive, to fix the guards and porters, and for the other buſineſs of this extenſive lazaretto.

LAZARETTO.

The *lazaretto* is on an elevated rock near the city, at the end of the bay, fronting the ſouth-weſt, and commands the entrance of the harbour. It is very ſpacious, and its

Marseilles Lazaretto.

ſituation renders it very commodious for the great trade which the French carry on in the Levant. Among other apartments for paſſengers, there are twenty-four large rooms, of which ſome are above ſtairs, and open into a ſpacious gallery encloſed by lattice. In theſe rooms are cloſets for beds, which the paſſengers and guards are required to bring with them. The guards are ſent by the Health-office, and their number is regulated by the number of paſſengers of each ſhip who perform quarantine. A number of paſſengers not exceeding three, are allowed one guard, the expenſe of whom (namely twenty *ſous per* day and his victuals) they are obliged to bear. A paſſenger, therefore, who has no companion, has no aſſiſtance in bearing this expenſe. To four, five, or ſix paſſengers, two guards are aſſigned; and to ſeven, three guards. Theſe guards perform the offices of ſervants; and will cook for paſſengers, if they do not chooſe to have their victuals from the tavern.

Within the lazaretto, is the governor's houſe; and a chapel, in which divine ſervice is regularly performed; as alſo a tavern, from which perſons under quarantine may have their dinners and ſuppers ſent them, and which has likewiſe the excluſive privilege of ſupplying them with wine. Two days before the quarantine is finiſhed, the bills are ſent in, which being paid to the caſhier, they receive a clean patent.*

The quarantine of paſſengers who come with a foul bill, or in one of the two firſt ſhips from the ſame place with a clean bill, is thirty-one days, including the day they go out. If any account arrive of the plague having broke out in the place from which they came with a clean bill, after they left it, they are allowed no advantage from their clean bill; for, in this caſe, they muſt be confined fifteen days, and alſo fumigated† before they come down ſtairs, and are permitted to go to the *parloirs*. In caſe any of the company to which they belong die, their quarantine recommences.

Parloirs.

The *parloirs* are long galleries with ſeats in them, ſituated between the gates, and ſeparated by wooden baluſtrades and wire lattice, beyond which there are other baluſtrades, diſtant about ten feet, at which the perſons in quarantine may ſee and converſe with ſuch friends as may chooſe to viſit them. The wires are intended to prevent any thing from being handed to them, or from them. And that nothing may be thrown over, and no eſcapes be made, there is a double wall round the lazaretto.

At the gate there is a bell to call any perſon in this encloſure; and by the number and other modifications of the ſtrokes, every individual knows when he is called.

The ſhips are moored at the iſle of Pomeque, where a governor reſides, and other officers to keep the crews of ſhips in order, and prevent them from having any

---

* If bills are overcharged, there are magiſtrates in the city who ſhould examine and tax them: but theſe magiſtrates do not always diſcharge their duty. The chaplain of the Dutch conſul at *Smyrna* applied to them, as many others have done, without obtaining redreſs.

† The fumigation is three times repeated, at the expenſe of nine *livres*, and by many is thought unneceſſary. It was not uſed in the lazarettos at *Venice*.

communication.

Marseilles Lazaretto.

communication.[*] From thence, goods are conveyed to the lazaretto in large boats kept for that purpoſe. Cottons with a foul bill muſt remain on deck ſix days; and the next ſix days, the firſt bales muſt remain on the bridge in the lazaretto, before any others can be received by the porters;[†] after this, the cargo of that ſhip is brought in. But if the ſhip have a clean bill, it is unloaded much quicker, and ſubject only to twenty days quarantine: unleſs it be one of the two firſt ſhips, or there have been an account that the plague had broke out after it had ſailed from the port where it was loaded, in which caſe, it is obliged to perform quarantine as before ſaid of paſſengers. And if the plague be in other cities of the Levant, five days are added to the twenty days of the quarantine: this the French call *pied de mouche*. The bales of cotton are expoſed to the open air; and every ten days, a ſeam of the bags is opened. Precious goods are placed in warehouſes with open baluſtrades for the air to paſs freely.[‡]

Genoa Lazaretto.

At Genoa, the *lazaretto* is ſituated on the ſea ſhore, near the city, and detached from other buildings. The plan is regular; the centre-row equally dividing the areas, which are three hundred and ten feet by twenty-five. In the middle of one of the areas there is a little chapel, which has three ſides open, that the elevation of the hoſt may be ſeen in the oppoſite rooms.

At the entrance there is a guard-room for ten ſoldiers, and a ſpacious bake-houſe. Towards the areas are many vaulted rooms for paſſengers, which open into a corridor, where there are doors to ſeparate the paſſengers of different ſhips. Theſe rooms are

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[*] Sometimes the governor is obliged to ſend ſome of the French ſailors to the priſon in the lazaretto, becauſe, having no pay during their quarantine, they are often quarrelſome.

[†] The porters are, in like manner with the guards, ſent by the office, as ſhips arrive. Their number is proportioned to the cargo; and four are allowed to a common ſhip.

[‡] The French in every ſhip have a ſecretary, who always performs his quarantine on ſhore, and ſees that none of the effects of different perſons are *mixed* or *embezzled* by the porters. He ſometimes acts as doctor, and is otherwiſe uſeful on board. Such a ſecretary I alſo found in a *Trieſte* ſhip.

The admiſſion of perſons to viſit the lazaretto at *Marſeilles* is *ſtrictly* prohibited: but I have the pleaſure of giving the firſt engraved plan of it. See *plate* I. The ſcale is of French feet. And as I ſhall have occaſion in other plans to mention the feet of different countries, I here give their proportions.

If the *French* foot be divided into 1440 equal parts;

The *foot*	*in* England	*is*	1351	of *thoſe* parts.
	at Amſterdam		1258	
	Bern		1300	
	Florence		2440.95	
	in Greece		1360	
	at Rome		1306	
	in Spain		1240	
	at Venice		1540	
	Vienna		1401.3	

Genoa Lazaretto.

fifteen feet and ſeven inches, by fourteen feet, three inches, and eleven feet and a half high. The corridor is ten feet and nine inches wide, and is ſeparated from the areas by high wooden paliſades. Above ſtairs there are thirty-ſix rooms in front, beſides twelve belonging to the prior or governor. On one ſide there are eleven, and on the other, ten rooms. All the rooms are nearly ſimilar in length and breadth, about ſixteen feet, nine inches, by fourteen feet, nine, and eleven feet, ſix inches high; with two oppoſite windows, about four feet by three, and ſix feet above the floor. The windows of all the rooms are too ſmall. The floors are brick, and the roofs vaulted. Each room has in one corner, a chimney, and in another, a ſewer ſhut in like a cloſet. Theſe rooms open into a corridor eleven feet wide, which has ſpacious windows towards the areas, and doors which can ſhut up three or four rooms according to the number of paſſengers from each ſhip. All the windows have iron bars and ſhutters, but none are glazed. Adjoining to the back of the governor's apartments is a neat and convenient chapel. When a conſiderable number are confined by ſickneſs, the chaplain reſides in the governor's apartments; and then the phyſician and ſurgeon are alſo obliged to reſide in their rooms, at the corner of one of the areas.

On the ſecond floor there are ranges of warehouſes. Theſe are too narrow, being only ſixteen feet and a half wide; and the windows are too ſmall, being, on one ſide, only two feet ſquare; and on the other, three feet, by two feet, nine inches. The floors are of ſtone; but ſuch floors are improper; white bricks, well burnt, being beſt for goods, becauſe leſs apt to become damp. To theſe warehouſes there are ſpacious brick aſcents on the outſide, on which bales of cotton are opened and aired. The doors are ſingle; but large folding doors would have been better; and there ſhould have been a ſmall partition in each of the warehouſes, that the porters might paſs with leſs danger of infection. The ſtaircaſes in the inſide leading to theſe warehouſes, and to thoſe on the firſt floor, are likewiſe too narrow, being only three feet and a half wide.

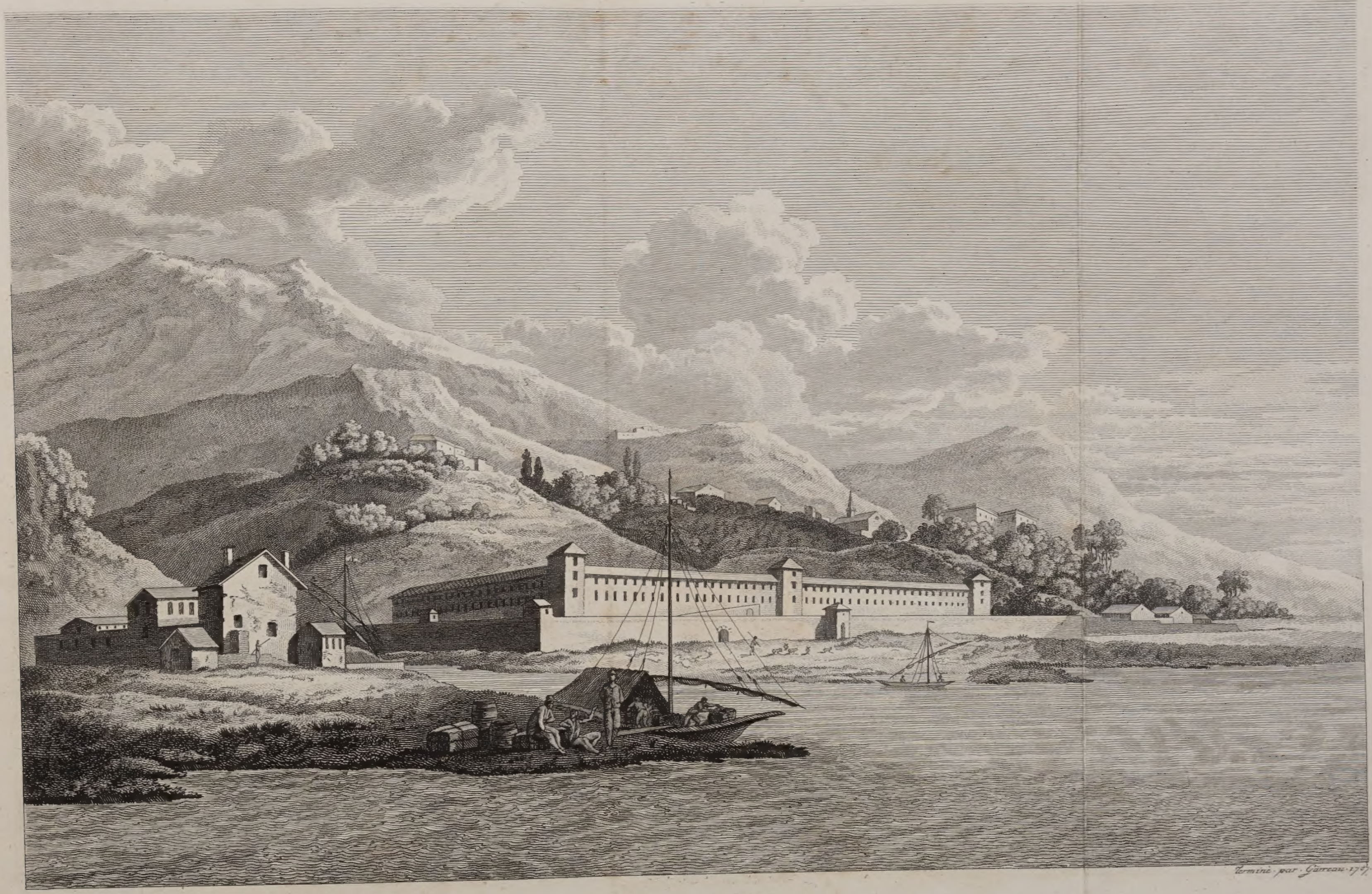
In the centre, behind the chapel, there are two ſpacious rooms, one hundred and twenty-five feet by twenty-five. The aſcent for bales is good, being ten feet wide; but the door way is only four feet wide. Theſe would make good rooms for the ſick; being freſh and airy, and having each twenty windows, with ſhutters to them, and without glaſs.

There are in the front three towers, or elevated rooms. That in the middle is called the governor's, becauſe it adjoins to his apartments. From the windows he has a full view of both the areas and corridors. But this lazaretto derives a peculiar advantage from a fine ſpring of water which comes from the mountains, and contributes much to its ſalutarineſs. The channel is full ſix feet wide at its entrance into the area, and this renders it very convenient for waſhing linen. Being alſo properly conducted through all the ſewers, it prevents the rooms from being offenſive.

There are three priſon-rooms, intended for riotous ſailors who may be ſent from the quarantine ſhips, and for the guards and porters, ſhould they happen to be diſorderly, or

GENOA.

Pl 3



Termine · par · Garreau · 1797.

Sea View of the Lazaretto.

Genoa.

or guilty of embezzlement. The chief puniſhment is ſolitary confinement; and theſe rooms are not ill ſuited to this purpoſe.[*] See *plates* II. III.[†]

Spezia Lazaretto.

Another *lazaretto*, belonging to the Genoeſe, is ſituated on a riſing ground at Varignano, near the gulf or noble port of Spezia. Here ſhips ride ſafe in fourteen feet of water, and have every convenience for landing their cargoes. Having been minute in my account of the lazaretto at Genoa, I will give no deſcription of this. The plan and views of it will give ſufficient information concerning it.[‡] See *plates* IV. V. VI.

Leghorn Lazarettos.

At Leghorn there are three *lazarettos*. One of them is new. I was there in 1778, and ſaw forty-ſeven ſlaves employed in building it.[‖] Ships which have the plague on board are now received here, and not chaſed away or burnt, as is practiſed in too many places. The greateſt attention is given both to the health and convenience of the paſſengers, and the merchandiſe is kept in the exacteſt order. This lazaretto is called *San Leopoldo*, in compliment to the preſent Grand Duke; and at the upper end of one of the courts is placed his ſtatue. The repeated viſits I have paid to his priſons, hoſpitals, &c. have given me the fulleſt conviction that he is the true father and friend of his country.

The very worthy governor of the city, *Federigo Barbolani*, did me the favour to accompany me to this new lazaretto, and to that of San Rocco. He alſo favoured me with the plans of the three lazarettos (two of which I have copied, *plates* VII. VIII.) and with the regulations, &c. which *He* publiſhed in quarto 1785, entitled, *Ordini di Sanità*. The Grand Duke, before the publication of theſe regulations, had ſent a perſon to the Levant, on purpoſe to gain information by returning from thence and performing quarantine at Marſeilles, and there making the moſt careful obſervations. Our ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, Sir *Robert Ainſlie*,[§] told me, that the lazarettos at Leghorn are the beſt in Europe. This was confirmed to me by two gentlemen who had performed quarantine both there, and at Marſeilles.

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[*] This lazaretto has a double wall like that at *Marſeilles*. Between the walls there is a burying-ground for Proteſtants, but no tomb-ſtones or inſcriptions are allowed. Here our late conſul Mr. *Holford* was interred. And while I was at *Genoa*, a Scotch ſailor died in the great hoſpital, who continuing to the laſt ſteady in his religious principles, was buried here.

Adjoining to this lazaretto there is a ſpacious garden which formerly belonged to it, but was ſold by the magiſtrates on the condition, that if any epidemical ſickneſs ſhould happen to prevail in the city, and the ground be wanted for tents, &c. it ſhall be returned to the lazaretto.

[†] This *plate* and the remaining ones referred to in this page, as they could not all be conveniently inſerted here, will be found at the end of the book.

[‡] My peculiar thanks are juſtly due to the very worthy magiſtrates of *Genoa*, for their kind permiſſion to ſee their lazarettos, and to copy the plans; and for the regulations which they gave me.

[‖] See *State of Priſons*, third edit. *p*. 109.

[§] I cannot mention the name of Sir *Robert Ainſlie* without expreſſing the ſenſe I have of my obligations to him for his kind aſſiſtance, and the generous offer he made me of a reſidence at his houſe, when I was at *Conſtantinople*.

Naples.

The lazaretto at Naples is very ſmall, and I am informed that too little attention is paid there to paſſengers and ſhipping, under quarantine. I have therefore only given a view of the health-office.* See *plate* IX.

Malta Quarantine.

At Malta there are two kinds of *quarantine* performed: one by ſhips with clean bills of health, and the other by ſhips with foul bills. The firſt, called the petty quarantine, laſts eighteen days, and the ſhips which perform it lie at the entrance of the port near the health-office. In order to enable the paſſengers and crews, without producing danger, to buy proviſions and converſe with their friends, there are encloſures ſeparated by ſtone poſts, with rails and paliſades; and two ſoldiers ſtationed to prevent any improper communication.

Here, ſome of the ſhips from the Morea, and other places, unload their grain. At a little diſtance there is a church, ſituated on high ground, and intended for the accommodation of the perſons who perform this quarantine. A letter brought by a ſhip juſt arrived from Turkey, was, I ſaw, received with a pair of iron tongs, dipped in vinegar, and then put into a caſe, and laid for about a quarter of an hour on wire grates, under which ſtraw and perfumes had been burnt: after which the caſe was opened, and the letter taken out by one of the directors of the office. And this is the uſual method of receiving letters here.

Lazaretto.

The other, called the great quarantine, is performed at a *lazaretto* which is ſituated on a peninſula near the city. On the moſt elevated part of this peninſula is Fort Manuel: the lazaretto, being on the ſhore, is leſs airy. Additions have been made to it at different times. The old part is inconvenient, and too cloſe to admit of a proper ventilation of cottons and other merchandiſe. It has ſixteen rooms on two floors. On the higher floor there are eight, which open into a balcony, and have oppoſite windows: but all were very dirty.

In the other part of this building there are two courts, with rooms and ſheds much more convenient for paſſengers, and airy for merchandiſe. Both theſe courts are one hundred and one feet by ſixty-three. Two other buildings and a chapel were juſt begun; and theſe erections, when finiſhed, will make the lazaretto capable of allowing a proper ſeparation of the cargoes of ſix or ſeven ſhips on quarantine together.

At the end of the lazaretto there is a large court, with ſtone troughs for beaſts, which often come from the Barbary coaſt. At the upper part of this court, on a pleaſant riſing ground, there are ſeveral large and good ſheds, with ſtone mangers, and two or three rooms over them.

There is here a burying ground, where there ſeemed to have been ſome recent burials; and alſo a place for burning the bodies of ſuch as die of the plague.

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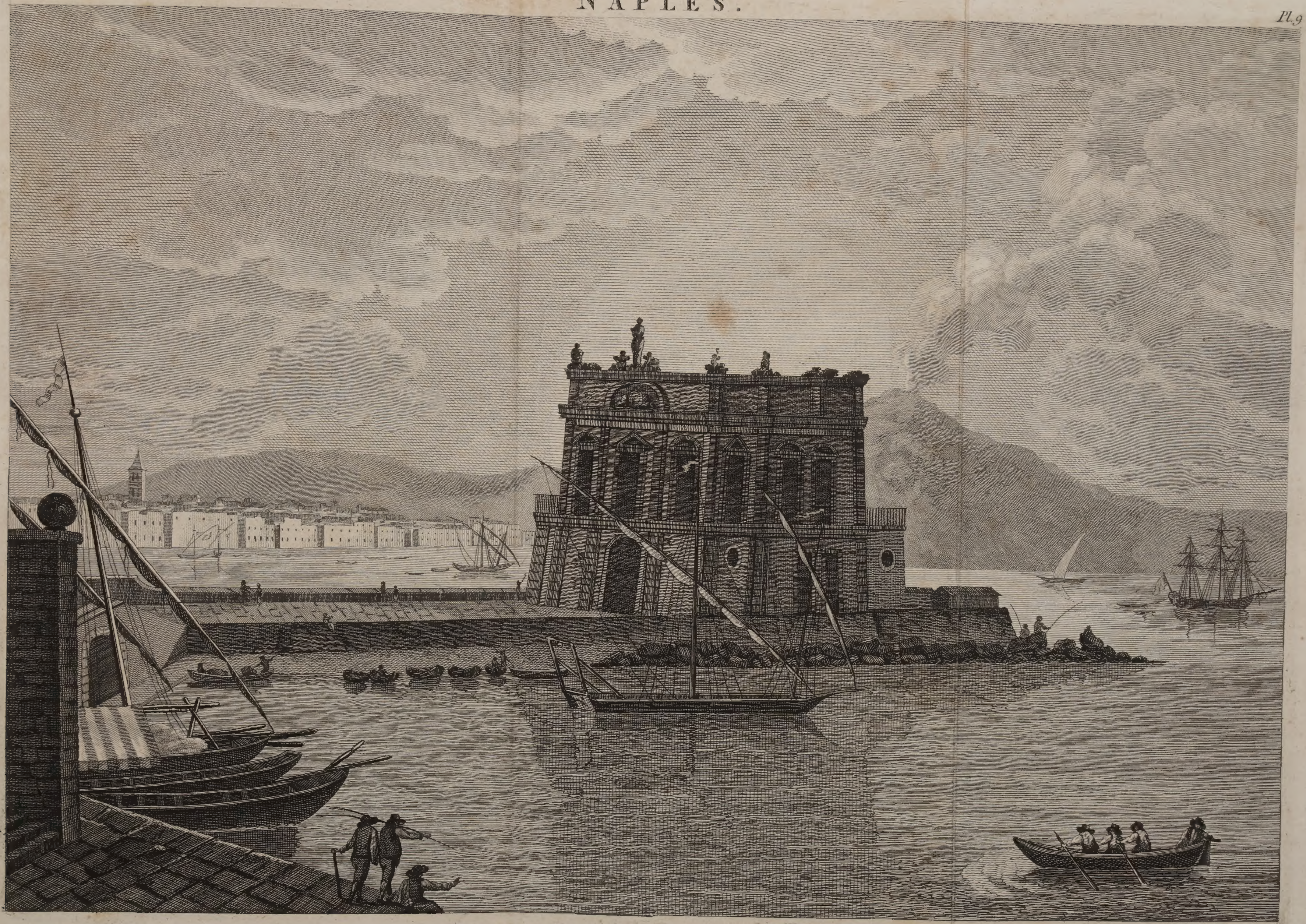
* The lazaretto at *Meſſina* is on an iſland near the city, of which I had a full view at Sea. I did not viſit it, becauſe this city is almoſt depopulated, and its trade deſtroyed by the late dreadful earthquakes: but being formerly a place of great trade, I was glad of an opportunity, by favour of our conſul Mr. *Green*, to copy the plan of the lazaretto, which I found hung up in the health-office at *Trieſte*. See *plates* X. XI.

The

NAPLES.

Pl. 9



OFFIZIA DELLA SANITA. HEALTH OFFICE.

MALTA.

The greateſt care is taken to deſtroy infection ſhould there be any. Ships with foul bills are required to perform quarantine eighty days: but at the end of forty days they may change their ſtation, and the captains are allowed to come on ſhore. The different kinds of goods are ſeparated, and placed in proper order under cover. The cottons are taken out of the bags containing them, and placed in rows of piles, upon boards laid on ſtone pillars about eighteen inches from the floors; and in repacking they are flung over a man who gets into the bags, in order to tread down the cotton; the conſequence of which muſt be expoſing him to great danger ſhould any infection remain. This, though the ſureſt way of expelling infection from cotton, is not the moſt agreeable to merchants, not only becauſe more expenſive, but alſo for the following reaſon. The bales of cotton, in conveying them on camels to the ſea-ports, are often taken off on the roads, and laid in wet and dirty places where their outſides are injured. In conſequence of being taken to pieces and repacked in the lazaretto in the manner now deſcribed, the injured parts get among the inner parts, and the cotton acquires the appearance of being wholly damaged; and, therefore, is rendered leſs marketable.—Theſe are obſervations which three large Engliſh ſhips performing quarantine while I was here gave me an opportunity of making.

ZANTE.

The health-office at ZANTE is in the city at the water ſide. In this office the depoſitions are taken from the captains as they arrive. If they come from the Levant, or from the Barbary coaſt, they perform forty-two days quarantine; if from the Morea, only twenty-one days; if from any other part, they and the paſſengers are generally permitted to paſs through the office into the city, as I did when I arrived here from Malta. Three gentlemen in this office give daily attendance for one year without ſalary or emolument.

The old lazaretto* is diſtant about half a mile from the city, and ſituated on a riſing ground near the ſea. The merchandiſe is brought hither in a large boat belonging to the office, and rowed by the crew of the ſhip under quarantine; a ſmaller boat of the office attending at ſome diſtance. The entrance is by a covered gate-way ten feet wide, and convenient for the admiſſion of packages. On one ſide there is a room for the guard conſiſting of a corporal and four ſoldiers, on the other, a room for the ſub-prior. The prior himſelf reſides in the rooms over the gate-way, and is appointed by the directors of the health-office at Venice.

Between the outer and inner-gate one of the guards at night commands the middle court, the gate into it being paliſaded. This court is about one hundred and thirty feet long and thirty-five wide. The doors of the other courts (three on each ſide) open into this. On one ſide they are chiefly deſigned for paſſengers, and in each there are four

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* There is another called the *new* lazaretto, which is appropriated to a numerous body of peaſants, who paſs over to the Morea to work in harveſt time: on their return they perform here a ſeven days quarantine; and at this time, other perſons from the Morea perform only fourteen days quarantine in the old lazaretto.

Zante. rooms, one of which having a fire-place is called the kitchen *. On the other ſide there are large, deep, open ſheds for goods, with a partition wall. In each of theſe courts there is a well of water.

At the farther end there is a ſmall paved court, a little elevated above the other courts. On one ſide of it, there is a neat encloſed garden belonging to Roman Catholic friars, who have a convent at a little diſtance; and on the other ſide, a chapel in which three of the friars officiate; and alſo a Greek chapel.—I am the more particular in the deſcription of this lazaretto, as its ſituation and general plan ſtruck me as affording ſome good ideas for the conſtruction of a houſe of correction.

Corfu. Castel-Novo. The lazaretto at Corfu is finely ſituated on a rock ſurrounded with water, about a league from the city. The lazaretto of Castel-Novo in Dalmatia is on the ſhore about two miles from the city. At the back of it there is a delightful hill, which belongs to a convent of friars. Perſons in quarantine, after a few days are allowed to walk there, and divert themſelves with ſhooting, &c. But, being in a ſhip with a foul bill, I could not ſee either of theſe lazarettos. Their officers are dependent on the health-office at Venice, and their regulations are ſimilar.

After viſiting the lazarettos now deſcribed, I ſailed to Smyrna, and from thence to Conſtantinople. Here I had *once* intended to travel by land to Vienna. This is a journey capable of being eaſily performed in twenty-four days, no quarantine being now required to be performed at Semlin, the place on the confines of the Emperor's Hungarian dominions, where formerly travellers uſed to be detained for this purpoſe. But on farther conſideration I determined to ſeek an opportunity of performing quarantine *myſelf*; and with this view to ſubmit to the inconveniences of a ſea-voyage to Venice, the place where lazarettos were *firſt* eſtabliſhed. And, in order to obtain the beſt information by performing the ſtricteſt quarantine, I farther determined to return to Smyrna, and there to take my paſſage in a ſhip with a *foul* bill. Contrary winds and other cauſes made this a tedious and dangerous voyage, and it was ſixty days from the time of leaving Smyrna before I arrived at Venice.

Venice. Here, after our ſhip had been conducted by a pilot-boat to her proper moorings, a meſſenger came from the health-office for the captain; and I went with him in his boat to ſee the manner in which his report was made, his letters delivered, and his examination conducted. The following morning a meſſenger came in a gondola to conduct me to the new lazaretto. I was placed, with my baggage, in a boat faſtened by a cord ten feet long to another boat in which were ſix rowers. When I came near the landing-place, the cord was looſed, and my boat was puſhed with a pole to the ſhore, where a perſon met me, who ſaid he had been ordered by the magiſtrates to be my guard. Soon after

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* Here the late Mr. *Montague* performed his quarantine; after which he reſided for ſome time in the convent of the friars. But there being an earthquake while he was there, he afterwards lived in a tent in the garden of theſe friars, and would never enter a houſe on the iſland.

VENICE.

unloading the boat, the ſub-prior came and ſhewed me my lodging, which was a very dirty room, full of vermin, and without table, chair, or bed. That day and the next morning I employed a perſon to waſh my room: but this did not remove the offenſiveneſs of it, or prevent that conſtant head-ach which I had been uſed to feel in viſiting other lazarettos, and ſome of the hoſpitals in Turkey. This lazaretto is chiefly aſſigned to Turks and ſoldiers, and the crews of thoſe ſhips which have the plague on board. In one of the encloſures was the crew of a Raguſian ſhip, which had arrived a few days before me, after being driven from Ancona and Trieſte. My guard ſent a report of my health to the office, and on the repreſentation of our conſul, I was conducted to the old lazaretto which is nearer the city. Having brought a letter to the prior from the Venetian ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, I hoped now to have had a comfortable lodging. But I was not ſo happy. The apartment appointed me (conſiſting of an upper and a lower room) was no leſs diſagreeable and offenſive than the former. I preferred lying in the lower room on a brick floor where I was almoſt ſurrounded with water. After ſix days, however, the prior removed me to an apartment in ſome reſpects better, and conſiſting of four rooms. Here I had a pleaſant view; but the rooms were without furniture, very dirty, and no leſs offenſive than the ſick wards of the worſt hoſpital. The walls of my chamber, not having been cleaned probably for half a century, were ſaturated with infection. I got them waſhed repeatedly with boiling water, to remove the offenſive ſmell, but without any effect. My appetite failed, and I concluded I was in danger of the ſlow hoſpital-fever. I propoſed white-waſhing my room with lime ſlacked in boiling water, but was oppoſed by ſtrong prejudices. I got, however, this done one morning through the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh conſul, who was ſo good as to ſupply me with a *quarter* of a buſhel of freſh lime for the purpoſe. And the conſequence was, that my room was immediately rendered ſo ſweet and freſh, that I was able to drink tea in it in the afternoon, and to lie in it the following night*. On the next day the walls were dry as well as ſweet, and in a few days I recovered my appetite. Thus, at a *ſmall* expenſe, and to the admiration of the other inhabitants of this lazaretto, I provided for myſelf and ſucceſſors, an agreeable and wholeſome room, inſtead of a naſty and contagious one.

Over the gate-ways of two large rooms or warehouſes, were carved in ſtone the images of three ſaints, (*San Sebaſtiano*, *San Marco*, and *San Rocco*) reckoned the patrons of this lazaretto. Formerly, when perſons who had the plague were brought from the city, they

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* This room was lime-whited in November, and in a very rainy ſeaſon. This I mention, becauſe in the following March on complaining to the under-ſheriffs in *Newgate* of their inattention to the clauſe which orders this in the Act of Parliament for ſecuring the health of priſoners, their excuſe was, that they were afraid of dampneſs, which ſeemed to me as reaſonable as it would be not to allow towels for thoſe whoſe feet, hands and face are dirty, leſt by waſhing them they ſhould catch cold.

VENICE.

were put into one of theſe rooms for forty days, and afterwards into the other for the ſame time, before they were diſcharged *.

RULES.

The *Rules* and *Tariffs* of the *other* lazarettos in Europe having been evidently formed from thoſe eſtabliſhed at Venice, I ſhall be more particular in my account of the regulations here for performing quarantine.

The following account has been, for the moſt part, copied from the *ſketch of an information* ſent to our government in 1770, the peruſal of which I owe to the favour of Mr. *Richie* our conſul at Venice. I carefully examined this ſketch during my quarantine of forty-two days, and I have here given it with a few corrections and obſervations.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

The *health-office* at Venice was inſtituted by decree of the ſenate in the year 1448, in the midſt of a very deſtructive peſtilence, and afterwards confirmed and regulated by various ſubſequent decrees, till reduced to the excellent order in which it ſtands at preſent. This important office is governed by three commiſſioners, annually choſen by the ſenate, whoſe duty it is to attend every day to the buſineſs of the office; and to them are added two aſſiſtant commiſſioners, and two extraordinary, who have formerly ſerved as junior commiſſioners, or are gentlemen of wiſdom and experience: theſe laſt take their ſeats at the board when they think it requiſite, or when caſes of difficulty and danger require their counſel. The power or authority of this court is very extenſive; for, when all the ſeven magiſtrates ſit together, their judgments are deciſive and without appeal, as well in civil as criminal affairs that relate to public health, all which fall under their cognizance; by which means this court is one of the moſt reſpectable in the government, and accordingly is always filled by perſons of approved integrity and reputation, and in eaſy circumſtances, in order to be leſs expoſed to corruption, as their emoluments are very ſmall, although it is a ſtep towards more lucrative employments.—I ſhall not enter into an elaborate deſcription of every particular circumſtance relative to this office, only ſo far as is neceſſary to form an idea of its regulations and order in the expurgation of merchandiſe, or paſſengers coming from places ſuſpected of peſtilential infection. I ſhall therefore firſt take notice of the office itſelf, the duty and authority of its magiſtrates, &c. and afterwards ſucceſſively give a particular account of the lazarettos, priors of the lazarettos, guardians of health, meſſengers, porters, the method of receiving captains of ſhips from ſuſpected parts, taking their reports, quarantine of paſſengers, and expurgation of goods in the lazaretto; taking notice occaſionally of other circumſtances of leſs moment, which have a relation to, or connection with thoſe above mentioned.

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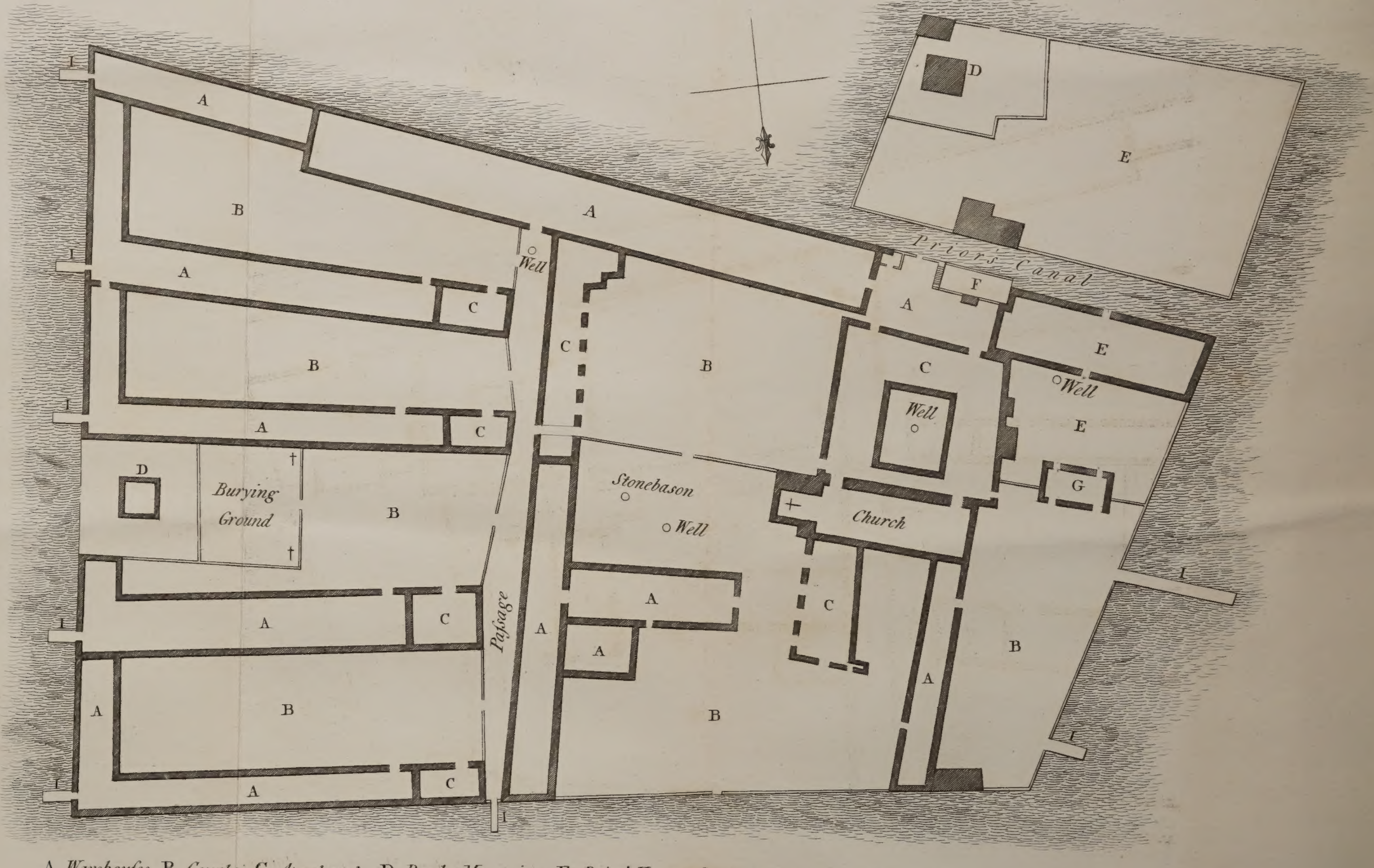
* Many of the windows in theſe rooms, and alſo in ſome other ancient peſt-houſes which I have ſeen, are now bricked up. This ſhews, that in the laſt century, phyſicians were ſenſible of the importance of freſh air, and a free circulation of it in ſick wards. A different practice, particularly in the ſmall-pox and the gaol-fever, was afterwards adopted by medical gentlemen; but we ſeem now to be returning to the ancient and more ſalutary practice. Formerly alſo, it ſeems probable that men did not entertain thoſe abſurd prejudices againſt the free uſe of water in waſhing themſelves and their rooms, which are now prevalent; for, in ſeveral of the old peſt-houſes, I have obſerved the marks of a greater attention to the means of gaining plenty of water than has been thought neceſſary in many of the hoſpitals built within theſe fifty years.

VENICE.

Ground Plan of the old LAZARETTO.



A. *Warehouſes.* B. *Courts.* C. *Apartments.* D. *Powder Magazines.* E. *Prior's House & Gardens.* F. *Cellar for Wax.* G. *Parlour.* H. *Common entrance.* I. *Landing-places.*

20 40 60 80 100

Scale of Venetian Feet.

Venice.

The court is always attended by a ſecretary, who is a notary public, advocate fiſcal, and ſeveral clerks, who are for life or during good behaviour, and have their reſpective ſalaries. The priors of the lazarettos are ſubjected to this board, as are the guardians of health, and meſſengers, whoſe particular duties I ſhall afterwards deſcribe. It maintains overſeers in different parts of the city to inſpect the proviſions ſold in the public markets, ſhops or otherwiſe, who make their report of whatever they find that might have a tendency to affect the public health; their buſineſs is alſo to ſuperintend beggars, to prevent loathſome and noxious diſtempers being derived from want and miſery, or other obvious cauſes; they keep an exact regiſter of deaths, and the bodies of thoſe who die without any previous malady, are accurately examined by the phyſician and ſurgeon immediately belonging to the office; both theſe have a fixed ſalary, and are conſulted by the board in caſes relating to their reſpective profeſſions; they are alſo obliged in contagious emergencies to ſhut themſelves up in the lazaretto to take care of the ſick*.

Lazarettos.

The city of Venice has two lazarettos appropriated to the expurgation of merchandiſe ſuſceptible of infection, coming from ſuſpected parts, and for the accommodation of paſſengers in performing quarantine; as alſo for the reception of perſons and effects infected in the unhappy times of peſtilence. The old lazaretto is two miles, and the new about five miles diſtant from the city, both on little iſlands, ſeparated from all communication, not only by broad canals ſurrounding them, but alſo by high walls; they are of large extent, being about four hundred geometrical paces in circumference. They have only a ground floor and one over it, and are divided and ſubdivided into a great number of apartments, greater and ſmaller, for the reception of paſſengers; all theſe apartments have their ſeparate entries and ſtairs, and every range of them has an open court in front, with plats of graſs which is not ſuffered to grow too high, and no kind of trees or vegetables are permitted within this diſtrict, nor within a good diſtance from it. There are ſheds againſt ſome of the walls, and in other proper places (but not mixed with the apartments of paſſengers) ſo contrived that the merchandiſe is not expoſed to damage by rain or otherwiſe, and at the ſame time, that the air is not confined. A more minute deſcription would be tedious, and as the plan of the old lazaretto may be ſeen (in *plate* XII.), is not neceſſary.

Prior's Duty.

The internal government and direction of theſe lazarettos is committed in each to an officer called a *Prior*, who is choſen by the board of health, and accountable to it alone for his management; he has an aſſiſtant choſen by himſelf, and confirmed by the magiſtrates; both theſe have a competent ſalary, and are obliged to reſide in the lazaretto, where a convenient habitation is aſſigned them. The priorſhip is an office of great truſt, and the ma-

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* Beſides the health-office at Venice, every city or town of any note or commerce has one of its own, upon the ſame plan as that of the metropolis, directed by gentlemen of the place not concerned in trade, who ſerve *gratis*, and think it an honour to watch over the health of their fellow-citizens; the neceſſary miniſters and clerks are paid by the reſpective communities; and all theſe courts of health are dependent on that of Venice, and accountable to it in every reſpect. *See* Zante.

Venice.

giſtrates are careful to confer it upon none but ſuch as are ſuitably qualified; he muſt not be related to any in the magiſtracy, nor to any of its miniſters; muſt have no intereſt or concern in ſhipping, nor in trade; and in the exerciſe of his office he is ſubjected to the ſtricteſt rules, the moſt material of which are as follow.

Rules.

He muſt ſee all the gates and doors of the different apartments locked every evening by ſun-ſet, as well the outward gates as thoſe of the apartments occupied by paſſengers, merchandiſe, and porters; he takes the keys into his poſſeſſion, and ſuffers them not to be opened before ſun-riſe. And where there is any ſuſpicion of infection, the gates muſt be kept conſtantly locked, and opened only for neceſſary occurrences, in the preſence of the prior.

Prior's Duty.

He muſt not ſuffer dogs, cats or other domeſtic animals to go looſe in the lazaretto.

He muſt neither buy nor ſell, nor make bargains or contracts with paſſengers or others within the lazaretto, nor permit others to do ſo; neither are contracts of any kind, purchaſes or ſales, nor even powers of attorney or other notorial acts allowed there, without expreſs leave from the board; otherwiſe they are null and void.

He ſuffers no fiſhing boats, nor other ſmall craft to come within a certain diſtance of the lazaretto, nor any communication between thoſe in quarantine, and ſuch boats.

He keeps a book wherein are regularly noted all perſons who perform quarantine, together with a general inventory of their effects, and a particular diſtinct one of all goods and merchandiſe, copies of which he tranſmits to the health-office, at leaſt once a month.

He cannot receive perſons nor effects to perform quarantine without a mandate from the office, which mandate muſt be always accompanied by a meſſenger, and in the ſame form at their diſcharge. Neither can he admit viſitors to thoſe in quarantine without ſuch a mandate, which (for viſits) is given *gratis* from the office*. But public brokers are excluded from theſe viſits, even if they had obtained a mandate for that purpoſe.

He is to take care that quiet and good order be maintained among the paſſengers and porters, and muſt not permit gaming, drinking, nor even ſuch exerciſes and diverſions as might produce a mixture of perſons in different quarantines, or offend the circumſpection of the place.

When a paſſenger or porter falls ſick, the prior by means of the reſpective guardian takes care that he is ſeparated from others in the ſame apartment as much as poſſible, and immediately gives notice to the board, who ſend their phyſician to examine diligently the nature of the diſeaſe, and any other phyſician may be called jointly with him; but they are not to tranſgreſs the cautions preſcribed, or they would be detained in the ſame apartment, till the quarantine ended. The prior is authorized to execute the office of notary public in caſes of neceſſity, for no notary is admitted without expreſs order from the board; he therefore may draw up wills and teſtaments of thoſe within his territory, but it muſt be done in the preſence of five witneſſes. When any perſon dies there, unleſs the phyſician of the office, together with the ſurgeon declare that his death proceeded not from any contagious cauſe, and that they are quite clear and explicit in their report, all thoſe in his quarantine muſt begin it anew, and that as often as any ſuſpected death happens in it. There is a burial place within the lazaretto, and the dead are all buried naked, by thoſe of their reſpective apartments, and if there is any ſuſpicion of infection, a quantity of quick-lime is thrown upon the corpſe in the grave, which is digged five or ſix feet deep. Venice.

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* Adjoining to the prior's houſe, there are *parloirs*, where theſe viſits are made generally in the preſence of the prior, ſub-prior or guardian, and ſometimes of all of them.

Prior's Duty.

It is the *prior's duty* to ſee that the guardians of the reſpective quarantines cauſe the paſſengers to expoſe their apparel, and other effects to the open air every day, and that they give all proper aſſiſtance to thoſe under their guard.

He ought to viſit every apartment under quarantine at leaſt twice a day, once in the morning, and once after noon, to ſee that the paſſengers are properly ſerved and ſupplied with neceſſaries, and that every thing goes on according to the rules and cautions of health. He is to take into his poſſeſſion all ſorts of arms belonging to paſſengers, which are to be reſtored when the quarantine is finiſhed.

Sutlers.

No *ſutlers* are admitted, but thoſe appointed by the board, on purpoſe to ſupply the lazaretto with proviſions and other neceſſaries; theſe are obliged to come every day, and to bring whatever the paſſengers order, at a fixed price; extortion is ſeverely puniſhed; they are not to enter the lazaretto, but have a convenient place aſſigned them, where the guardians and paſſengers can come to ſee their proviſions, and to give their orders; the ſutlers have baſkets faſtened to poles of ſeven or eight feet long, in which they reach every thing to thoſe within, and in preſence of the prior or his ſubſtitute, who cauſe the money to be dipped in vinegar or ſalt water, before the ſutlers take it. Theſe ſutlers are ſubjected to the magiſtracy, and liable to puniſhment for every contravention of its rules and orders, which are hung up [*].

Prior's Duty.

When letters are written from the lazaretto they muſt be fumigated in the uſual way by the guardian who ſuperintends the apartment, then reached to the prior by means of a cane, or other ſtick ſplit in the end for that purpoſe, and by him ſometimes perfumed and ſent away. He cauſes the porters employed in expurgation of goods, to ſweep and keep clean their reſpective ſheds, and all around them, ſuffering no bits of wool, cotton, or ſuch like, to fly about, or to lie on the ground when there is any paſſage; and attends with the moſt vigilant exactneſs to the porters in the diſcharge of their daily duty, as will be more fully explained under another head.

The prior cannot be arreſted, during his office, by any other magiſtrate but thoſe of health, nor is ſubject to civil or criminal proſecution in any other court of juſtice: neither can perſons or effects be arreſted or attached in the lazaretto during quarantine. The prior is ſtrictly enjoined not to exact money, or any other conſideration whatever from the paſſengers, by way of recompenſe for his trouble or attendance, nor ought he even,

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[*] Every morning two ſutlers came in their boats with proviſions, wood, &c. to the old lazaretto. The price of bread, butter, milk, fruit, and fuel, which I purchaſed, was about *one third* more than the price in the city.

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(according to the laws) to accept of preſents from paſſengers who perform quarantine, or from merchants whoſe goods are under his inſpection; only he is entitled to a ſmall recognition for every bale or parcel, as regulated by the magiſtrates. But he and his aſſiſtants expect a gratuity *.

PRIOR'S DUTY.

The *prior* and his ſubſtitute muſt carefully avoid touching either goods or paſſengers in quarantine, and for that end, in their walks and viſits always carry a cane to keep paſſengers at a proper diſtance; but if by an unfortunate accident they ſhould be contaminated by touch, they muſt perform the quarantine from whence the ſuſpicion of infection was derived, and others would be appointed in their room, *pro tempore.* If they were touched by malicious deſign, the perſon offending is liable to ſuch puniſhment as the nature of the offence requires, and the magiſtrates of health judge adequate.

Neither the prior nor his ſubſtitute muſt leave the lazaretto, except when called by the magiſtrates, or upon buſineſs with them relative to his office; and not without expreſs permiſſion, on his private affairs †.

GUARDIANS.

There are ſixty *guardians* belonging to the health-office of Venice, of whom part are appointed to inſpect the quarantines of paſſengers, merchandiſe, and the porters attending it in the lazaretto, and part ſuperintend the quarantines of ſhips and their companies, on board which they are ſent immediately on their arrival, and continue till their diſcharge; all theſe have a fixed daily allowance, from the paſſengers, maſters of ſhips or merchants in whoſe ſervice they immediately are. Their duty in the lazaretto is to attend on paſſengers, to aſſiſt them in their accommodation and otherwiſe, and ſtrictly to obſerve that no mixture of different quarantines happens; as every apartment of paſſengers by the ſame ſhip, or if goods and porters have their reſpective guardian, none of them are permitted to go without the limits of their allotted apartment, unleſs accompanied by the guardian, who has his cane to keep others at a due diſtance. On the arrival of paſſengers he muſt ſee all their trunks, cheſts &c. opened, put his hands in every one of them, take a note of the general contents, and if he finds any thing contraband, the prior muſt acquaint the magiſtracy, who determine accordingly. They are to be very watchful about the health of their paſſengers, and give notice to the prior whenever they perceive ſymptoms of ſickneſs. They muſt keep the ſtricteſt eye over the porters, that they neglect not their daily labour in airing and moving the goods under their care, and in caſe of negligence, want of punctuality or diſhoneſty, they inform the prior who complains to the magiſtrates, and the porters are puniſhed. The guardians

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* To the prior I gave ſix *ſequins,* to the ſub-prior three, and to the guardian one, which was thought proper by thoſe whom I conſulted. (A *ſequin* is about nine ſhillings.)

† On deſiring the prior to ſhew me the rules for the officers of the lazaretto, he preſented me with a printed copy, entitled *Commiſſioni in via d'iſtruzione, al nuovamente eletto Priore del lazaretto.* In Venezia 1726, quarto, 48 *pages.*

alſo

alſo are under the eye of the prior, and in caſes of colluſion or wilful neglect, they are puniſhed ſeverely and ſometimes capitally *. VENICE.

GUARDIANS. The duty of *guardians* on board ſhips is ſtill more ſtrict, and requires greater attention; for, not having the prior to direct them in any emergency, as in the lazaretto, they muſt correſpond directly with the office, and give an account of every thing that happens immediately. On their going aboard, they muſt take an exact roll of all the ſhip's crew, which they tranſmit to the office, and they muſt ſee them all muſtered every day, that no ſickneſs be concealed, nor elopement made. They muſt alſo take a diſtinct and minute note of all goods and effects on board without exception, a copy of which they alſo tranſmit to the office, in order to prevent contraband goods being clandeſtinely retained. After this they muſt on no conſideration allow any thing to go out of the ſhip, nor muſt they ſuffer any bark or other veſſel to come near without a mandate; and when viſits are permitted to the captain or crew, the guardian muſt always be in ſight of the interview, that the due cautions of health be carefully obſerved. They are to take care that the ſutlers appointed to ſerve ſhips in quarantine, perform their duty faithfully, and with due regard to the rules of health, in like manner as in the lazaretto. They are to permit no paſſengers to perform quarantine on board the ſhip, under any pretence whatever; and if any ſhould remain on board in ſailors' diſguiſe, he or they muſt be ſent to the lazaretto, and the ſhip begins her quarantine anew from the day after their departure; which happens in the ſame manner if goods ſhould be concealed on board, after the reſt of the cargo is ſent to the lazaretto.

MESSENGERS. *Meſſengers* or ſervants are employed by the magiſtrates of the health-office to conduct all captains of ſhips to the office, to make their report, and back again on board, the captains going in their own boat, and the meſſengers in theirs; they muſt alſo attend all paſſengers to the lazaretto, as well as every lighter of merchandiſe ſent thither, and ſee the boat's crew return on board again, without communication with others. They are obliged alſo (or rather the eldeſt of them) to receive, open and perfume, or ſmoke, all letters that come by ſhips from ſuſpected parts; and all captains, ſailors or paſſengers, are ſtrictly prohibited from keeping letters on board, or ſending them aſhore without this requiſite formality at the health-office: they are afterwards ſealed again, and diſtributed according to their directions. Theſe meſſengers or ſervants (in number ſeven) are alſo employed in general, on all meſſages from the office, whether to the lazaretto, or veſſels in quarantine, or on buſineſs relating to the department of health in the city. They have no fixed ſalary, but are paid ſo much for conducting captains of ſhips, paſſengers, † or merchandiſe.

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* Several of theſe guardians are old and infirm, and of no uſe in waiting on paſſengers. The daily pay of each is three *lires* and a half, as engraved on a ſtone in the lazaretto. But my guardian was very croſs till I made him an extra-allowance of a *ſequin* a week for proviſions.

† Being firſt ſent to the new lazaretto, and afterwards conducted to the old, the demand by the *meſſenger* on the day I came out was ſixty *lires* and a half. Finding that he expected a gratuity, I gave him a *ſequin* over and above his demand.

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Porters.

All *porters* employed in purging goods in the lazaretto, are immediately under the inſpection and juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of health, ſo long as they remain there, being ſuperintended by the prior and guardians, and if found deficient in doing their duty, are puniſhed according to the rigour of the law, as indeed all other delinquents are in matters of health. Every merchant muſt have his own porters, but their names muſt be given into the office, and approbation obtained; neither is it permitted to agree with them by the lump, but they muſt have their ſettled daily wages; the number of porters muſt alſo be proportioned to the number of bales or large parcels, and for every forty bales or large parcels, there muſt be a porter.

Of receiving Captains of Ships from suspected Parts, and taking their Report.

It is here proper to premiſe, that all ſhips are received at Venice, even thoſe which are known to have the plague on board; the rules of health are very exactly attended to in every circumſtance; in this they are naturally ſomewhat more ſtrict, but for the reſt do not deviate from the eſtabliſhed courſe. It is alſo requiſite to obſerve, that all ſhips and merchandiſe coming from any part of the Ottoman dominions, are indiſpenſably ſubjected to the full quarantine of forty days; for, as the Turks take no precautions to prevent this dreadful calamity, or to preſerve or deliver themſelves from it; the Venetians very juſtly conclude that it is precarious and highly dangerous to truſt to any certificates of health whatever, whether from their own conſuls or others, in places where, although the contagion do not openly appear, it may lie lurking in bales of merchandiſe tranſported from other parts. Beſides, ſhips from Zante, Cephalonia, and the other Venetian iſlands are always liable to a quarantine of thirty days, or three weeks at leaſt, and frequently to forty days; becauſe, lying ſo near the Morea, and having daily communication with its inhabitants, they often neglect the ſtrict rules of health, or connive at the breach of them, though all of them have an office; on which communication they principally depend for their ſubſiſtence, the produce of theſe iſlands not being ſufficient for a third part of their inhabitants. To prevent therefore the fatal conſequences that ſuch negligence might produce, it is an eſtabliſhed rule, to treat all ſhips and merchandiſe on their arrival at Venice from theſe ſuſpected places, with the ſame caution and reſerve, as if they were actually infected; and to obviate all danger before their arrival, the pilots are ſtrictly charged, on capital penalty, not to go on board any ſhip from Turkey, or the adjacent iſlands, nor to mix with the people; nay, even no pilot is permitted to go on board any ſhip whatever till cleared at the health-office, or if neceſſity requires it, they are not to return to their own boats, but to remain on board, till the ſhip is declared free at the health-office; and in caſe of performing quarantine, the pilot muſt do the ſame. They are alſo ſtrictly ordered to uſe none but tarred ropes, and if the ſhip they attend comes from ſuſpected parts, they are to put the captain in mind to hoiſt the uſual ſignal of ſuch ſhips, that no other boats or veſſels may inadvertently hold intercourſe with them. When therefore the ſhip enters the port, or as ſoon as the above-mentioned ſignal is diſcovered, (and the health-office keeps a perſon on purpoſe to give notice of the approach of theſe and all other ſhips) a guardian is deſpatched on board, whoſe office and duty commences

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mences from that moment, and continues till the ſhip has performed quarantine: beſides, in dangerous caſes, as ſoon as the ſhip comes to anchor in the ſituation appointed, a bark with a party of ſoldiers is ſent to lie at a proper diſtance, and to obſerve that nothing is done againſt the eſtabliſhed laws. Then one of the meſſengers goes to conduct the captain to the health-office; his boat keeps a proper diſtance before that of the captain, clears the way, and takes care that no communication is held between thoſe in the ſuſpected boat and others. When they arrive at the landing place of the office, which is ſo contrived that the captain and people may talk with thoſe on ſhore without approaching too near, he is forthwith conducted into an encloſed entry for that purpoſe, adjoining to the office, where his report is taken by a clerk, from a window at due diſtance; the uſual *queſtions* are aſked, ſuch as, from whence he comes; when he left his port; whether he has a clean bill of health or not; what kind of voyage he has made; if he touched at intermediate ports; if he had product in them, or not; if he met veſſels at ſea; and of what nation; if he were aboard of them, or they of him; how many hands he has on board, and if any paſſengers; if they have been all the voyage in health, or if any be dead, or ſick; what his loading conſiſts of; if he took it in all in one port: this report is written down by the clerk, and then all his papers and letters are demanded. The firſt papers to be examined (after previous fumigation) is the bill of health, which is compared with the report given in by the captain, both in regard to the health of the place from whence he came, and to the number of ſeamen and paſſengers on board: and if any captain preſent himſelf without a bill of health, it is the unalterable rule of the office, to oblige ſhip and cargo to perform full quarantine. If there ſhould be any difference between the bills of health, and the captain's report, in the number of perſons on board, it is very ſtrictly examined into, and the ſhip although coming from a place without the leaſt ſuſpicion of infection, is kept in reſerve till the matter is ſufficiently cleared up; and if any malicious intention be diſcovered in the captain to deceive the magiſtracy, by giving falſe reports, it is a capital crime, and puniſhed accordingly; for if the number on board be greater than that in the bills of health, there is ground to ſuſpect that the ſupernumerary perſon or perſons have been taken from on board another ſhip, or from ſome place, without the requiſite documents of health: and if the number be leſs, it might have been diminiſhed by ſome contagious diſeaſe; but ſuppoſing thoſe points ſatisfactory, all ſhips with clean bills of health are at liberty to unload directly after the captain's report, and he may return on board, without the meſſenger. But when the ſhip is from any part of the Turkiſh dominions, or other ſuſpected parts, the captain is re-conducted on board with the ſame formality as he came. The guardian being already on board, begins immediately on the captain's return to exerciſe his office, by taking an exact roll of all the crew, and a particular note of their clothes and other effects, both which he tranſmits to the office, to be compared with the captain's report; and when permiſſion is given to unload, he keeps an exact regiſter of every parcel that goes out of the ſhip, which he tranſmits to the office, in order to be compared with the captain's manifeſto delivered in writing on making his report.

QUESTIONS TO CAPTAINS.

Quarantine of Passengers.

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When there are paſſengers on board, as ſoon as the above formalities are over, a mandate is ſent from the office, to remove them to the lazaretto, where they uſually go in the ſhip's boat, the meſſenger always keeping near them in his; when they arrive at the lazaretto, the meſſenger conſigns them to the prior, and conducts the ſhip's boat back again. The paſſengers find their guardian of health at the lazaretto before them; their apartment is aſſigned, their clothes and other effects for uſe are viſited, and noted; and they begin to count their quarantine from the day after their arrival at the lazaretto, with the precautions and regulations already deſcribed.

Unloading Merchandise, and removing it to the Lazaretto.

All goods and effects ſuſceptible of infection from ſuſpected parts, muſt go to the lazaretto to perform quarantine, none being permitted to remain in the ſhip; but ſuch as are not ſuſceptible, and in bulk, may be unloaded on the ſhip's arrival, after obtaining a mandate, and in preſence of a meſſenger, who muſt be always within ſight, as well as the ſhip's guardian on board. Great caution is uſed in tranſporting merchandiſe to the lazaretto; the lighters muſt have no ſails, or the prior detains them along with the goods; the ropes are well tarred; the ſailors belonging to the ſhip load them, and take them in tow with their own boats to the lazaretto, always accompanied by a meſſenger in going and coming. The prior receives them, as before obſerved, delivers them to the care of the porters and guardians, and they are accountable. One of the ſhip-mates or ſeamen remains in the lazaretto for further guard to the goods, and to be anſwerable for the bills of lading, performing his quarantine there. When the whole cargo is unloaded, and properly diſpoſed and ranged in the lazaretto, the quarantine of both ſhip and goods commences, and not before.

Expurgation of Goods in the Lazaretto.

Goods for expurgation are ranged under ſheds for that purpoſe in the lazaretto, in different order, according to the kinds and marks of the parcels, ſo that no confuſion inſues in diſtinguiſhing the reſpective properties.

Wool.

Wool is taken entirely out of the bags or bales, and ranged in heaps, not above four feet high, theſe are all moved twice every day, turned, and the heaps mixed by the porters with their hands and arms bare, during forty days ſucceſſively, and every five days are, beſides the uſual labour, moved out of the places they were in.

Silk.

Silk, flax, feathers and ſuch like, are managed in the ſame manner.

Cotton Wool.

Cotton wool and yarn, camel's hair and beaver in bags, are purged in a different way. The bags are all unripped at one end, and the porters are obliged every day, to thruſt their naked hands and arms into them, in different places, as far as the middle of the bag, for twenty days ſucceſſively; then the bags are ſewed up, turned over, and the other end unripped, and managed in the ſame manner the twenty ſubſequent days, which complete the quarantine; but neither of the days wherein the bags are opened, are reckoned among the forty.

Woollen

Venice. Woollen Cloths.

Woollen and linen *cloths*, and all goods that are folded in pieces, are unlooſed, and the porters turn them over fold by fold, thruſting their naked arms between the folds, and ſhifting them often, under and above. When there is a certainty of infection, beſides this daily motion, they are unfolded, and extended on cords to the open air, as often as the weather permits. Carpets, blankets, bed covers, quilts, and other manufactures of wool and ſilk, flax, books, vellum, and all kinds of paper, hair bags, and ſuch like, are continually expoſed to the air, moved and turned two or three times a day.

Furs.

Furs are among the moſt dangerous articles, and very carefully purged, kept conſtantly expoſed to the air, and very often moved and ſhaken; in like manner hair, and oſtrich feathers are very diligently attended to.

Tobacco.

Tobacco, cordouans, ſheep and goats ſkins, dreſſed, and all other dry dreſſed ſkins, are ranged in heaps, and now and then moved; but being articles leſs ſubject to infection they are uſually liberated in twenty days.

Bees Wax.

Bees wax and ſponges, are purged by putting them in ſalt water (not ſtagnated) for forty-eight hours, and then they are free. There is a place formed in the lazaretto for this purpoſe, and a guardian to ſuperintend the operation.

Candles. Animals.

Wax and *tallow candles* are ſubject to full quarantine, on account of the cotton in them, but if the proprietor ſubmits to let them be immerged as above, they are free. *Animals* with wool or long hair, are liable to the whole quarantine; but thoſe with ſhort ſtraight hair are purged by cauſing them to ſwim aſhore. The feathered animals are purged by repeated ſprinkling with vinegar till well wet.

Hides.

There are other articles not ſuſceptible of infection, and of conſequence not liable to quarantine, though ſometimes they become liable by attendant circumſtances, ſuch as ſalted *hides*, which when ſufficiently ſalted and moiſt, are free; but if dry, they muſt undergo the formalities of quarantine.

Aspher.

Aſpher is in itſelf free, and may be landed, but its being wrapt or packed up in ſuſceptible matter, ſubjects it to quarantine; and in like manner, other free articles which cannot be ſeparated from their package, or if the proprietors do not chooſe they ſhould be, are liable to the cautions of the lazaretto.

Articles free.

Many *articles* are always *free*, when they come in the lump, and others though in package, either becauſe the package itſelf is free, or purified by the volatile qualities of the contents, or can be removed or rendered harmleſs. Of the firſt ſort, are all kinds of grain, Vallonia or bark, ſalt, flax ſeed, and in general all ſeeds, marble, minerals, wood, earths, ſand, allum, vitriol, elephants' teeth, &c. Of the ſecond ſort are ſugars, cheeſe, butter, pignoli, fruits freſh and dried, all ſalted and ſmoked meat, &c. Bottorghi, drugs, colours, and ſuch like, that can be ſeparated from the packages. Of the third ſort, are liquors of all kinds, brandies, oils, wines, after pitching the bungs, leſt there ſhould be canvaſs or any thing of that nature in them, currants, raiſins and pitch, although in canvaſs packages, are free, becauſe it is ſuppoſed their nature, or the effluvia proceeding from them prevent contagion, only the ſeams and corners are tarred.

The

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The *Venetians* were formerly one of the *firſt* commercial nations in Europe, and the regulations for performing quarantine in their lazarettos are *wiſe* and *good*; but now, in almoſt every department into which I had opportunity to look, there is ſuch remiſſneſs and corruption in executing theſe regulations, as to render the quarantine almoſt uſeleſs, and little more than an eſtabliſhment for providing for officers and infirm people.

Modon. Zante. Castel-Novo. Molita.

In coming from Smyrna in a Venetian ſhip with a foul bill, we firſt anchored at Modon in the Morea, for water. Here a Turkiſh officer came on board, and attended us till we were out of the port, to ſee that this alone was our object *. Afterwards we anchored at Zante, where ſome paſſengers diſembarked, and we were detained a day or two extraordinary, that the captain might retail coffee, &c. to the inhabitants. We next anchored at an iſland north of Corfu, where the captain and paſſengers went aſhore, and the inhabitants came on board to traffic for quilts, &c. Oppoſite Castel-Novo, at about two miles diſtance is the health-office, where all ſhips that come from the Levant into that port are obliged to anchor. Here the owner of the ſhip lived; and the captain and paſſengers went almoſt every day into the city; and employing themſelves in unloading and loading goods day and night, cauſed a delay of eight days. The mate openly in the day time took goods to his friends in the country, and continued with them till the next day. A Raguſian ſhip alſo, and others which anchored here with clean bills, freely aſſociated and traded with us. I obſerved that a half naked man (a ſoldier) came to us, in a boat rowed by a boy, twice a day, and that he received biſcuits and hot victuals. I at firſt imagined that he came for charity; but ſoon learnt that he was the guard for our ſhip, appointed by the officer who reſided at the health-office. At the iſle of Molita, near the coaſt of Dalmatia we anchored again, and the captain and two of the paſſengers went directly aſhore. Three days were ſpent here in trading with the inhabitants, and the opportunity of a fine wind was loſt, to gratify the avarice of the captain.

Such occurrences convinced me of the juſtneſs of a remark, which was made by a Greek merchant who had conſiderable property on board this ſhip; that all captains and crews of Levant ſhips ſhould be ſtrictly prohibited from trading in their voyages. In conſequence of this practice, the goods are often detained ſo long as to loſe a market; and the paſſengers and crews are expoſed to more danger, ſhould there be any infection in the ſhip. But above all; it expoſes the inhabitants of the iſlands and coaſts of the Mediterranean to perpetual danger of the importation of the plague. This was dreadfully verified in Dalmatia a few years ago; and I was informed that lately, in a hamlet belonging to the Raguſian ſtate, all the inhabitants died of the plague thus imported, except two or three, who were themſelves ſhot, by the order of the magiſtrates to the ſurrounding guard.

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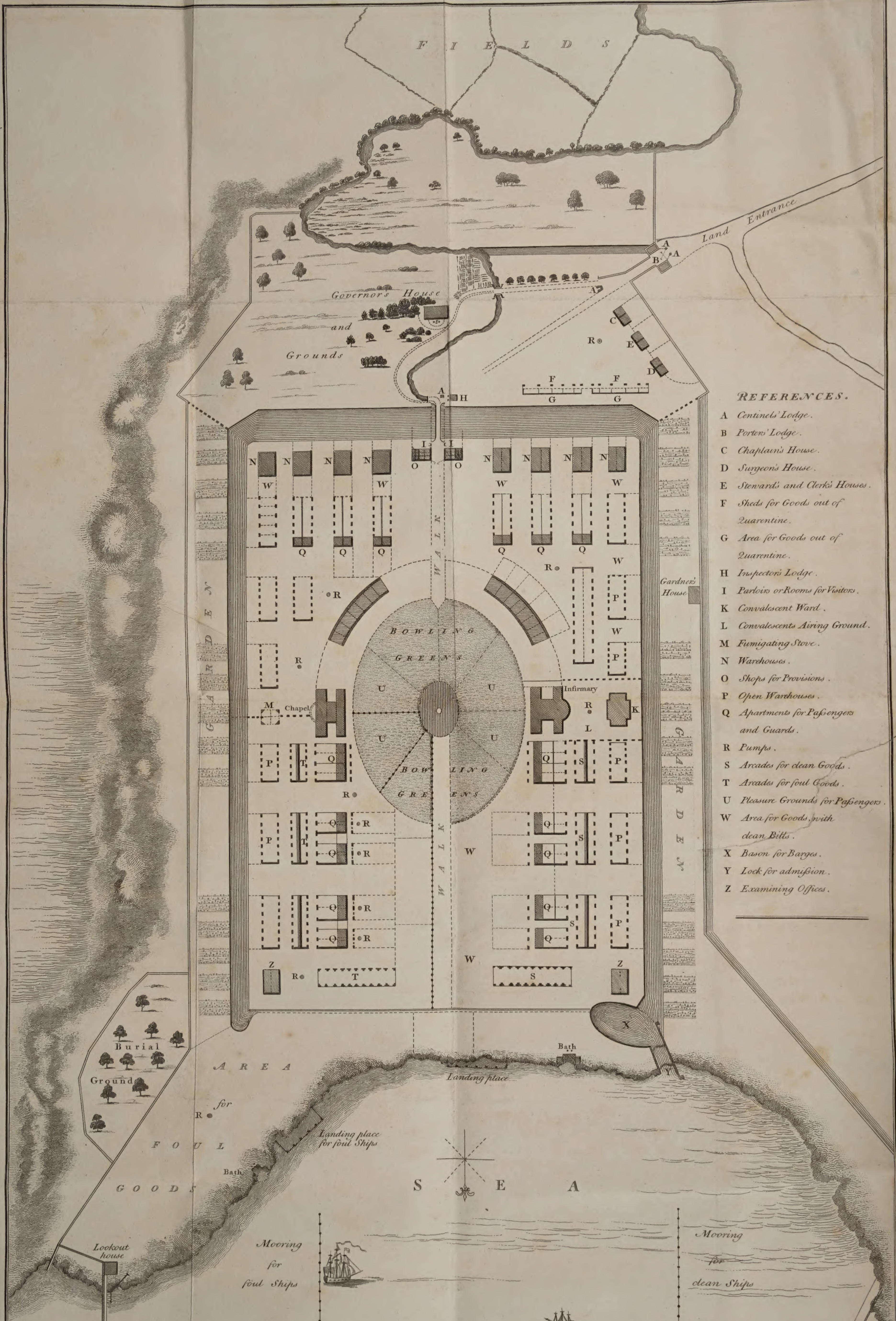
* A few days after leaving Modon, we had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with a Tuniſian privateer. In this ſkirmiſh one of our cannon charged with ſpike-nails, &c. having accidentally done great execution, the privateer immediately, to our great joy, hoiſted its ſails and made off. This *interpoſition of Providence* ſaved us from a *dreadful* fate; for I underſtood afterwards, that our captain, expecting that either our immediate death, or perpetual ſlavery at Tunis would be the conſequence of being taken, had determined to blow up the ſhip rather than ſurrender.

SKETCH for a LAZARETTO.



REFERENCES.

A	Centinels' Lodge.
B	Porters' Lodge.
C	Chaplain's House.
D	Surgeon's House.
E	Steward's and Clerk's Houses.
F	Sheds for Goods out of Quarentine.
G	Area for Goods out of Quarentine.
H	Inspector's Lodge.
I	Parloirs or Rooms for Visitors.
K	Convalescent Ward.
L	Convalescents Airing Ground.
M	Fumigating Stove.
N	Warehouses.
O	Shops for Provisions.
P	Open Warehouses.
Q	Apartments for Paſsengers and Guards.
R	Pumps.
S	Arcades for clean Goods.
T	Arcades for foul Goods.
U	Pleasure Grounds for Paſsengers.
W	Area for Goods, with clean Bills.
X	Bason for Barges.
Y	Lock for admiſsion.
Z	Examining Offices.

TRIESTE.

At TRIESTE there are two lazarettos; one new, but both clean, and a contraſt to thoſe I had lately ſeen at Venice. The plan of the *new* one I give in *plate* XIII. The floors above were boarded, thoſe below were of white bricks; the rooms were eighteen feet and a half by fifteen, had a neat bedſtead, chair and table. It is ſurrounded at the diſtance of about twenty yards by a double wall, within which are ſeparate burying places for Roman-Catholics, Greeks and Proteſtants. There is a current of water from the adjacent hills, which, were it properly conducted within the walls, might be very uſeful.

I am under peculiar obligations to the Director of the health-office for the rules and tariffs of this lazaretto (printed in German and Italian at Trieſte, 1769) and for permiſſion to copy its plan; and alſo the plans of the lazarettos at Marſeilles and Venice, which I happened to diſcover here.

SECTION II.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS
AND
A NEW PLAN FOR A LAZARETTO.

HAVING now given the plans of the principal lazarettos in Europe, I ſhall in what follows take the ſame liberty that I took with reſpect to priſons, and draw the outlines of a proper lazaretto [*].—Many lazarettos are cloſe, and have too much the aſpect of priſons; and I have often heard captains in the Levant trade ſay, that the ſpirits of their paſſengers ſink at the proſpect of being confined in them. In thoſe of them which I have viſited, I have obſerved ſeveral pale and *dejected* perſons, and many freſh graves. To prevent as much as poſſible theſe diſagreeable circumſtances, a lazaretto ſhould have the moſt cheerful aſpect. A ſpacious and pleaſant garden in particular, would be convenient as well as ſalutary. See *plate* XIV.

But waving this obſervation, I will offer a few remarks reſpecting quarantines and lazarettos in general; after which I will take notice of ſome advantages in reſpect of *commerce* as well as *health*, which may accrue from ſuch an eſtabliſhment in England. I will farther, in the ſequel, give the anſwers of ſome phyſicians abroad to a ſet of queſtions which I was led to propoſe to them, by conſidering that ſhould a lazaretto be erected among us, and this country be ever viſited with a ſcourge ſo dreadful as the *plague*, the opinions of eminent phyſicians experienced in this calamity might be of particular ſervice.

OBSERVATIONS UPON QUARANTINES AND LAZARETTOS.

1. All veſſels ſubject to a quarantine, arriving on our coaſt, ſhould be obliged to hoiſt a red flag, or ſome other ſignal, at the main top-gallant maſt head; in order to warn all

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[*] By the Act, 12th of *Geo.* III. cap. 57. certain perſons were empowered to build a lazaretto. And the Act recites "that in the fifth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty a ſum *was granted* by Parliament, not exceeding five thouſand pounds, towards building a lazaret." But nothing has been done in conſequence of this Act.

other

other ſhips againſt all communication with them; and all perſons coming on board notwithſtanding ſuch warning, ſhould be detained to perform the quarantine.

2. All boats belonging to any ſhip in quarantine, as well as all craft employed in unloading the ſame, ſhould be obliged to carry a red pendant at the maſt head, whenever ſent from the ſhip.

3. The ſhip's hatch-ways ought not to be opened till the captain and mate have given in their depoſitions; and all the paſſengers, the ſecretary, and ſuch of the ſailors who may be permitted to leave the ſhip, ſhould be landed at the lazaretto, under a very ſevere penalty.

4. The place appointed for receiving depoſitions ſhould be ſo contrived, that the perſon who takes them may at all times place himſelf to windward of thoſe who make them. This ſhould alſo be obſerved as much as poſſible, at the barrier of the lazaretto, where people are permitted to ſpeak with thoſe in quarantine. But if not, they ſhould be placed on this account at a greater diſtance from one another.

5. A ſort of quarantine having been performed during the long voyage to England, and there being, in my opinion, a great probability that the infection cannot remain in any perſon without ſhewing itſelf, beyond forty-eight hours; the perſons under quarantine ought to be allowed to quit the lazaretto ſooner than is now cuſtomary in other countries. Perhaps a reſidence of twenty-two days may be fully ſufficient.

6. Fumigating of paſſengers as practiſed at Marſeilles is an advantage; for a perſon may carry the infection in his clothes, and communicate it to others, without taking it himſelf, as in the gaol-fever. But this implies, that it ought to be done at the end of the quarantine, to thoſe only who go out with the clothes which they wore when they came in.

7. Great care ſhould be taken, to keep at a proper diſtance from perſons performing quarantine, all ſailors and paſſengers as well as others. My reaſon for giving this caution is, that I have ſeen perſons juſt arrived in ſhips with foul bills, permitted at the bar of a lazaretto, to come very near to perſons whoſe quarantine was almoſt over; and thus danger was produced of communicating the plague.—And here I ſhall take occaſion to obſerve, that in my opinion, this diſtemper is not *generally* to be taken by the touch, any more than the gaol-fever, or ſmall-pox; but either by inoculation, or by taking in with the breath in reſpiration the putrid *effluvia* which hover round the infected object, and which when admitted ſet the whole maſs of blood into a fermentation, and ſometimes ſo ſuddenly and violently as to deſtroy its whole texture, and to produce putrefaction and death in leſs than forty-eight hours. Theſe *effluvia* are capable of being carried from one place to another, upon any ſubſtance where what is called ſcent can lodge, as upon wool, cotton, &c. and in the ſame manner that the ſmell of tobacco is carried from one place to another *.

It

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* I am here reminded of a ſingular fact, which I gladly mention in honour to the memory of a worthy character. When the plague raged in London, in the year 1665, the infection was conveyed by means of a parcel of clothes to the remote village of *Eyam* near Tideſwell in the Peak of Derbyſhire. In this place it broke out in September 1665, and continued its ravages upwards of a year, when two hundred and ſixty of the inhabitants had died of it. The worthy rector, Mr. *Mompeſſon*, whoſe name may rank with thoſe of cardinal *Borromeo* of Milan, and the

It is by theſe ideas of the communication of the plague that the foregoing rules have been ſuggeſted; and were the regulations for performing quarantine directed by them, *ſome* of the reſtrictions in lazarettos would be aboliſhed, and more care would be taken to improve and enforce *others.* *

It may be aſked, how is it poſſible, if the plague be communicated by infected air, that a whole body of men in a town where it rages ſhould be capable of being preſerved from it, as is the caſe with Engliſhmen in Turkey; and alſo, why every individual in ſuch a town is not taken with it? In anſwer to the firſt of theſe queſtions, it may be obſerved, that the infection in the air does not extend far from the infected object, but lurks chiefly, (like that near carrion) to the leeward of it. I am ſo aſſured of this, that I have not ſcrupled going, in the open air, to windward of a perſon ill of the plague and feeling his pulſe. The next queſtion may be anſwered, by aſking why, of a number of perſons equally expoſed to the infection of the ſmall-pox, or of the gaol-fever, ſome will not take it? Perhaps phyſicians themſelves are not capable of explaining this ſufficiently. It is, however, evident in general, that it muſt be owing to ſomething in the ſtate of the blood and the conſtitutions of ſuch perſons which renders them not eaſily ſuſceptible of infection.—The rich are leſs liable to the plague than the poor, both becauſe they are more careful to avoid infection, and have larger and more airy apartments, and becauſe they are more cleanly and live on better food, with plenty of vegetables; and this, I ſuppoſe, is the reaſon why Proteſtants are leſs liable to this diſtemper than Catholics during their times of faſting; and, likewiſe, why the generality of Europeans are leſs liable to it than Greeks, and particularly Jews. † And would not the former be ſtill more ſecure in this reſpect, were they more attentive to the qualities of their food, and lived more on *plain* and *ſimple* diet?

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the good biſhop of Marſeilles, at its breaking out, reſolved not to quit his pariſhioners, but uſed every argument to prevail with his wife to leave the infected ſpot. She, however, refuſed to forſake her huſband, and is ſuppoſed to have died of the plague. They ſent away their children. Mr. *Mompeſſon* conſtantly employed himſelf, during the dreadful viſitation, in his paſtoral office, and preached to his flock in a field where nature had formed a ſort of alcove in a rock, which place *ſtill retains* the appellation of a church. He ſurvived, and the entries in the pariſh regiſter relative to this calamity are in his hand-writing, *viz.* 1665, in Sept. 6 died; Oct. 22; Nov. 5; Dec. 7. 1666, in Jan. 3 died; Feb. 5; March 2; April 12; May 5; June 20; July 53; Aug. 78; Sept. 24; Oct. 17; Nov. 1. In the fields ſurrounding the town are many remains denoting the places where tents were pitched; and tombs are ſtill exiſting of large families entirely ſwept away by this devouring peſtilence.

* It is remarkable, that when the corpſe is cold of a perſon dead of the plague, it does not infect the air by any noxious exhalations. This is ſo much believed in Turkey, that the people there are not afraid to handle ſuch corpſes. The governor at the French hoſpital in Smyrna told me, that in the laſt dreadful plague there, his houſe was rendered almoſt intolerable by an offenſive ſcent (eſpecially if he opened any of thoſe windows which looked towards the great burying-ground, where numbers every day were left unburied); but that it had no effect on the health either of himſelf or his family. An opulent merchant in this city likewiſe told me, that he and his family had felt the ſame inconvenience, without any bad conſequences.

† The poorer ſort of Greeks and Jews uſe much oil with their food; and this I reckon a diſadvantage to them. I have heard of inſtances of ſervants in European families, who through imprudence and careleſsneſs, have been attacked with the plague, while the reſt of the family have eſcaped it.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF A LAZARETTO IN ENGLAND.

Having been led by the ſimilarity of the ſubject to extend my views from *priſons* and *hoſpitals* to lazarettos, my chief intention in my laſt tour was to collect the regulations and plans of the lazarettos in Europe. On finding three Engliſh ſhips performing a long and tedious quarantine at Malta, it occurred to me, that a lazaretto in England might ſave time and expenſe, and for this reaſon prove an advantage to our commerce. I therefore conſulted on this ſubject our conſuls at Zante and Smyrna, Chancellor *Boddington*, and ſeveral intelligent and reſpectable merchants; and requeſted they would give me their opinions. The reſult was their unanimous recommendation of ſuch a deſign. From the merchants I received the following *letter* at Conſtantinople, of which they have given me leave to make what uſe I pleaſe.

SIR,

Smyrna.

Merchants' Letter.

" WE flatter ourſelves that no apology is neceſſary for troubling you with this addreſs, calculated to convey to you every information we are maſters of, which we think may be of uſe to you in the attainment of the laudable end you have in view, to forward the intereſts of ſociety in general, and thoſe of the nation in particular.

We underſtand that when the building of a lazaretto was agitated in England ſome time ago, the chief objection to it was the great expenſe it would be to the nation, which did not reap any adequate advantages by the Turkey trade. We are as much perſuaded that the want of a lazaretto in England has been the cauſe of the Turkey trade not being, till now, more worth the notice of government, as that the eſtabliſhment of one will render it an object of *great* importance to the nation. It will not only be productive of the immediate advantages which flow from an extenſive and flouriſhing trade, but will free the kingdom from the riſk it now runs of the plague being introduced into it. That a lazaretto will be productive of theſe two ends, we hope to prove to your ſatisfaction by what we are now going to lay before you.

It is enacted by Act of Parliament, that when any veſſel loads for England, in any of the ports of Turkey, and departs with a foul bill of health, ſuch veſſels ſhall perform quarantine at Malta, Leghorn or Venice:* the numberleſs hardſhips which this ſubjects

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* " And be it further enacted——That no goods or merchandizes liable to retain the infection of the plague, " and coming from the Levant, without a clean bill of health, ſhall be landed in any part of Great Britain or " Ireland — unleſs it ſhall appear——that the ſaid goods —— have been ſufficiently opened and aired in the lazarets " of Malta, Ancona, Venice, Meſſina, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marſeilles, or one of them." 26th *Geo.* II. *p.*300.

SMYRNA.

MERCHANTS' LETTER.

our export trade to, amount almoſt to a total ſuppreſſion of it. A ſingle accident of the plague in this large city and its environs, or one brought from any other infected place, though this city may be entirely free from it, obliges the conſul to iſſue foul bills of health. As no information, to be depended upon, can be procured from the Turks concerning the plague, and as the Greek nation is the next moſt numerous one in the city, the conſuls apply to the deputies of it for information, when there are any reports of the plague, and according to the anſwer they receive, they either iſſue clean or foul bills of health. It often happens that the Greeks themſelves are authors of falſe reports concerning the plague, and that their deputies inform the conſuls of accidents having happened in their nation, when in reality there is no plague in the city or its environs. The motive which induces them to give this falſe information is obvious. The Greeks carry on three-fourths of the Dutch as well as Italian trade: it is therefore their intereſt (and unfortunately that of every other nation) to depreſs ours as much as poſſible; and there is not a more effectual method of doing this, than by obliging our veſſels to go to perform a long and expenſive quarantine in the ports of the Mediterranean, by which means the cottons which form their principal loading, as well as the chief article of both trades are no leſs than *ſeven months* on their way to London. This long interval gives the Greeks time to load their ſhips, and as they perform a very ſhort quarantine in Holland (of the nature of which we ſhall ſpeak more particularly hereafter) they ſupply our markets by copious exportations of the cottons that were loaded here at the ſame time with ours, two or three months before our veſſels can reach England. It is by this means that more than half the Turkey cottons conſumed in England, are ſupplied by the Dutch to the great ſupport of their Turkey trade, and the ruin of ours; and it is by this means that, whilſt our trade is ſacrificed by rigorous quarantine laws, to conſiderations of national ſafety, the plague may be introduced into the kingdom by the Dutch. To prove that this riſk actually exiſts, and in no ſmall degree, we need only inform you of the method in which Dutch veſſels, loaded here in the *height* of the plague, perform quarantine in Holland. On their arrival at Helvoetſluys a doctor is ſent on board of them to viſit the crew, which he does by feeling their pulſe; after which he immediately returns to the ſhore, and reports the ſtate of their healths: three or four days after this, the veſſel is ordered to a place at a diſtance from the reſt of the ſhipping, and two or three lighters are ſent along ſide, into which are only emptied the cottons that are in the 'tween decks, and the hatches are opened on pretence of airing the goods in the hold, which form the principal part of the cargo, and which remain untouched till the forty days are over; when they are unloaded into the merchants warehouſes, or into the veſſels deſtined to tranſport them to England. Thus you ſee Sir, that one part of the goods perform a ſlovenly quarantine, and the reſt may be ſaid to perform none at all; for, as the air cannot penetrate into holds ſo cloſely ſtowed with cottons as they always are, the forty days they remain in the veſſel after her arrival can only be conſidered as forty days added to her paſſage. In this manner cottons are brought into England that have undergone no purification

Smyrna.

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cation at all; and if it ſhould happen that they are infected, nothing is more eaſy than the infection's being introduced into England by their means. Engliſh veſſels can only begin to load here direct for England, forty days after the laſt accident of the plague, and if any accident happen whilſt they are in loading, they muſt either go away immediately with the few goods they may have on board, or elſe they muſt wait in port, on a cruel uncertainty, forty days after the laſt reported accident, whether real or invented, if they do not prefer the hard alternative of continuing their loading, and going away with a foul bill of health, to perform quarantine in ſome of the lazarettos in the Mediterranean; on the contrary, Dutch veſſels may be three months in loading, they may have taken the greateſt part of their cargo in whilſt the plague raged, and notwithſtanding this, if they are in port forty days after the laſt accident, clean bills of health are granted them, in virtue of which they only perform twenty-one days quarantine in the ſlovenly manner above mentioned.

Our government, has reaſonably laid a quarantine on cottons imported into England from Holland; but we underſtand that when this has been the caſe, the quarantine in Holland, ſuch as it is, has been curtailed by the connivance of thoſe who ſhould regulate it: by this *manœuvre*, the end of our government in laying a quarantine, is entirely defeated. This total diſregard of ſo ſerious an object, as the regulation of quarantines muſt be, to all nations, gives ſo great an advantage to the Dutch Turkey trade over ours, that it induces their government, to overlook the riſks the nation incurs by it; and when repreſentations were made in Holland on the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a lazaretto to obviate this riſk, and the fatal conſequences which the introduction of the plague might be of to all Europe, the thrifty Hollanders, ever preferring the intereſts of their trade, to thoſe of humanity, would not allow ſo forcible an argument to have any weight with them; but gave for anſwer, that it would be time enough to *think* of a lazaretto when the Engliſh had *built* one. The Dutch traders have ſo decided a ſuperiority over us at our own markets, that it is only the neceſſity gentlemen are in to have returns, which can induce us to ſhip any cottons at all during the exiſtence of the plague here; for by arriving after our markets are ſupplied, loaded beſides with ten *per cent. extra* charges, incurred in the ports where they perform quarantine, they are ſold to a conſiderable loſs. This circumſtance alone is ſufficient to account for the preſent inſignificance of our trade, and the conſequent little advantage the nation reaps from it. In what a different ſituation would the eſtabliſhment of a lazaretto put it? By depriving the Dutch of the advantages they now enjoy, we ſhould be able to ſupply the whole quantity of cottons demanded at our markets; inſtead of only ſending five thouſand bales, we ſhould ſend more than double that quantity annually; and as by a fixed regulation of the Levant company, we can only purchaſe the products of this country with the produce of goods ſent from England, the importation of our manufactures would increaſe in the ſame proportion. The quantity of ſhipping employed in the trade would likewiſe be doubled, and by earning the freight which is

Smyrna.

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is now paid to the Dutch, on the cottons they ſend to England, it would be ſo much clear gain to the nation, added to the advantages which would attend the extenſion of its navigation, and the increaſe of the conſumption of its manufactures; advantages which are now enjoyed by our rivals the Dutch, the proſperity of whoſe trade is founded on the ruin of ours.

We are aware that the building of a lazaretto would coſt the nation a conſiderable ſum of money; but we think the commercial advantages it would derive from it would alone be more than a compenſation for ſuch a charge. It would not only be the ſhips which load in the ports of Turkey, but thoſe from all the ports in the Mediterranean, which would contribute to its ſupport.

Admitting, however, that the Turkey trade is not ſo far worth the notice of government as to induce it to build a lazaretto for it, the conſideration alone of its preſerving the nation from the great riſk it now evidently runs of ſuch a great calamity as the plague being introduced into it, we preſume is of ſufficient importance to make government determine on a meaſure which every ſtate in Italy has conſidered ſo neceſſary, that the moſt inſignificant amongſt them have their lazarettos. The knowledge you have acquired of the plans and regulations of theſe, and every other lazaretto in Europe, in your preſent tour, is ſo much ſuperior to any information we can give you, that we do not preſume to trouble you on the ſubject.

Should your repreſentations meet with the ſucceſs they will deſerve, the nation at large will experience in a new inſtance, the advantages that can be derived from the purſuits of a —— individual, who, from the nobleſt motives dedicates himſelf to the intereſts of humanity, and we, as well as every other member of the Levant company, ſhall conſider ourſelves as indebted to you for the revival of our drooping trade."

Smyrna,
July 3, 1786.

WILIAM BARKER,
JOSEPH FRANEL,
RICHARD LEE, jun.
EDWARD LEE,
ISAAC MORIER,
JAMES HICKS GRIBBLE,
ANTHONY HAYES, jun.
FREDERICK HAYES,
GEORGE PERKINS,
THOMAS J. BARKER.

Salonica.

This letter I ſhewed to the two Engliſh houſes at Salonica for their approbation or diſſent, and received the following anſwer.

SIR,

Merchants' Letter.

"WE have carefully read the above letter addreſſed to you from the Factory of Smyrna on the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a lazaretto in England, and find the reaſons given by thoſe gentlemen in favour of the ſame, ſo ſtrong, and ſo exactly our own opinion on the ſubject, that we have nothing to add thereto, but to aſſure you that we ſincerely wiſh your endeavours may be crowned with ſucceſs; as we are convinced the eſtabliſhing a lazaretto in England will be a means of greatly increaſing our trade to the Levant, and of guaranteeing the nation from the riſk it now runs (in our opinion) of the plague being

being introduced from the negligent manner the ſhips from Turkey perform quarantine in Holland. We have —— &c."

JOHN OLIFER,
SALONICA, *July* 21, 1786. BARTHOLOMEW EDW. ABBOTT.

To the foregoing letters, I will add the following reaſons for a lazaretto in England, which I received from a very intelligent merchant in the Levant.

Firſt. Our cotton manufactories will then be regularly ſupplied with Turkey cotton directly from the place of its growth, and conſequently there will no longer be any occaſion for their being ſupplied from Holland, France and Italy, as has been too much the caſe ſince the conſumption of this article in England has become ſo very conſiderable, to the no ſmall prejudice of the nation:* as ſuch cottons purchaſed

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* Perhaps the trade to Turkey is more beneficial than to any other country; for we there receive raw materials, which we return manufactured: for cottons, by *articles of agreement* with the Ottoman court, are not paid for in money, (as hemp, iron &c. are in Ruſſia) but by our manufactured goods. This trade though clogged is ſtill conſiderable, as may appear from the exports in the year 1786.

An ACCOUNT *of* GOODS *exported from* LONDON *to* TURKEY *in the Year* 1786.

289	Bales qt. 1590 Cloths	at	£15	0	0	*per* Clo.	£23850	0	0
1333	Bales -- 50140 Stuffs (Shalloons)	--	3	0	0	-	150420	0	0
171	Bales -- 17143 Muſlins and Calicoes	--	1	10	0	-	25714	10	0
1642	Barrels and Cheſts of Tin	--	18	0	0	-	29556	0	0
650	Boxes Tin Plates	--	2	12	0	-	1690	0	0
5330	Pieces Lead, 700 Fodder	--	19	0	0	-	13300	0	0
1316	Barrels Lead Shot 230 Tons	--	20	0	0	-	4600	0	0
204	Parcels Cutlery and Hardware	--	40	0	0	-	8160	0	0
45	Caſks Refined Sugar 450 *cwt.*	--	3	0	0	-	1350	0	0
66	Caſes Clocks and Watches	--	200	0	0	-	13200	0	0
221	Bags Ginger 250 *cwt.*	--	2	0	0	-	500	0	0
12	Caſks Cochineal 2400 *lb.*	--	0	16	0	-	1920	0	0
83	Caſks Indigo 25000	--	0	6	0	-	7500	0	0
243	Bags Pepper 72900	--	0	1	3	-	4556	5	0
50	Barrels Gun-Powder	--	3	0	0	-	150	0	0
37	Caſes Fire Arms	--	40	0	0	-	1480	0	0
12	Caſks Coffee 100 *cwt.*	--	4	0	0	-	400	0	0
94	Parcels Earthen Ware	--	10	0	0	-	940	0	0
109	Coils Cordage	--	10	0	0	-	1090	0	0
62	Puncheons Rum	--	15	0	0	-	930	0	0
130	Tons Logwood	--	10	0	0	-	1300	0	0
40	Tons Brazilletto Wood	--	12	0	0	-	480	0	0
49	Caſks of Pimento	--	40	0	0	-	1960	0	0
40	Caſks Copperas	--	10	0	0	-	400	0	0
						Total	£295,446	15	0

in Turkey with the manufactures of the three nations above mentioned, are generally (I believe we may ſay always) again purchaſed for the London market with bills of exchange upon London; whereas, the cottons imported by the Levant company can only be purchaſed with the products of goods imported from England.

2. As it is calculated that at leaſt one half of the cottons that are manufactured in England are purchaſed in Holland, France and Italy;[*] and as theſe cottons, it is preſumed will, after a lazaretto is built, be imported directly from the place of their growth, there will conſequently be employed near double the tonnage now employed by the Levant company, to the no ſmall advantage of the nation, ariſing from the clear profit of the freights, the increaſe of our navigation, and the increaſe of our exports in goods inſtead of ſpecie.[†]

3. In anſwer to the objection that Turkey will not take off any more of our fabrics and ſtaple commodities, than are now conſumed there, it ſhould be obſerved, that, as the importation of cotton into Holland, France and Italy, will decreaſe for want of the uſual demand for the London market, their exports will alſo decreaſe in proportion; and conſequently make room for a greater quantity of ours. The Dutch will no longer ſend our tin and lead adulterated to the Turkey markets. They and the French will ſend thither a leſs quantity of their cloth, and this will make more room for our ſhalloons, which have already begun to give a fatal blow there to the French cloth trade.

We may alſo ſupply the Turks with part of thoſe Eaſt and Weſt Indian commodities, which they now receive from the French, Dutch and other nations.

4. The building of a lazaretto in England, and the prohibition of the importation of any Turkey goods, any other way than directly, will be the effectual means to prevent the introduction of the plague, of which there is now very great danger, on account of the cottons that come to us by way of Holland. Theſe, though ſhipped in the Levant, in time of the plague, are while under quarantine in Holland never opened and aired, as is done in all the lazarettos in the Mediterranean, but forwarded to England in their original packages, where they perform again the ſame ſlovenly quarantine; and are then ſent down to our manufacturing towns, where they are *firſt* unpacked, and where by this means the plague may very eaſily be introduced.

With regard to the danger of the introduction of the plague from Holland, the following tranſlated quotation from Dr. *Hodges's Treatiſe* on the *Plague* of London in 1665, will confirm the opinion above ſtated. "With reſpect to the origin of our

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[*] I am informed, that of eighteen thouſand bags of Turkey cotton uſed in England, ſix thouſand only are imported from Turkey in Engliſh bottoms. The reſt we owe to Holland, Marſeilles and Leghorn.

[†] The employment of *ſeamen* is a point of *importance* to the public; for great numbers of thoſe who were diſcharged at the concluſion of the late war, having been improvident, and not readily finding employment, fell into vices which terminated in their ruin. Of this I was convinced by my late viſits to the priſons.

" peſtilence, I do not heſitate to affirm, from the fulleſt authority of undeniable teſti-
" mony, that it firſt entered this iſland by means of contagion, and was brought from
" Holland in merchandiſe imported from that country, where it had made great ravages
" the preceding year; and if any one is deſirous of inquiring further into its origin, I
" inform him, that if any credit is to be given to report, its ſeeds were brought into
" Holland from the Turkiſh empire, along with cotton, which is a moſt faithful pre-
" ſerver of contagion." *Section* II.

I will add that a lazaretto in England would prevent the following danger. Some merchants in the Levant, when the ſhips muſt come out with foul bills, ſend the cottons to the iſlands, or ſome other places which are clear of infection, there to perform quarantine. But this quarantine being (as I have ſeen) a very ſlight one, of only twenty days, and yet entitling the ſhips to clean bills with which they come to England, is by *no means* a ſufficient ſecurity.

SECTION III.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE PLAGUE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE PLAGUE.

ON my departure for my late tour, I was furniſhed by two of my medical friends, Dr. *Aikin* and Dr. *Jebb*, with a ſet of queries reſpecting the plague, to be put to ſome of the moſt experienced practitioners in the places which I meant to viſit. I fulfilled this commiſſion as well as I was able, and brought back the reſult in ſeveral papers in the French and Italian languages, which Dr. *Aikin*, to whoſe aſſiſtance I am indebted for a variety of profeſſional matter in this work, has methodized and abridged ſo as to form one connected article. I here give it to the public; with a view of ſhewing the opinions prevalent concerning that diſeaſe in the countries where it is beſt known by EXPERIENCE, and thereby eſtabliſhing ſome of the moſt *important facts* relative to its *prevention*.

Question First.

1. *Is the Infection of the Plague frequently communicated by the Touch?*

Raymond, *Phyſician*, Marseilles. It is ſometimes ſo communicated.

Demollins, *Surgeon*, Marseilles. There are inſtances of perſons in the lazaretto who touch infected things and bodies without catching the diſeaſe; which is to be attributed to their temperament of body.

GIOVANELLI, *Phyſician to the Lazaretto at* LEGHORN. The plague cannot be communicated without very near approach or touch of an infected body or ſubſtance; and the air cannot be the vehicle of this infection.

THEY, *Phyſician to the Lazaretto at* MALTA. All who approach the atmoſphere of a peſtilential body may receive the infection by reſpiration; and it is almoſt always obſerved that the contagion is received before approaching or touching the ſick perſon. Yet it may happen that a perſon may inhabit the ſame chamber with, and even touch a patient in the plague without being infected; inſtances of which I have known.

MORANDI, *Phyſician,* VENICE. Contact is one of the moſt powerful and dangerous means of communicating the infection; but for the developement of its effects a prediſpoſition in the receiving body is neceſſary.

VERDONI, *Phyſician,* TRIESTE. It is moſt frequently communicated by the touch. It has been given by a flower held and ſmelt at, firſt by two perſons who remained free, then by a third, who was ſeized and died in twenty-four hours.

A JEW PHYSICIAN *of* SMYRNA. The infection is in reality communicated by the touch alone; for all who keep from contact of infected perſons or things remain free. To the effect of contact, however, a certain diſpoſition of the air is neceſſary; for we often ſee infected perſons arrive from other countries, yet the diſeaſe does not ſpread. But what this diſpoſition is, can ſcarcely be conceived. Commonly, in this climate, the diſeaſe appears at the end of ſpring, and continues to the middle of ſummer, with this particularity, that in cloudy weather, and during the ſirocco wind, the attacks are more frequent. Alſo, in the ſame diatheſis of the air, ſome receive the infection, while others expoſed to the ſame dangers eſcape it. From obſervation it appears, that cachectic perſons, and thoſe of conſtitutions abounding in acid, do not readily take it. The contagious miaſms may lie dormant in the body for ſome time without doing the leaſt harm, till ſet in motion by ſudden fear, or the exceſſive heat of a bath.

FRA. LUIGI DI PAVIA, *Prior of the Hoſpital of San Antonia at Smyrna.* The plague is communicated by contact, according to all the obſervations I have been able to make for eighteen years.

2. *Does the Plague ever riſe ſpontaneouſly?*

QUESTION SECOND.

RAYMOND. Inconteſtible experience daily proves that it only proceeds from contact.

DEMOLLINS. From all ages, the plague has only been brought to Marſeilles by merchandiſe, or perſons from beyond ſea.

GIOVANELLI. As the diſeaſe always appears with the ſame ſymptoms, it is probably not ſpontaneous, but the conſequence of a particular contagion.

THEY. Some contagious fevers come of themſelves; others proceed from the communication of contagion. The plague is thought to have originated in Egypt, and ſpread itſelf from thence.

MORANDI.

Morandi. Contagious fevers do not ariſe of themſelves, but are always the product of a peculiar poiſon.

Verdoni. I know no fever that can properly be called contagious, and doubt if even the plague can be conſidered as ſuch. My reaſons are drawn from the very different manner in which the plague appears in different years; and the different degree in which it ſpreads. I therefore conclude that contagious fevers come of themſelves.

Jew Physician. According to the moſt ancient authorities, the plague has always been brought to Smyrna by contagion, and was never produced here.

Fra. Luigi. Ancient and common obſervation in this city proves that the plague is derived ſolely from contagion.

Question Third.

3. *To what diſtance is the Air round the patient infected? How far does actual contact—wearing infected clothes, or touching other things—produce the diſeaſe?*

Raymond. The infected are converſed with without danger acroſs a barrier which ſeparates them only a few paces.

Demollins. The air round the patient is infected more or leſs according to the degree of the poiſon which exhales. Here, in the lazaretto, they are ſpoken with acroſs two barriers a few paces from each other, without fear of contagion. Hence it would appear that the plague is communicated only by the touch, or ſtill more by wearing infected clothes.

Giovanelli. If one ſpeaks of an infected perſon ſhut up in an unventilated chamber, it may be ſaid that the whole atmoſphere is dangerous; but if one ſpeaks of a patient expoſed to the open air, it has been proved that the ſphere of infection does not extend beyond five geometrical paces from his body. Beyond this diſtance one is in ſafety. The actual touch of an infected perſon or thing is proved to be very dangerous by fatal experience; but to what degree, is not aſcertained.

They. The infection only extends ſome paces; and the miaſms at the diſtance of about ten paces are ſo corrected by the air, as to loſe all their activity. It may be communicated by touching infected things, eſpecially of a porous nature, as cloth, wool, ſkins, &c.

Verdoni. From the moment of infection, to the time when nature has entirely diſſipated the contagious principle, which uſually happens in forty days, there is always a capacity of communicating infection. The degree of infection is in proportion to the volume of air ſurrounding the patient; the air being what abſorbs, diſſipates and deſtroys the contagious principle. Infected ſubſtances communicate the diſeaſe for many years, in proportion to the ventilation they have undergone, or of which they are ſuſceptible.

Jew Physician. The degree of infection in the air about the ſick depends upon the greater or leſs malignity of the diſeaſe, and other circumſtances. The air about poor patients is more infectious than about the rich. Theſe things being eſtabliſhed, I am of opinion,

opinion, that in the greateſt contagion one may ſecurely ſee a patient at the diſtance of two ells (four *braccia)* if the chamber windows be not all ſhut.

Fra. Luigi. The infection is greater or leſs in proportion to the virulence of the contagion; but I have made no obſervation as to the diſtance. The diſeaſe is communicated by contact of all infected things, and by cloſe inſpiration of the breath of the ſick.

4. *What are the Seaſons in which the Plague chiefly appears; and what is the interval between the Infection and the Diſeaſe?* Question Fourth.

Raymond. The plague ſhews itſelf at all ſeaſons; but leſs at the two ſolſtices.

Demollins. Great ravages may be made in all ſeaſons, but principally in the greateſt heats of ſummer.

From the infection to the diſeaſe is two or three days.

Giovanelli. The plague appears at all times, in the ſame manner as poiſons at all times produce their effects. But obſervation ſhews that its ravages are greater in hot ſeaſons than in cold; and it ſeems that ſummer and the firſt months of autumn are moſt to be dreaded.

There is no certainty as to the interval between the infection and the diſeaſe, as it depends on the particular conſtitution of the patient.

They. Warm moiſt ſeaſons contribute to the production of all contagious diſeaſes. The interval from the infection to the ſeizure is various, according to the virulence of the poiſon and the conſtitution of the patient. Sometimes it acts ſlowly, ſometimes like a ſtroke of lightning.

Verdoni. The ſpring is the principal ſeaſon.

Generally the diſeaſe ſhews itſelf at the inſtant of the touch, like an electrical ſhock. Sometimes a perſon retains the contagious principle without any ſenſible effect, and after ſeveral days communicates it unknowingly to a third, in whom, if prediſpoſed to the diſeaſe, it becomes active; or otherwiſe, it may be communicated to others ſucceſſively in the ſame way, till it becomes diſſipated and annihilated, as happened at Smyrna in 1783. In bodies prediſpoſed it very rarely conceals itſelf till the third day.

Jew Physician. Anſwered in the firſt.

Fra. Luigi. The plague is moſt fatal in Smyrna from April to July; and it is conſtantly obſerved that great colds and heats much diminiſh it, and copious dews extinguiſh it.

The infection ſhews itſelf in twenty-four hours, more or leſs, according to the difference of temperament.

5. *What are the* first *Symptoms of the Plague—are they not frequently a ſwelling of the Glands of the Groin and Armpit?* Question Fifth.

Raymond. The plague often conceals itſelf under the form of an inflammatory, ardent, or malignant fever. Tumours of the Glands are ſometimes its firſt ſymptom.

Demollins. The firſt ſymptoms of the plague vary; but the moſt common are bŭboes in the armpit and groin, parotids, and carbuncles in various parts of the body.

Giovanelli. The firſt ſymptoms are, debility, fever, exceſſive thirſt followed by great heat; after which, carbuncles or buboes appear in the parotids, armpits, and groin. This laſt is ſooner attacked than the armpit.

They. Swellings in the armpits and groin are, indeed, the characteriſtics of the plague; yet they are neither the ſole, nor the firſt ſymptoms; and often are not ſeen at all, as when the plague diſguiſes itſelf under the form of other diſeaſes.

Morandi. Glandular ſwellings are properly the ſymptom of the ſecond ſtage, and are preceded by thoſe febrile ſymptoms which are immediately conſequent upon the reception of the contagion; ſuch as, pain in the head, drowſineſs, great proſtration of ſtrength, dryneſs of the tongue, vomiting, hiccough, tremor, diarrhæa.

Verdoni. Its firſt ſymptoms are relative to the conſtitution of the year, and of the body ſeized, and the place where it was produced, or whence it came. In 1783 all the parts of *Natolia* were infected; and the diſeaſe tranſported to *Smyrna*, which is in the centre, was extinguiſhed without the death of a ſingle perſon. Generally, the plague of Conſtantinople tranſported to Smyrna does little harm. That of Egypt cauſes havock as in every country. That of the Thebais is always cruel, and carried to lower Egypt is fatal. The inguinal glands are the moſt generally affected.

Jew Physician. The ſwelling of the glands is ſeldom the firſt ſymptom. Patients are every day ſeen, who, being ſuppoſed ill of another diſorder, in two, three, or more days ſhew glandular ſwellings or carbuncles, by which the plague is manifeſted. On the contrary, many, who from the uſual ſigns are ſuppoſed to have the plague, become well in a day or two without the leaſt tumour or external appearance. The firſt ſymptoms are, horripilation, or actual ſhivering, nauſea or vomiting, loſs of ſtrength, and fever. Theſe are common to many diſeaſes; but the pathognomonic ſigns are, a difference in the pulſations of the two ſides, with this circumſtance, that from this diverſity a prognoſtic ariſes; it having been obſerved, that if the pulſe on the ſide of the tumour or carbuncle be greater or more frequent, it bodes well; whereas if it be ſmaller, it ſhews greater malignity, and there is more to be feared. Further, there is obſerved among the firſt ſymptoms a viſible pulſation in the carotids, greateſt on the affected ſide; and alſo a cryſtalline vivacity in the eyes, with a kind of contraction and diminution of the eye on the ſide affected.

Fra. Luigi. The moſt remarkable ſymptoms of the plague are, turbidneſs and ſparkling of the eyes, the tongue furred with a white mucus, and very red at its tip, frequent biting of the lips, violent pain in the head and inability to hold it up, a ſenſe of great cold in the loins, vomiting, debility. Swellings of the glands are not among the firſt ſymptoms.

QUESTION SIXTH.

6. *Is it true that there are two different fevers with nearly the ſame ſymptoms, one of which is properly termed the Plague, and is communicated from a diſtance by the air, and without contact; while the other, which is properly termed Contagion, is only communicated by the touch, or at leaſt by near approach to infected perſons or things?*

MORANDI. It is certain from multiplied obſervations, that there are two ſorts of peſtilential fevers, ſimilar in appearance; one of which proceeds from the contamination of the air alone, and is communicable to any diſtance; the other is produced alone by contact, or near approach. The former of theſe is properly termed a peſtilential fever, the latter a contagious one.

VERDONI. The diſtinction of theſe fevers is uſeleſs, ſince the ſame which is communicated by the touch is that alſo which is conveyed by the air to a certain diſtance, eſpecially in a cloſe place.

JEW PHYSICIAN. That there are two kinds of plague is abſolutely to be denied; yet ſometimes it happens that perſons are attacked with the plague without knowing whence it came.

FRA. LUIGI. I hold it for certain that there is only one ſpecies of plague, though differing in malignity.

QUESTION SEVENTH.

7. *What is the Method of Treatment in the firſt ſtage—what in the more advanced periods—what is known concerning Bark, Snakeroot, Wine, Opium, pure Air, the application of cold Water?*

RAYMOND. The diſeaſe is treated as inflammatory. No ſpecific has been diſcovered for it.

DEMOLLINS. At the beginning, bleeding, vomiting, purgatives, diluents, refrigerants and antiſeptics are uſed; afterwards, antiſeptics and cordials, relatively to the temperament and ſymptoms.

GIOVANELLI. The plague, cauſing always a diſpoſition to inflammation, and putrefaction, it is always proper to bleed proportionally to the ſtrength, and to uſe a cooling regimen, with the vegetable acids. The repeated uſe of emetics is alſo proper, both to cleanſe the firſt paſſages, and to diſpoſe the virus to paſs off by the ſkin. In the progreſs, it is neceſſary to favour the evacuation of the virus by that iſſue which nature ſeems to point at. Thus, either antiphlogiſtic purgatives are to be given, if nature points that way; or ſuppurative plaſters are to be applied to any tumours which may appear. Epiſpaſtics to the extremities are proper where nature wants rouſing. The vitriolic acid in large doſes has been found very ſerviceable in the plague with carbuncles, as was proved in the laſt plague at Moſcow. When the inflammation is over, and marks of ſup-

Question Seventh.

puration appear, the bark with wine and other cordials is proper. The ſurgeon's aſſiſtance is requiſite in the treatment of boils and anthraxes, which laſt are ſeldom cured without the actual cautery.

They. In the beginning of peſtilential fevers, bleeding is ſometimes proper, and vomits almoſt always. In their progreſs, frequent ſubacid and cold drinks, the bark given liberally, and vitriolic acid, have been found powerful remedies when there was a diſſolution of the blood.

Morandi. In the firſt period, evacuations according to the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe are proper. In the ſecond, bark mixed with wine; and opium as a temporary ſedative. Pure air is very neceſſary; and fire, as a corrective, with the burning of antiſeptic and aromatic ſubſtances.

Verdoni. As ſoon as a Chriſtian finds he has got the plague, he eats caviare, garlic and pork; drinks brandy, vinegar and the like, to raiſe the buboes. Upon theſe he applies greaſy wool, caviare, honey of roſes, dried figs &c. to bring them to ſuppuration.

The Turks and Arabs drink bezoar in powder with milk, and other ſudorifics, to expel the virus. They vomit, and poſſibly a ſecond time.

At Cairo they take opium, and cover themſelves with mattreſſes in order to excite ſweat; and though parched with heat and thirſt, they drink nothing. They open the immature buboes with a red-hot iron.

At Conſtantinople and Smyrna they eat nothing, and drink much water and lemonade. The Jews drink a decoction of citron ſeeds, lemon or Seville orange peel, and their own urine. They abſtain ſcrupulouſly from animal food.

In 1700 a phyſician in Smyrna found bleeding very uſeful. Another, in another year, cured the plague by bleeding and an antiphlogiſtic regimen.

My brother in Cairo treated it like a pituitous biliary fever, with vomits, ſaponaceous attenuants, and antiphlogiſtics, and ſuccefsfully.

Some ſailors in Conſtantinople in the phrenſy of the plague, have thrown themſelves into the ſea; and it is ſaid that on being taken out, they have recovered.

My opinion upon the whole is, that the treatment ought to be relative to the particular conſtitution of the year, and of the patient, by which the nature of the diſeaſe itſelf is greatly varied.

Jew Physician. Bleeding in many caſes may be ſerviceable, as I have known patients who were bled by miſtake, recover; and others recovered from a moſt deſperate condition by a ſpontaneous hæmorrhage. On the other hand, perſons have been apparently injured by both theſe circumſtances. The difference of effect ſeems to depend on the ſtate of the blood, whether it be diſpoſed to coagulation or diſſolution. In the former, bleeding is uſeful, in the latter, hurtful. Vomits according to my experience have not ſucceeded; yet I ſhould not heſitate to try ipecacuanha in ſubſtance, exhibiting half a ſcruple at two or three times, in the expectation that in this manner it would not run downwards. Bark may

may be of uſe in diſſolutions of the blood; and alſo ſmall doſes of opium, and other medicines prudently adminiſtered. In exceſſive watchfulneſs I have known relief procured by anointing the temples with *Ung. populeon.* In a caſe of hiccough the *Liquor Anod. Miner. Hoffmanni* ſucceeded with me.

The Turks, in the violence of the fever, take handfuls of ſnow and apply it over their bodies, and alſo eat it; and likewiſe ſometimes throw cold water on their feet. But whether this is of ſervice or no, cannot be determined; as theſe people in other reſpects pay no regard to rules of diet.

Fra. Luigi. They who practiſe empirically in the plague uſe none of the recited methods, but only ſtrong ſudorifics, and ventilation of the air; and complete the cure by proper treatment of the ſores from ſuppuration.

Question Eighth.

8. *When the Plague prevails, do the phyſicians preſcribe to thoſe who have the diſorder a more generous, or a more abſtemious diet; and do they preſcribe any thing to the uninfected?*

Jew Physician. In times of the plague, many are accuſtomed to eat no fleſh; others, no fiſh; but I know not whether from the advice of phyſicians. For myſelf, I have been in many plague-years, but have made no alteration in the management of myſelf.

Fra. Luigi. In Smyrna, the plague is generally treated with a rigorous diet. They only uſe rice and vermicelli boiled in water; and ſometimes, when the patient is too coſtive, juices and herbs boiled without any ſeaſoning. From time to time they give ſome acid preſerves, and raiſins, and in great heats ſome ſlender lemonade, and a diſh of good coffee with a biſcuit every day. For drink they only uſe toaſt and water; and they follow this abſtemious regimen till the fortieth day of the diſeaſe is completed; after which they take chicken broth, lamb, and other food of eaſy digeſtion.

Question Ninth.

9. *Are Convaleſcents ſubject to repeated attacks from the ſame infection?*

Raymond. Not unleſs they touch ſomething infected.

Demollins. Convaleſcents are ſent to fumigated chambers, and there are no inſtances of relapſe.

Giovanelli. No inſtances of relapſe after being well recovered from the firſt attack have come to my knowledge; but they are liable to fall into other diſorders, as conſumption, hæmoptoe &c.

They. Convaleſcents are without doubt liable to a relapſe, and authors are full of inſtances of it. In the plague of Meſſina, M. *Cotogno* ſays that a man had ſucceſſively fourteen buboes, and was cured at laſt.

Morandi. All convaleſcents may relapſe.

Verdoni. They have it not twice in the ſame year.

Jew Physician. Convaleſcents are often attacked anew, and die; but this does not uſually happen from a freſh infection taken elſewhere, but from ſome remains of their own contagion, excited by intemperance in food, or the venereal act.

Fra. Luigi. From irregularities in eating and drinking, bodily fatigue, affections of the mind, and eſpecially anger, they are liable to repeated and very dangerous relapſes.

Question Tenth.

10. *What is the proportion of Deaths, and the uſual length of the diſeaſe?*

Raymond. The mortality is different in different ſeaſons and years.

Demollins. In the plague of Marſeilles in 1720 half the inhabitants periſhed. The uſual length of the diſeaſe is that of other acute diſorders, but longer when the tumours come to ſuppuration.

Giovanelli. The proportion of deaths is variable and uncertain. As to duration, when the diſeaſe is very acute and fatal, the patient generally dies within five days from the firſt invaſion of the fever, or firſt marks of the plague. When he recovers, no certain termination can be aſſigned. If the time of healing all the ſores be reckoned, it may run on to three, four, five months, or more.

They. The mortality is very various. Of ten whom I treated in the lazaretto, three died. I have obſerved that the fever uſually runs on to twenty or twenty-one days.

Morandi. The bills of mortality of places viſited by the plague uſually amount to about thirty *per cent*, ſometimes they riſe to fifty. (He ſeems to mean of the whole number of inhabitants.)

Verdoni. The proportion of deaths varies infinitely. It has been obſerved that the Jews in Conſtantinople and Smyrna loſe only one third, which is attributed to the care they take of their ſick. At Cairo, on the other hand, they are the firſt attacked, and loſe more than three fourths. The Turks loſe two thirds; other nations a little more or leſs: the Europeans at Cairo loſe five ſixths.

Sometimes it kills immediately; ſometimes in twenty-four hours; commonly in three days. When the patient gets over the ninth day, there are great hopes of recovery, as the buboes are then ſuppurated. They may, however, die within the fortieth day, eſpecially if they commit any irregularity, the principal of which is eating fleſh, which inſtantly cauſes a return of fever, and death. It never paſſes beyond the fortieth day.

Jew Physician. The mortality is various, as alſo the duration. Some die in two, three, or four days; ſome hold out ſix, eight or more.

Fra. Luigi. Generally more die than ſurvive; but in our hoſpital of San Antonio of Smyrna, from the care taken of the ſick, the number recovering has for eighteen years paſt exceeded that of the dead.

Question Eleventh.

11. *What are the Means to prevent the Plague, to ſtop its contagion, and to purify infected places?*

Raymond. There is no other method of preſerving one's-ſelf from the plague, than avoiding the contact of infected things. Goods are purified by expoſing them to the open air during forty days; and furniture by a ſtrong fumigation with aromatics and ſulphur.

QUESTION ELEVENTH.

DEMOLLINS. Here, in the lazaretto, infected goods and furniture are expoſed to a current of air for forty days. The air of infected places is purified by burning all ſorts of aromatic plants, and ſulphur.

GIOVANELLI. The method of prevention is, to avoid all communication with infected perſons or goods. The means of ſtopping the contagion form a body of police, too extenſive to be here mentioned.

THEY. The means of prevention, beſides avoiding infected things and perſons, are, ſobriety in living, the uſe of vinegar externally and internally, and an iſſue.

Infected places are purified by fumigation and ventilation, by ſcraping the lime from the walls (which is then thrown into the ſea) and white-waſhing them anew with lime and ſea water, by waſhing the floors, windows, doors &c. firſt with ſea water, then with vinegar; taking great care to leave nothing that is infected. The bodies of the dead are buried in a place ſet apart for that purpoſe; and their beds and bedding are burned. As to other things, not uſed during the illneſs, the linen is waſhed with ſoap and ley; the woollen clothes are put into ſea water for two days, and then ventilated for twenty days; thoſe which would be ſpoiled by water are hung on a line in the air for forty days, and fumigated from time to time according to their quality.

MORANDI. A fire is to be kept conſtantly in the ſick chamber, in all ſeaſons. All fæces &c. are to be immediately removed. Clean ſhirt and ſheets daily. The healthy muſt avoid commerce with the infected; muſt purge gently now and then, ſmoke tobacco, drink pure wine medicated with wormwood, gentian, zedoary &c. and avoid fear and other paſſions, and exceſs of all kinds.

JEW PHYSICIAN. No means of prevention are uſed in the Turkiſh dominions.

FRA. LUIGI. The means uſed for ſtopping the contagion are purifying places and things by fire, water, and air.

VERDONI. The beſt preſervatives are reckoned to be, ſprinkling the room with vinegar, perfumes, ventilation, and fumigation. The Greeks in Smyrna, during Lent, when they eat only vegetables, are very ſeldom attacked; while among thoſe who eat fleſh the contagion makes great havock. Hence the beſt means of prevention are to eat moderately, and not at all of animal food; to drink water and vinegar;* to ſprinkle the chamber with the latter, and uſe frequent ventilation; to change the clothes, eſpecially the linen, daily, hanging in the air for ten or fifteen days thoſe that have been uſed. For ſuppreſſing the infection, every thing is to be waſhed that can undergo that operation, and the walls of the chamber to be whitened with lime; but after the 24th of June no further care is taken.

OBSERVATIONS.

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* A perſon in a very high ſtation at Conſtantinople, told me, that when he had the plague in that city, he lived almoſt entirely on *green tea*; to which he attributed his perfect cure of that diſorder: and I muſt add, I have heard of ſome who have made the ſame uſe of brandy, and yet have recovered.

OBSERVATIONS.

Observations.

Though there are various points in which the anſwerers of the preceding queſtions diſagree, yet it is with pleaſure I obſerve that they all in the moſt explicit manner concur in repreſenting the plague as a *contagious* diſeaſe, communicated by near approach to, or actual contact with infected perſons or things. This is a fact of the greateſt importance to be eſtabliſhed, as all the propoſed means of prevention by cutting off communication with the ſources of infection, muſt depend upon it: it is a fact too, which one would ſuppoſe after ſuch manifold and repeated experience, no one would now call in queſtion. Yet a late medical writer of reputation, Dr. *Maximilian Stoll* of Vienna, has not ſcrupled publicly to hazard an opinion, that the plague is *not* contagious; and this even with a view to the natural but moſt dangerous conſequence, that the uſual means of preventing its ſpread from one country to another by reſtrictions on commercial intercourſe, are unneceſſary and improper. This doctrine is aſſerted in his *Rationis Medendi, pars ſecunda*, printed at Vienna in 1778 (*Vid. p.* 59 and *ſeq.*). It does not belong to me to enter into a medical diſputation on this head; yet I cannot avoid obſerving, that it appears very ſtrange and ſuſpicious, that he ſhould go back to *Livy*'s Roman Hiſtory for proofs to eſtabliſh his point, totally neglecting all the facts concerning the numerous viſitations of the plague recorded in modern medical books, or which had happened during his own time. I ſuppoſe profeſſional men will lay very

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The ingenious Dr. *Schotte*, in a treatiſe on a *contagious* fever, which raged at Senegal in the year 1778, and proved *fatal* to the *greateſt* part of the Europeans, and to a number of the natives, (publiſhed in 1782 by *Murray* in Fleet-ſtreet) conſiders the following among the *prediſpoſing* cauſes of the diſeaſe:—the garriſon ſubſiſting, during the whole year, chiefly upon animal food, particularly upon freſh beef which is ſupplied by the Moors;—the brackiſh well-water in which their victuals are boiled, and which ſerves them as conſtant drink;—the impure air breathed by many of the ſlaves, who are locked up together in the *ſame room* during the night;—and the *want of motion* during the day time, which the *irons* on their feet impoſe on them.

Among the means of preventing the diſeaſe, the doctor mentions the neceſſity of *temperance* in eating, drinking &c. yet he acknowledges that governor Clarke lived very regularly in every reſpect; he "took the tincture "of bark and bitters three times a day, and uſed every other precaution to avert the diſeaſe, but ineffectually." This *German* phyſician has ſaid much in praiſe of wine, and tells us: "From my own experience I believe "that wine has in ſome degree a power of expelling a newly-received infection, or at leaſt of contributing towards "its expulſion. And the uſe of this with *ſarſaparilla* he thinks was the means of curing himſelf of that diſeaſe;" "yet" *he adds, page* 158; "as the *only* European, who eſcaped this diſeaſe *entirely*, did not make the leaſt uſe of "any ſpirituous liquor, I would confine my advice to ſuch perſons only, as are accuſtomed to it. The perſon in "queſtion, who affords this very ſtriking exception, is a Mr. Hare, maſter of a merchant ſhip, who had been "at Senegal backwards and forwards for ſeveral times, but was reſiding there, at the time the diſeaſe raged, and "for two years before. He was more expoſed to the infection than many others, for he lived in the houſe of a "dreadful-looking patient, who was ſwelled and puffed up, before he died, like a putrid corpſe. He alſo waited "on him out of humanity day and night, becauſe the blacks were afraid of going near him, on account of his "moſt dreadful appearance. He never drank a drop of any ſpirituous liquor, not even beer or cyder, and he "told me, that he had not for ten years paſt, but that he had made uſe of it before that time. His only drink "at meals was water, and plenty of tea and coffee in the morning and afternoon. He made not the leaſt uſe of "tobacco in any form, and took no precaution whatever to prevent the infection."

little

OBSERVATIONS.

little ſtreſs upon all that can be ſaid of *peſtilential diſeaſes in general* which happened in wars and ſieges two thouſand years ago, as applied to the *plague properly ſo called*, a diſeaſe then confounded with various others, from which the accuracy of later obſervations have ſufficiently diſcriminated it. This extraordinary mode of reaſoning on ſuch an important ſubject, too much confirms the account I received of the matter in Germany; which was, that with a view of ingratiating himſelf with the prince in whoſe ſervice he lived, and who might be ſuppoſed deſirous of getting rid of the expenſe and inconvenience of lazarettos and other eſtabliſhments for the prevention of contagion, Dr. *Stoll* had been induced to make an attack upon the principle upon which every precaution of this kind muſt depend.* I muſt, however, obſerve in his vindication, that at the beginning of this century, the faculty of medicine in Paris gave a deciſive opinion againſt the contagious nature of the plague, and their delegates acted conformably to this doctrine in the caſe of the dreadful viſitation of Marſeilles in 1720: the bad effects of which *prepoſſeſſion* are ſhewn in a very ſenſible manner by Mr. *Bertrand*, in his admirable relation of that calamity. It is alſo obſervable, that in the foregoing anſwers, Dr. *Verdoni*, in replying to the ſecond query, from theory denies that any fever can properly be termed contagious, though under ſome of the other heads of inquiry, he aſſerts with as much confidence as the reſt, that the plague is actually communicated by contact. Such are the effects of a preconceived hypotheſis in perplexing or obſcuring the *plaineſt* matter of fact!

ABSTRACT OF A CURATIVE AND PRESERVATIVE METHOD

TO BE OBSERVED IN PESTILENTIAL CONTAGIONS:

Drawn up by order of the MAGISTRATES *of* HEALTH *at* VENICE, *at the Requeſt of the* COURT *of* RUSSIA. *By* GIAMBATISTA PAITONI, *firſt Phyſician.*

MARCH 1, 1784.

ABSTRACT.

No certain diſtinguiſhing ſign of the plague, not even buboes, carbuncles &c. but only made manifeſt by its ravages.—Miſtakes of great phyſicians in this matter:—when equivocal ſymptoms occur, it is prudent immediately to uſe precautions, eſpecially the ſeparation of ſuſpected perſons.—No ſpecific hitherto diſcovered.—The eſſence of the peſtilential contagion probably always the ſame; and the variety of phenomena obſerved in its different viſitations, owing to differences in climate, air, ſeaſons, mode of living &c.—This contagion, a very ſubtle and penetrating poiſon acting directly upon the nervous ſyſtem; which muſt prove fatal if not expelled.—Hence all thoſe remedies which tend to invigorate the natural powers are proper; and

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* Have not ſome of our *Profeſſors*, ſullied their names with ſuch dangerous doctrines?—From no other cauſe than the error of the phyſicians, who conſtantly maintained that the diſeaſe then epidemic was not contagious, happened that terrible viſitation which in 1743 ravaged the city of *Meſſina* and its vicinity, with the loſs of above forty-three thouſand individuals, in the ſhort ſpace of only three months.

VENETIAN ABSTRACT.

thoſe which debilitate, hurtful.—Bleeding, therefore, not admiſſible.—Nor purging.—Two modes of effecting a cure; one by art, the other by nature.

1. That by art is the uſe of ſudorifics, recommended by many writers of the higheſt reputation, particularly, *Sydenham* and *Diemerbroeck.*—Simples for this purpoſe, viz. contrayerva, ſerpent. virg. rad. angel. emuela campan. petaſitis, gentian, camphor &c. Compounds, theriaca, mithridate, diaſcordium &c.—Camphor, ſulphur, and theriaca preferred.—This method to be put in practice without delay.—To begin with frictions with fumigated cloths.—Fomentations.—Copious drinking, particularly water with beſt vinegar.—Not to be allowed to ſleep during the ſweat, nor to change linen till it be finiſhed.—Diaphoretics from time to time.—No ventilation of the chamber during the ſweat; but fumigation with aromatics, ſprinkling vinegar, a fire if cold weather.

2. The natural method of cure is the expulſion of the poiſon to the glands and ſkin. Of theſe external appearances, buboes are the moſt important and uſeful.—They ſhould not be livid or black, ſoft or puffy, nor increaſe all at once to a great ſize.—When they have begun to appear, the ſweating plan ſhould not be adopted.—To be quickly brought to ſuppuration, by emollient and gummy plaſters; and either ſuffered to open ſpontaneouſly, or opened by art, but not till perfectly maturated.—Carbuncles leſs favourable than buboes:—to be treated mildly, and not with cautery and inciſion:—cataplaſms or plaſters of emollient herbs to be uſed; then ointments, cerates &c.

If particular ſymptoms are unuſually troubleſome, they muſt be attended to ſeparately. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable is fever.—This is ſometimes periodical, and then bark is proper.

Cutaneous efflorеſcences are dangerous; petechiæ, if livid or black, almoſt always fatal.

Diarrhœas and hæmorrhages from any part, dangerous, and ſhould be ſtopt as ſoon as poſſible.

For obſtinate vomitings, the beſt remedy is lemon juice and ſalt of wormwood.

Somnolency and watchfulneſs are each at times prevalent. The former to be prevented by agreeable diſcourſe, or ſmelling to volatiles; the latter, by theriaca or diaſcordium. The ſame electuaries alone, or joined with camphor or caſtor, may be given in head-ach or delirium, at the ſame time enjoining perfect quiet.

Fainting and deliquiums to be treated with aromatics and cordials; convulſive motions, coughs, difficult reſpiration &c. to be gently quieted with theriaca, but not the warmer opiates.—Terror and deſpair great enemies to patients in this diſeaſe, preventing the ſalutary operations of the ſyſtem.—To be removed by proper diſcourſe, exhortation, hope &c.

PRESERVATION FROM THE PLAGUE.

To dwell in houſes well detached from the infected, and admit no infected perſon or thing.—Habitation kept clean, and all filth removed.—Ventilation.—Windows only open while the ſun is up.—Fires in each chamber, eſpecially of odorous woods.—Flowers and aromatics ſtrewed in the rooms.—Sprinkling with vinegar.—Fumigations with reſinous and balſamic matters.

Prophylactics

Venetian Abstract.

Prophylactics for thoſe expoſed to contagion.—The compound electuaries, and vinegar internally.—Flower of ſulphur. camphor. galega. bitter and aromatic vegetables. volat. ſpirits. elix. proprietatis.

Food and drink to be uſed as found by experience to agree at other times.—Acid herbs in ſallad.—Acid fruits.—A light briſk wine, with water, the beſt for common drink.—In ſome caſes wine not to be allowed.—Purgatives not proper without ſome particular reaſon for the~~ir~~ uſe of them.—Not to go out till the ſun be riſen, and then not faſting.—To avoid near approach to the infected, or touch of infected things.—The noſtrils to be guarded by ſnuffing up ſome odorous matter, as ſp. ſal. ammon. ol. ſuccini and eſpecially vinegar in a ſponge.—The mouth guarded by chewing aromatics, as zedoary, ginger, juniper berries &c.—The pores of the ſkin to be guarded by clothes perfumed with aromatics, bags worn of the ſame, aromatized unguents rubbed on various parts of the body.

The ſpirits to be ſupported by amuſements, mirth &c.—Effects of muſic &c.

ABRIDGMENT OF A RELATION OF THE PLAGUE OF SPALATO

IN THE YEAR 1784,

Given in a Letter *from an* Officer *to his* Fellow-Citizen *in* Venice.

PRINTED AT VENICE IN 1784.

Spalato Abridgment.

In July 1782 the plague was reported to be in Turkiſh Boſnia, and a line of troops in conſequence was poſted on the frontiers; but on the news that the diſeaſe was only a common epidemic, this was withdrawn. The plague, however, breaking out with great fury in the capital city of Serraglio, the line was again placed in June 1783.

The danger was the greater, as in the famine of 1782 many inhabitants of Venetian Dalmatia had gone into the adjacent Imperial and Turkiſh territories, whence it might be expected that they would now return.

At the end of June 1783 the plague broke out in the town of Dolaz in Paglizza, where it was brought by the returning emigrants.

Caſerns, or wooden huts, were erected for the reception of all the emigrants, under the inſpection of the military poſts in the frontiers.

In Auguſt, the diſeaſe appeared among the caſerns, near the poſt of Billibrigh, and ſpread to the national militia there encamped.

Soon after, it appeared in the large town of Etuazza in the territory of Sign, and ſpread to many other places of that diſtrict.

In September, the plague broke out in the ſuburbs of Cliſſa, the territory of which immediately borders on that of Spalato, on which account a ſeparation was made by means of ſtockades and bars. The maritime towns and iſlands were ſtill allowed free communication with each other.

In

Spalato Abridgment.

In October, the territory of Knin appeared to be infected.

The diſtrict of Cliſſa was firſt freed from the contagion, its quarantines being completed in February 1784, after the death of three hundred and twenty perſons.

Next to that, the territory of Knin became free, with the loſs of two hundred and ſixteen.

Laſtly, Sign was diſinfected, after twelve hundred and ſeventy-ſix deaths.

On January 30th 1784, one *Simon Chiapiglia* of the borough of Luzaz, adjoining to Spalato, after a fever of five days, was found to have a tumour in the groin of a ſuſpicious nature, eſpecially as he had been employed as a porter in a lazaretto, from whence, after his quarantine, he had been diſmiſſed on January 21ſt. He was put under cloſe guard, but the next day, being delirious and attempting to eſcape, he was ſhot by the centinel, and killed. No further marks of ſuſpicion appeared on the body. His family were put in the lazaretto, but remained in health.

On February 5th, a boy died after an illneſs of four days on board a Rovigneſe veſſel, laden with wool, ſkins, bags &c. belonging to Ottoman ſubjects of Boſnia, which goods had undergone purification in a lazaretto. The boy's diſeaſe was declared by the phyſician to be only a *verminous* fever. The veſſel ſailed away on February 9th, and on the 21ſt put into Porto Cigalle in the iſland of Loſſin Piccolo, where the maſter and two ſailors were taken ill, and ſoon died. This excited an alarm, and the two remaining ſailors and goods were put in a lazaretto, along with three galley ſlaves, and all underwent a thorough purification. But neither theſe ſailors, who wore the clothes of their deceaſed comrades, nor the ſlaves, were attacked with any ſickneſs.

On the 10th of March, ſome deaths, after ſhort illneſs began to take place in Spalato; in ſuch, however, the phyſicians recognized no contagious quality.

On March 15th, a woman died with petechiæ, which cauſed ſo much ſuſpicion that the phyſicians recommended particular precautions with reſpect to all who had been about her, or handled the body.

Other ſuſpicious deaths ſucceeded, but without certain proof of contagion; however on the night between March 28th and 29th, ſix deaths happening after a very ſhort illneſs, cauſed the reality of the contagion to be ſcarcely doubted of, though ſtill the ſigns of the plague were equivocal.

On March 30th, news arrived that the perſons placed in the lazaretto from ſuſpicion on account of the woman above mentioned, had fallen ill. Five more died this night; and on the view of their bodies, the phyſicians declared them *ſuſpected*; but a Venetian ſurgeon did not ſcruple to call the diſeaſe *openly* the plague. A buboe was this day found on a patient.

The Proveditor General now aſſembled the college of health, and laid an interdict on the whole city, ſhutting up the churches, and cutting off all communication with the reſt of the province.

He himſelf with the public officers, ſoldiers &c. to the number of one hundred and nineteen perſons, ſhut themſelves up in the generality-palace, ſituated without the city, but contiguous to the walls.

Spalato Abridgment.

All the cities in the different territories had orders to ſeparate themſelves from each other; and the coaſt-line of troops was armed.

The public lazaretto was alſo detached within proper limits.

On April 3d, the proveditor iſſued the proclamation annexed, for the regulation of the city.

The contagion now began to ſpread in every part of the city and ſuburbs, and through all ranks of people. It got even into a monaſtery, where an abbeſs and ſome nuns died.

The firſt mode of ſeparation practiſed, was to place a large number of wine-vats in a certain part called Brecchia, to ſerve as receptacles for the moſt ſuſpected perſons of the city, who were taken out of the infected houſes, and lodged there.

A large houſe, and ſome other adjacent ones in the borough of Luzaz were then ſet apart as an hoſpital for the infected.

A camp was then formed in St. Stefano, a remote and open place, into which the ſuſpected, after waſhing in the ſea, and change of all their garments, were taken. Many ſoldiers and town's people were received into this, moſt of whom were thereby preſerved from infection.

Another camp was afterwards formed, in a different ſituation, for the ſame purpoſe. All theſe were provided with a deputation of health from the city, guardians, officers, inſpectors &c. and a report from them was ſent every morning to the ſupreme authority.

A ſecond hoſpital was eſtabliſhed in another part of the ſuburbs.

The quarter of S. Domenico was evacuated of its inhabitants, and applied to the purpoſe of a lazaretto; and a convent in it was reſerved for the nobility and principal families.

Forty-ſix days had now elapſed ſince the manifeſt eruption of the plague, and yet no accident had happened in the generality-palace, when ſuddenly two galley ſlaves employed there were ſeized and died; but it was impoſſible to diſcover how they caught it. On this account, the proveditor, accompanied only by the perſons moſt neceſſary to the management of public buſineſs, ſeceded to Caſtello Vitturi, and the reſt were ſent to the lazarettos.

In an infected city there are three conditions of ſuſpected perſons.

1. *Simply ſuſpected.* Theſe include all the inhabitants of the city, and they are allowed to walk about freely with the proper cautions, and at certain hours.

2. *Grievouſly ſuſpected.* Theſe are ſuch as have had any communication with perſons infected: they are confined to their habitations.

3. *Moſt ſuſpected*; who are thoſe in whoſe families the diſeaſe has appeared. Theſe are removed from their houſes, and after the ſick are ſent to the hoſpital, the reſt are ſent to the camps, where huts are erected for each individual; in which having paſſed forty days, they afterwards ſpend forty more in a lazaretto.

The convaleſcents were placed in a lazaretto by themſelves.

As is was deſireable to clear the city as much as poſſible of inhabitants, many of the families of nobility were received into the palace after it had been purified; and many goods of all kinds were ſent to the lazerettos for purification.

Spalato Abridgment.

The dead were conveyed from diſtant parts to the burying ground, by water, in boats towed by other boats.

From May 25th the mortality began to abate, and this diminution continued, till June 29th, after which none died.

The city of Spalato contains three thouſand two hundred inhabitants, and the boroughs about nine thouſand. The whole number of deaths was one thouſand two hundred and one.

REGULATIONS

Enjoined by his Excellency Francesco Falier, *Proveditor General in* Dalmatia *and* Albania *for the* Republic *of* Venice, *and Delegate of Health, during the* Prevalence of the Plague *in the City of* Spalato.

DATED, APRIL 3, 1784.

1. The general contumacy* and interdict of all the families of this city, already preſcribed by the college of health, being confirmed; the reſpective individuals of the ſame ſhall not be permitted to go abroad, excepting only the heads of families, in the times, manners, and with the notices to be declared.

2. The heads of families, in order to provide for the exigences of their houſeholds, ſhall only go out of their habitations with a ſingle ſervant or other perſon, and always provided with a note from the office of health.

3. The city is to be divided into ſix or more diſtricts, according to the judgment of the repreſentatives and college, that the viſits and inſpections may be rendered more eaſy to be practiſed.

4. To each diſtrict ſhall be aſſigned by the moſt reverend the Vicar Capitolary, a canon and a prieſt of the moſt active and capable, that in conjunction with a deputy appointed by the college, and under the conduct of a guardian of health, they may zealouſly perform every morning, with the due precautions, the viſit of all the houſes, in order to aſcertain the ſtate of health of each individual, and make a return of the ſame to the proper office of health.

5. At ſun riſing, or at the hour which ſhall be agreed on by the college, the reverend canons and prieſts ſelected for the purpoſe, ſhall without fail aſſemble in the ſacriſty of the cathedral, in order to proceed to the buſineſs of their inſpections.

6. At the ſounding of the great bell of the cathedral, which is to follow at that hour which ſhall be fixed by the college, and ſhall ſerve to give time for the viſits, the heads of families may freely go abroad, as in the firſt and ſecond articles, ſo that the public vigilance may remain ſecured that the enjoined viſits have been practiſed; excluding in this rule the magiſtrates, deputies, miniſters and ſervants of the office of health, to whom it ſhall be permitted to go out of their houſes, and walk through the city, as ſhall be hereafter declared.

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* *Contumacia* in Italian means the ſtate of ſeparation and ſecluſion in which ſuſpected perſons are placed during the plague.

it sho'd have been translated
by one of these words, — or the
Italian Word itself preserved
"the general contumacia" &
this note to explain it.

this

SPALATO REGULATIONS.

7. The ringing of the ſaid bell ſhall continue for the ſpace of half an hour, that of every other bell, either of a church or other place, being abſolutely prohibited.

8. Thoſe perſons alone who ſuſtain public deputations, or other inſpections of health, or military office, ſhall leave their houſes before the ſound of the bell, and continue to that hour which their buſineſs or office may require; with the injunction, however, that thoſe who have no public charge or inſpection, ſhall return to their own houſes at ſix in the evening under the moſt *rigorous* penalties.

9. Whoever finds himſelf attacked with a diſorder of any kind, ſhall immediately make it known to the deputation at their viſit; and if at the moment of the attack the viſiting hour ſhall be paſſed, he ſhall immediately give information of it to the office of health, ſo that it may directly fall under the notice of the eſtabliſhed deputation, and they may apply the ſuitable remedies; declaring that any one who *conceals* his own ſickneſs, or in any manner or under any pretext concurs in ſuch *concealment*, ſhall incur, in the fact, the penalty of *death*.

10. On notice given of any kind of diſtemper to the office of health, the houſe in which it is verified ſhall immediately be interdicted, until the medical profeſſors ſhall have made the neceſſary inſpection, and determined the quality and true character of the diſeaſe.

11. Whoever, belonging to houſes interdicted and guarded on account of deaths happening in them, or any other cauſe of ſuſpicion, ſhall dare by themſelves, or by the mediation of other perſons, or in any other manner, to remove ſuſceptible effects into any other houſe or place, ſhall be underſtood to have incurred the penalty of *death*; and in like manner every one who has aſſiſted in, or conſented to ſuch removal, or has not diſcloſed it on knowing it.

12. Whoever ſhall have about him ſuſceptible effects or goods of houſes declared infected, ſhall immediately make it known to the office or the deputation of health, under pain of *death*; and if there ſhall have been goods belonging to the ſaid infected houſes hidden and concealed by the individuals of the ſame, they ſhall equally of themſelves make known the place where they are, on pain of *death*, to which they will *irremiſſibly* be ſubjected; as, on the other hand, on diſcloſing them, they may be aſſured, on the pledge of the public faith, that when every thing is purified, it ſhall be carefully reſtored to the owners.

13. The reſolution of the college reſpecting the ſhutting up of all the churches of this city remains confirmed; and all aſſemblies in all other places are to be conſidered as prohibited.

14. The zeal of the moſt reverend the Vicar Capitolary excites him to command thoſe religious which he ſhall appoint among the moſt capable and active, to aid and aſſiſt by every poſſible means the infected and ſuſpected poor of the ſeparated houſes, and always, with the due cautions, to adminiſter to the ſame the ſpiritual comforts of the moſt holy ſacraments, exhorting and animating them not to diſtruſt the merciful aid of heaven.

Spalato Regulations.

15. And ſince in this city there is a ward of Jews, a nation *ſingularly* to be obſerved on ſuch an occaſion, the college ſhall therefore ſelect from the moſt able and honeſt individuals of the ſaid nation ſuch a number of deputies as they ſhall think fit, in order that they may watch over the internal government of their people, and the neceſſary proviſion for their ſupport.

16. To this effect, it ſhall be permitted to thoſe perſons *alone* who are recognized as the moſt prudent to go out of the Jews ward, always provided with a bill of health, in order that they may attend to their own concerns, and thoſe of others; and theſe perſons ſhall be notified by the above mentioned Jewiſh deputies to the office of health.

17. All other perſons ſhall continue within the precincts of their own ward, without going out of it on any cauſe or pretext whatſoever.

18. All the gates of the Jews ward ſhall be ſhut, except the great one alone, guarded by the uſual guards, who however ſhall be of the deputation appointed by the college; and this gate ſhall be without fail ſhut at ſix in the evening, ſo that no one may go out of the ward.

19. There ſhall alſo be appointed by the college two deputies, of the beſt abilities, out of the body of the Jewiſh nation, who, eſcorted by a foot ſoldier, ſhall be charged to viſit all the houſes after ſun riſe, to inform themſelves of the ſtate of health of all the families; and if any perſon be found ſick, to interdict immediately the houſe, and give notice without delay, of the circumſtance to the office of health, in order for proper inſpection and care.

20. It is underſtood that their *ſynagogue* is ſhut, and all their functions ſuſpended, ſo that no aſſemblies of any ſort ſhall be held among them.

21. All the dogs and cats which ſhall be found wandering either in the city or the Jews ward, as being capable in the preſent conjuncture of cauſing dangerous effects, ſhall be killed; to which purpoſe, the official inſpectors, the deputies, and all other public perſons of ſuitable rank, ſhall be reſpectively charged with the moſt abſolute orders.

22. The canons, prieſts, and deputies of viſitation of the reſpective diſtricts, every morning after they have performed their viſit, ſhall report to the commiſſioners and to the college all the incidents and diſcoveries that they have met with, in writing, and ſpecifying the diſtrict, name and ſurname of the families infected or ſuſpected, and the number of which each family conſiſts.

23. Every *death* which happens ſhall immediately be returned to the commiſſioners and the college, with injunction to the phyſicians, ſurgeons, and deputies of inſpection to bring the atteſtation of the circumſtances of the caſe, and examination of the body to the ſame commiſſioners and office of health without delay.

24. All the reſpective deputations that ſhall have particular inſpection committed to them by the college concerning the events of the contagion, prevention of the ſame, or other buſineſs, ſhall every day report to the commiſſioners and college what has happened with relation to their inſpection, in order that all events of every kind may be always at hand, for the ſake of timely prevention.

25. And

Spalato Regulations.

25. And becauſe, amidſt the particular objects of attention which ought to be had on ſuch an occaſion, it is a very important one, to lighten the city of mendicants, among whom, as among all the lower claſs, the diſeaſe is wont *peculiarly* to rage, on this account, we confirm the diſpoſition already made by the college for uniting the ſaid mendicants in a ſuitable place; and the commiſſioners reſolve that they are to be collected and paſſed over to the Fort of Grippi, choſen for this purpoſe, where they may remain apart from the city.

26. The college ſhall appoint a deputy to viſit every day in conjunction with a phyſician and ſurgeon the ſaid perſons, in order to be aſſured of their ſtate of health, and preſerve them if poſſible from any misfortune.

27. The public charity having condeſcended to grant to the ſaid mendicants a relief of eight *gazettes* a head, there ſhall be appointed by the public repreſentatives one or more perſons of *probity* and *activity*, in order that with the ſum reſulting from the whole number, they may be daily, and at proper hours, provided with food and neceſſaries, ſo as not to periſh through want.

28. It ſhall be the duty of the ſaid perſons deputed, to report every morning to the commiſſioners and repreſentatives the number of the ſaid poor; and alſo both to the commiſſioners and the college their ſtate of health, and all incidents relative to them.

29. The public charity being in like manner diſpoſed to give aſſiſtance to the poor and indigent inhabitants of the interdicted houſes, which otherwiſe could not maintain themſelves, and having fixed the relief of one *lira* of Dalmatia a head during the diſtreſſed ſituation in which they are placed, the ſaid repreſentatives ſhall appoint two or more capable and active deputies, who may every day review the number of ſuch poor, to adjuſt, day by day, the return of them to be made to the commiſſioners and repreſentatives.

30. There ſhall be appointed by the ſaid repreſentatives perſons of activity and probity, who, with the aggregate of the ſums granted, may make proviſion for the ſaid poor according to their condition and wants, with that *exactneſs* and *attention* that their ſituation demands; and they ſhall render an account to the repreſentatives, in order to obtain the neceſſary ſums as occaſion requires.

(Signed)

Francesco Falier *Proveditor General*
in Dalmatia *and* Albania.

SECTION IV.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

Lyons.

I set out on my laſt foreign tour in November 1785, and went firſt to Holland. I ſtayed there a few weeks, and made ſome obſervations on the priſons and hoſpitals. But I will defer my account of theſe obſervations; and begin with the priſons and hoſpitals at Lyons in France. I was there in the latter end of December; and in the priſon of *St. Joſeph* there were then about ſixty criminals in the inner court, and fourteen in the dark dungeons twelve ſteps under ground. I perceived, however, ſome effects of a more liberal ſpirit towards the priſoners than I had ſeen in my former viſit; for ſeveral who were confined in the dungeons at night, were in the day permitted to be in the court; and a new priſon is building in which there will be no dungeons, and the rooms for the ſeparation of priſoners, will be leſs cloſe and confined.*

St. Joseph Prison.

La Quarantaine.

La Quarantaine (a houſe built on the bank of the Soane, without the city, for thoſe who fled from the plague at Marſeilles in 1720,) is now uſed as a priſon for vagabonds and beggars. Theſe are lodged in ten lofty and airy rooms twenty feet ſquare, which open into a corridor about ten feet wide. There are ſeveral other rooms, ſome of which I found occupied by venereal patients.† All the rooms have oppoſite windows for giving a free paſſage to the air; and there is alſo plenty of water conſtantly running into ſtone troughs.‡

General Hospital.

La Charité or the *General Hoſpital* is an excellent inſtitution, the eſtabliſhment of which was occaſioned by a dreadful famine in France in 1531. The firſt diſtribution of bread, during that calamity, was here made to many thouſands who crowded into the city. The ſilk manufacture alſo, by which the trade of this flouriſhing city has been ſo greatly increaſed, began at that time: and a large manufacture is ſtill carried on in this hoſpital,

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[*] An architect, who was employed in finiſhing the draught of the new priſon at Tholouſe, told me, that it was built on arcades; had a ſurrounding wall, and no dungeons; and that each priſoner was confined without irons, in a room about eight feet ſquare and ten high. This information was confirmed to me by an inhabitant of that city.

[†] Here I ſaw the ſurgeon ſtupify many of the female patients, by the new and dangerous deception of *animal magnetiſm.*

[‡] In the court where I was confined in the lazaretto at Venice, there is a large well, and at the ſide of it an ancient circular ſtone-baſin, which ſtill continues very convenient for waſhing the linen of thoſe in quarantine. I have ſeen ſuch conveniences in the priſons in Spain, and have often wiſhed to ſee them in our own priſons.

Lyons General Hospital.

hoſpital, in which a great number of children are employed, who are clean, and neatly clothed in — black — white — and blue, to diſtinguiſh — the foundlings — legitimate children abandoned by their parents — and orphans. Theſe children are kept in the houſe till ſo late an age as twenty-five, that they may contribute ſomewhat to the expenſe of their education, and alſo be better able to maintain themſelves after being diſcharged.*

Hotel-Dieu.

I was ſurpriſed to find the ſtate of the *Hotel-Dieu* ſo different as it was, from my former account. But having *not then* ſeen the well-regulated hoſpitals of Italy and Spain, perhaps I was now too much ſtruck with the difference; and, perhaps alſo, an allowance ſhould be made for my now ſeeing this hoſpital in the depth of winter. The ſummer white furniture of the beds was changed into a dirty blue harrateen, with uſeleſs fringes, well fitted to retain infection. The rooms were naſty and offenſive; and two patients in many of the beds, but not one window open; the medical gentlemen here, and alſo the charitable *ſiſters*, being prejudiced againſt a free circulation of air, as well as againſt keeping rooms clean by waſhing them.

There are particular rooms deſtined for ſuch of the ſick as pay twenty-five *ſous* a day. Theſe always lie ſingle, and have ſome little diſtinction in their diet. There is alſo a room for the purpoſe of diſtributing medicines three times a week. An account of theſe, and many other particulars reſpecting this extenſive charity, may be ſeen in a ſmall volume, quarto, entitled, *Statuts et Reglements Generaux de l'Hotel-Dieu de la ville de Lyon.*

A ſociety in this city, called, *La Confrairie de la Miſericorde*, was eſtabliſhed in 1636, of the ſame kind with one which I formerly found in Italy, and whoſe principal object is, viſiting, aſſiſting, and ſuccouring priſoners.

Avignon Priſon.

At Avignon, the *Priſon* for the province is in the old palace, in which are two large and lofty rooms for men, and one for women, with a chapel. The priſoners January 7, 1786, were fifteen in number, all men, and none in irons. The *cruelty* of irons would here be very evident; for the thickneſs of the ſtone walls, the proximity of the gaoler's apartment, and the fierceneſs of his dogs, muſt prevent an eſcape. On taking notice of the rings, pullies &c. for the torture; the gaoler told me, he had *ſeen* drops of *blood* mixed with the ſweat, on the breaſts of ſome who had ſuffered the torture.

The allowance to the priſoners is one pound and a half of bread a day; but on Sundays and Thurſdays they are ſupplied with a white loaf, broth and wine, by *Les Freres de miſericorde*, who alſo bring them clean linen, every week in ſummer, and once a fortnight in winter. When a criminal is condemned to death, he is informed of his ſentence at midnight; and at this hour, theſe charitable brethren go to him, and conduct him to the chapel; where they continue with him till he is executed, which is about ten o'clock the next morning.

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* I procured a publication in quarto, entitled, *Inſtitution de l'Aumoſne generale de Lyon. Sixieme edition. A Lyon*, 1662, in which are many curious particulars, with the plan and regulations of the original hoſpital.

AVIGNON HOSPITAL.

The *Hoſpital* contains two ſpacious wards for men, and two over them for women, with an altar at the end of each ward. The patients are clothed in an uniform; and they lie ſingle, in beds about eight feet aſunder. At the foot of each bed is written the patient's name, place of abode, entrance and diet; and likewiſe the preſcriptions of the doctors, who, as well as the *religieuſes* make their viſits every day. More attention ſeems to be paid here to cleanlineſs and air than at Lyons; but yet the ſurgeon complained that the ſlow (hoſpital) fever was produced by the infectious air of the houſe.

MARSEILLES.

At MARSEILLES, the *Priſon* at the palace is ſmall, and in January 1786 was crowded with priſoners. The court and rooms below are for criminals, the rooms above for debtors. The criminals (about ſixty) lay on barracks, with ſtraw mattreſſes; moſt of them were very dirty, but eſpecially the ſick. Their bread was good; the allowance two pounds a day; and I was informed that *Les Freres de miſericorde* ſupply them with ſoup every day, and with clean linen once a week, and viſit the priſon twice a week.*

HOSPITAL.

In the *great Hoſpital*, the patients had iron bedſteads, with curtains and teſters. On the ſide of the wards there are covered walks or terraces; very neceſſary for hoſpitals in cities, which have not the advantage of gardens for convaleſcent patients. There is a new ſtaircaſe, which is eaſy and convenient for the ſick (being ſix feet wide, the ſteps ſixteen inches broad, the riſes three inches and a half) and, very properly, all of ſtone, with iron rails.

TOULON GALLEYS.

The *Galleys*, formerly at Marſeilles, are now removed to the arſenal at TOULON. Five were moored near each other, and have their names on the ſtern, as the *Firm*, the *Brave*, the *Intrepid* &c. In them there were about ſixteen hundred priſoners, who are obliged always to wear a bonnet or cap, on which is fixed a tin plate with a number. Their caps were grey—green—and red, to diſtinguiſh,—deſerters—ſmugglers—and thieves; theſe laſt are always branded before they leave the priſon of the place where they were condemned; ſome with the letter V (for *Voleur*) others with GAL. on the left ſhoulder.

Theſe galleys had only one deck. Many of their windows in the roofs were open; and, being ſwept twice every day, they were clean, and not offenſive. The ſlaves alſo were kept clean, and their clothing was neat, even in that galley which is appropriated to the aged and infirm. Some of them had been confined forty, fifty, and even ſixty years. All have a coat, waiſtcoat, trouſers, two ſhirts, and a pair of ſhoes, given them every year; and a great coat every two years. They had good brown bread, well baked, in loaves weighing a pound and three quarters. All had ſome little allowance in *money*, and to thoſe who worked was granted an additional allowance of three *ſous* every day for wine. In each galley there were two *cantons* (little rooms) one for wine, for thoſe who worked for government, the other for the ſale of white bread, greens &c.

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* I have wiſhed, from a regard to the health of the priſoners, that theſe friars would employ part of their charity in donations to thoſe of the priſoners who are moſt cleanly in their perſons and rooms; and in procuring the courts to be waſhed, and the priſon to be lime-whited, as criminals will gladly work, when in priſon, for one-fourth of what they could earn, were they not in confinement.

TOULON GALLEYS.

LA PLACE.

ARSENAL.

Many worked at their own trades, as ſhoe-makers, baſket-makers &c. but none were allowed to keep ſhops on ſhore as formerly at Marſeilles; nor have they the ſame convenience they had then for the ſale of their work. Forty were at work in *La Place* (the ſquare) in the city, digging and removing the ſoil for the foundation of a houſe for the intendant.* Theſe were chained two and two, and when one wheeled the mould, the other carried the chain; but in digging, ſawing, and other ſtationary employments, both worked. Many were at work in the *Arſenal*; and employed, ſome in moving, hewing and ſawing timber; and others in the cotton and thread manufactory. The number of thoſe engaged in the laſt of theſe employments was about two hundred. They were lodged in an adjoining hall; and I obſerved, that when they left off work they were ſearched to prevent their ſecreting any of the materials. All were loaded with chains of ſome kind or other. Thoſe employed in the manufactory (and ſome others in the arſenal) had only a ring on one leg; but this, and likewiſe the choice of irons, I found to be a diſtinction which might be *purchaſed*. The ſlaves who worked *out* of the arſenal were loaded with *heavy* chains; and few are able to eſcape: if any *do* eſcape, they are puniſhed, when retaken, in various ways.—Some by a confinement under *heavier* irons—Some by a recommencement of the term of their confinement—Some by whipping—And ſuch as had been condemned for life, by *hanging*.

Proteſtants are not compelled to attend at maſs. The laſt perſon who was confined *for his religion*, was releaſed about eight years ago. There is but one ſlave here who now profeſſes himſelf a proteſtant, and his name is *François Condè*. He has been confined in the galleys forty two years, for being concerned with ſome boys in a quarrel, with a gentleman (who loſt his gold-headed cane) in a private houſe in Paris. The boys were apprehended, and this *Condè*, though only fourteen years of age, and lame of one arm, was condemned to the galleys for *life*. After four or five years he procured a bible, and learned by himſelf to read; and becoming, through cloſe attention to the ſcriptures, convinced that his religion was *antichriſtian*, he publicly renounced it; and declared and defended his ſentiments. Ever ſince he has continued a ſteady proteſtant, humble and modeſt, with a character irreproachable and exemplary, reſpected and eſteemed by his officers and fellow priſoners. I brought away with me ſome muſical pipes of his turning and tuning. He was in the galley appropriated to the infirm and aged; and theſe, beſides the uſual allowance of bread, have an additional allowance from the king of nine *ſous* (4½*d.*) a day.†

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* This houſe will ſpoil the beauty of the ſquare.

† I was informed by a very reſpectable perſon at Marſeilles, that the brother of an ancient lady in his family was, ſeveral years ago, apprehended by ſome dragoons, as he was coming from a conventicle or proteſtant meeting; that his *ſon ſaw* him taken, and immediately went to the governor and offered *himſelf* inſtead of his father; and that he was *accepted*, and ſent to the galleys for *life*; but at the end of ten years obtained his liberty by a lady's interceſſion; the father having juſt *lived* to ſee his ſon *releaſed*.

Some

Toulon Arsenal Hospital.

Some of the ſick in the *Hoſpital* were in irons; but there were marks of attention and humanity towards them, for they lay in ſeparate beds, and the wards were quiet and not dirty.—Engliſhmen are *ſtrictly* prohibited from viewing the arſenal: I got, however, admiſſion, and paſſed ſome hours there on *two* ſeveral days.

Marine Hospital.

In going over the wards of the *marine Hoſpital* I obſerved nothing remarkable. Its ſituation in a populous part of the city is very improper. The want of a free circulation of air muſt produce contagious diſorders among the patients; and this will expoſe the ſurrounding inhabitants to great danger.

Portman Castle Prison.

I lay a few nights in the old caſtle of Portman, in the iſle of Port Croſce, and found there an ancient *priſon*. The deſcent is by a ladder, through a ſtone aperture of four feet diameter; which, after the ladder is removed and the hole covered, is a ſecure, but dreadful, place of confinement. As this is a priſon ſimilar to many in caſtles, in the *barbarous* ages, when ſecurity *only* was regarded, a drawing of it may not be unacceptable to ſome of my readers. See *plates* xv. xvi.

ITALY.

Nice.

The *Priſon* at Nice has three ſtories, with four or five good rooms on each floor, which open into a gallery eight feet wide. The keeper has a neat room or two for the better ſort of debtors. *Irons* are never uſed except when priſoners are riotous or unruly; and when this happens they are chained to the wall. Their beds have mattreſſes and blankets. Their allowance is two pounds of bread a day, beſide ſupplies from charitable contributions; of which ſome came whilſt I was in the priſon.

There were about two hundred and fifty galley-ſlaves (ſo called) in dirty rooms near the water, who were at work in the *pontons* for clearing the harbour. Their bread was good, of which they had a daily allowance of two pounds, beſides four ounces of dried beans, without ſalt. They have alſo ſeven *ſous* allowed them in money, on the days they work; but two *ſous* and a *half* of this ſum are deducted for ſupplying them with ſoup. Sundays and Thurſdays are idle days with them, and then they are allowed only the two pounds of bread.* It may not be improper to add, that as the term of their confinement draws towards a concluſion, their ſlavery is relaxed, and ſome liberties are granted them.

Savona Hospital.

At the *Hoſpital* of Savona, as the old ſurgeon went over the wards with me, he obſerved how improper it was not to ſeparate chirurgical from other patients; or to ſuffer, as often happens, a perſon with a fractured bone, to lie with a perſon in a fever (though

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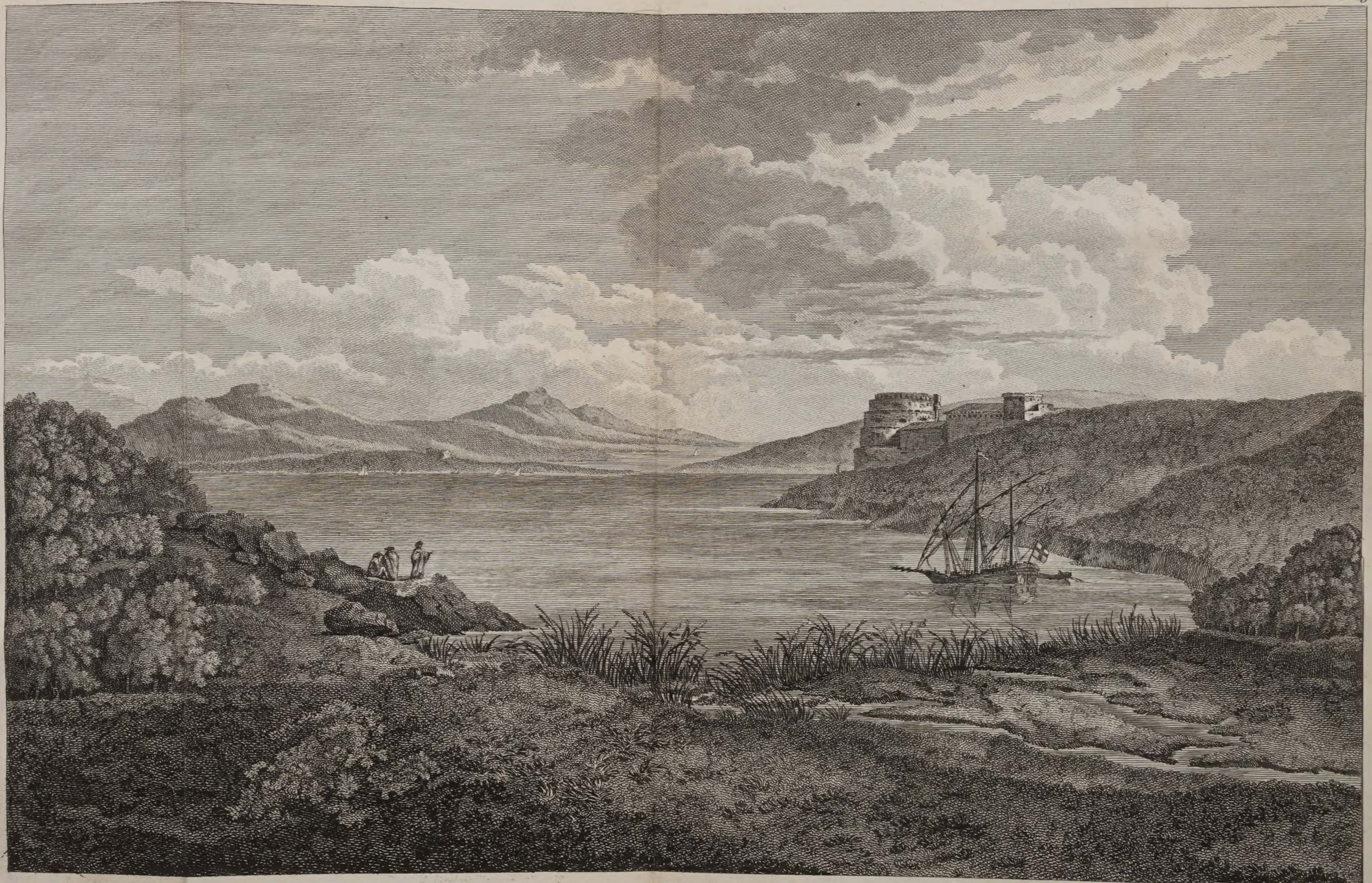
* I generally weigh ſeveral loaves of the bread with my own ſteel-yard, before I note it down. This hint I give to prevent miſtakes, becauſe I found, that at Nice, what they called the pound is but eleven ounces Engliſh, and at the galleys at Toulon, two pounds are but one pound and three quarters.

Pl.15



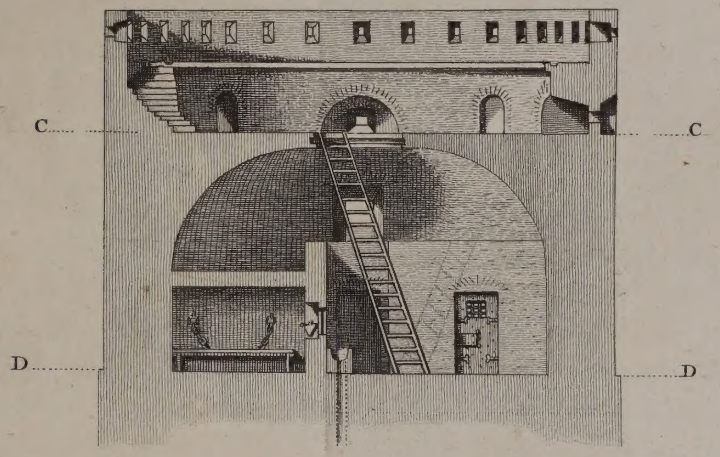
Tentner aqua forti terminé par Garreau

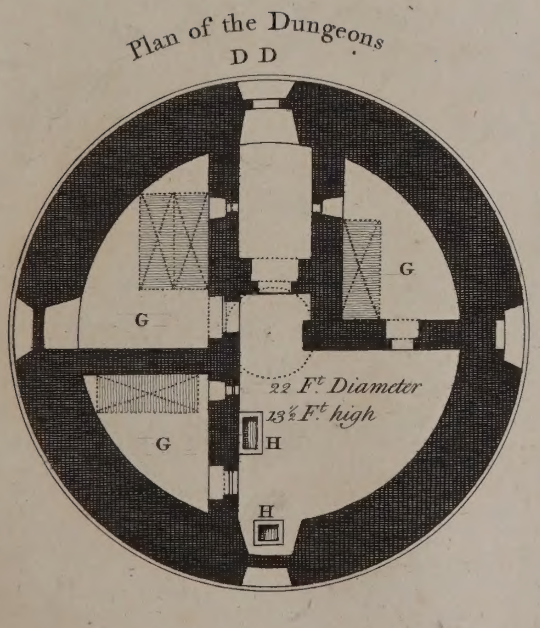
A View of PORTMAN CASTLE,

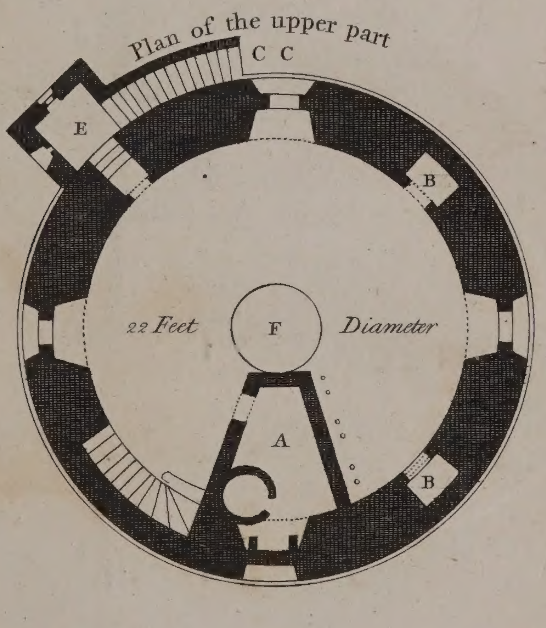
in a French Island near Toulon.

PORTMAN CASTLE.

Plan and Section of the Prison.




Plan of the Dungeons


Plan of the upper part

A *Room with a Fire place.*
B *Small Rooms.*
C C *Level of upper part.*
D D *Level of bottom.*

E *Guard Room.*
F *Entrance to the Dungeons.*
G *Dungeons.*
H *Cisterns.*

D. Vrydag fecit

Salonica.

in ſeparate beds) on each ſide of him. He alſo condemned the unwholeſome and dirty cuſtom which prevails in hoſpitals, of *ſpitting* on the walls and floors.* I was pleaſed to to find an *alcove receſs*, concealed by linen curtains, between each of the beds in the women's ward.

Genoa.

In viſiting the hoſpitals at Genoa in February 1786, I obſerved that *L'Albergo del Povero*, having high rocks on each ſide of it, is badly ſituated.

Great Hospital.

The *Great Hoſpital* has convenient *receſſes*, concealed by white curtains. A very large convent, in which only ten friars reſide, covers a great part of this hoſpital; and, I apprehend, annually occaſions the death of a number of patients *double* to that of friars in the convent.—The benefactors to this hoſpital are diſtinguiſhed by the different poſtures and attitudes in which their ſtatues are placed, in the wards, and on the ſtaircaſe, according to the different ſums which they have contributed. Many are placed ſtanding; but a hundred thouſand crowns entitles to a chair. I obſerved a ſtatue which had one of the feet under the chair; and was told that the reaſon was, that the benefactor honoured by it had contributed only ninety thouſand crowns. The ſtatues in the wards are *now* injurious by harbouring duſt.† From a regard to the health of patients, I wiſh to ſee plain white walls in hoſpitals, and no article of ornamental furniture introduced.

Leghorn.

At Leghorn, I obſerved in February 1786, in the *Priſon* for the *Slaves* and their infirmary, and in the *City Hoſpital*, the ſame order and humane attention, that I had obſerved in my former viſit. To the hoſpital a new ſpacious ward has been added.

Pisa.

In the *Hoſpital* at Pisa, the attention paid to the ſick, eſpecially in the clean and elegant ward for women, was very pleaſing; and muſt conduce much to the health of the patients, and to promote (particularly in young perſons) humane diſpoſitions, and a love of cleanlineſs. This ward is on a ground floor, and has iron-grated doors for the free admiſſion of light and air. It lies juſt beyond an elegant botanic garden, which, through the iron grates, affords a pleaſant view.

Florence.

At Florence, in 1786, in the *Priſons* and *Hoſpitals* which I had ſeen about ſeven years before, I found the moſt pleaſing alteration had taken place, in conſequence of the great care and attention of the *Grand Duke*. The priſons were white-waſhed; debtors were ſeparated from felons; and the number of priſoners was diminiſhed.

House of Correction.

A *well regulated houſe of correction* has been lately built here; the rules of which the Grand Duke ordered to be copied for me; and his *excellent new* code of criminal laws, which were ſent me, evinces his *great* attention to the happineſs of his people.

Hospital.

The wards round the *garden* of the *Hoſpital* of *San Maria Nova* being *very properly* contrived for promoting the health and ſpirits of the patients, eſpecially convaleſcents;

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* Patients with coughs ſhould be ſupplied with ſuch little boxes or baſins as are uſed in Holland, and in ſome churches, as at Malta &c. I would have ſnuff and tobacco, *ſtrictly* prohibited in all hoſpitals and poor-houſes, the uſe of them being idle, dirty, and expenſive.

† I was well informed, that ſome have hurt their families through the *ambition* of having their ſtatues placed in this hoſpital.

Florence. I ſhall give a plan of the garden, and of the women's ward. This will ſhew the uſual form of hoſpitals in many Roman-Catholic countries. See *plate* xvii.

Rome. In the new *Priſon* at Rome, February 1786, the infirmary was clean, and the ſick were, as at the time of my former viſits, in clean wards, and in ſeparate beds.

In the noble *Hoſpital* of *San Michaele* I paſſed two mornings, and found it ſadly neglected by the cardinal and the inſpectors, who never viſit it.

The preſent pope's favourite inſtitution is a ſeminary or ſchool for young women; where neatneſs, œconomy and induſtry muſt give pleaſure to every viſitant.

Anatomical lectures are read publicly twice a week in the hoſpital of *S. Gio Laterano*; one of which I attended.

Naples. The condition of the *Priſons* and *Hoſpitals* at Naples in 1786, was the ſame that I had ſeen it in 1778.

M A L T A.

Malta Priſon. The *Priſon* at Malta conſiſts of ſeveral dirty and offenſive rooms in the town-houſe, where in April 1786, there were nine priſoners. One of them, a Turk, had ſuffered the torture; in conſequence of which a mortification had taken place, and the ſurgeon was applying the bark internally, and externally: the ſecond time I ſaw him he was *worſe*; but I did not continue long enough in the iſland to know the event.

Slaves. The *Slaves* have many rooms, and each ſect their chapels or moſques, and ſick rooms apart. A woollen manufactory is carried on by ſome of them; but the majority are blacks, and unhappy objects. For the *religion* (the knights ſo called) being ſworn to make *perpetual* war with the Turks, carry off by piracy many of the peaſants, fiſhermen, or ſailors from the Barbary coaſts. How dreadful! that thoſe who glory in bearing on their breaſts the ſign of the *Prince of peace,* ſhould harbour ſuch *malignant* diſpoſitions againſt their fellow creatures, and by their own example encourage piracy in the ſtates of Barbary. Do not theſe knights by ſuch conduct make themſelves the worſt enemies to the croſs of Chriſt, under the pretence of friendſhip?

In this city there are two large hoſpitals, one for each ſex, ſupported by the knights.

Hoſpital for Men. The *Hoſpital (de S. Jean de Jeruſalem*)* for men, is ſituated near the water. The three principal wards are in the form of a T, which communicate one with another, having an altar in the centre. By additional buildings the ward on one ſide is made longer than that on the other. Their breadth is thirty-four feet and a half, but the croſs ward is only twenty-nine feet and four inches wide. Theſe three wards connected are called the hall.

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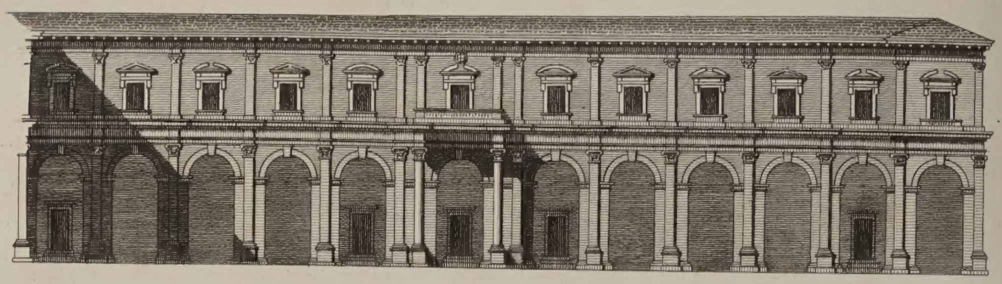
* The inſtitution of the knights (of Malta) was in the tenth century, at Jeruſalem, for the care of the wounded in the Chriſtian wars; they afterwards ſettled in the iſle of Rhodes, but being driven from thence in 1530, this iſland of Malta was given them by *Charles* the fifth, king of Spain and emperor of Germany.

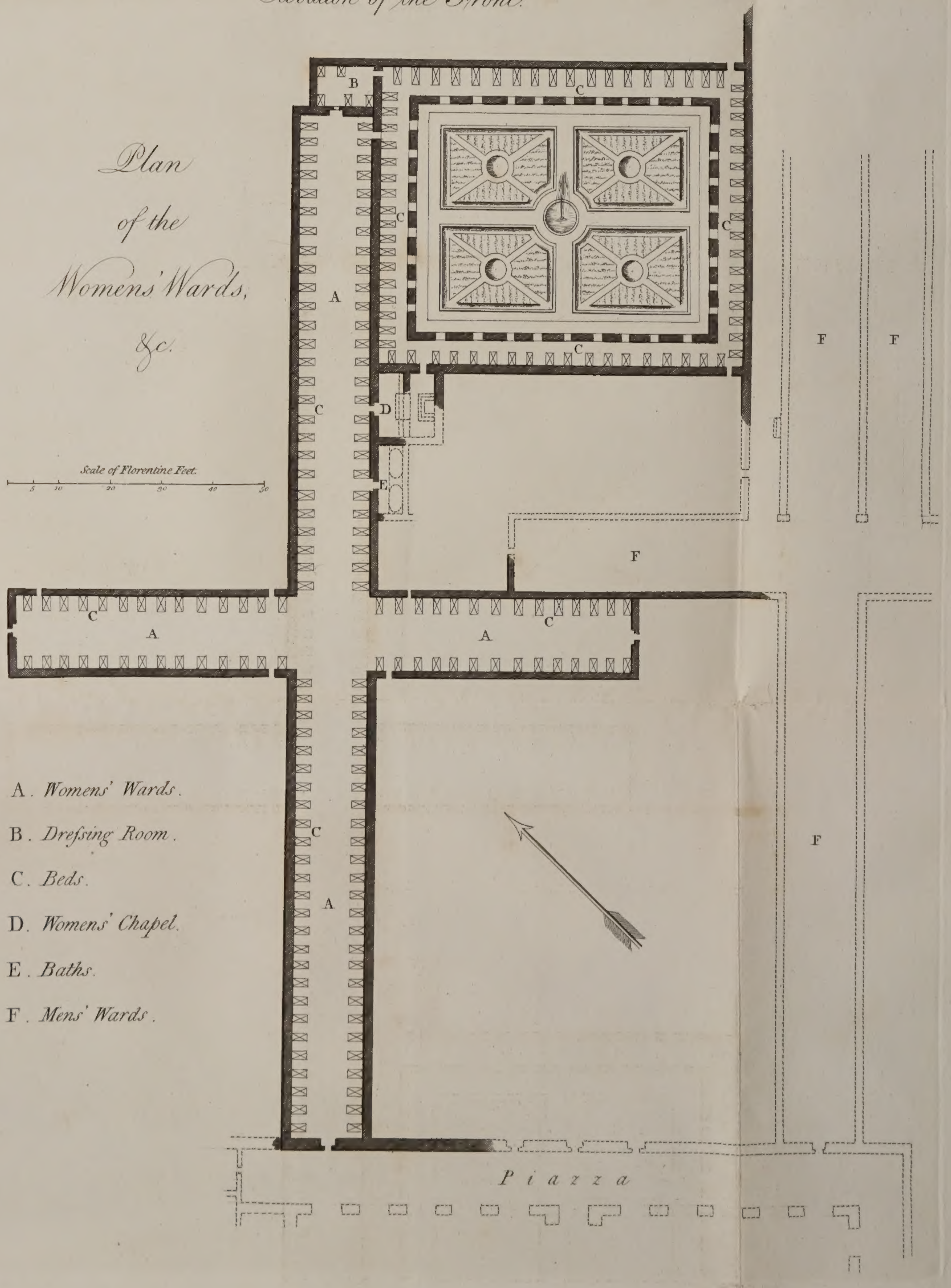
FLORENCE.

Hospital of Sᵀ. MARIA NUOVO.



Elevation of the Front.

Plan of the Womens' Wards, &c.



A. *Womens' Wards.*
B. *Dreſsing Room.*
C. *Beds.*
D. *Womens' Chapel.*
E. *Baths.*
F. *Mens' Wards.*

Malta Hospital.

The pavement is of neat marble (or ſtone) ſquares. The cieling is lofty; but, being wood, now turned black; the windows being ſmall, and the walls hung round with duſty pictures, this noble hall makes but a gloomy appearance. All the patients lie ſingle. One ward is for patients dangerouſly ſick or dying; another for patients of the middle rank of life; and the third for the lower and poorer ſort of patients. In this laſt ward (which is the largeſt) there were four rows of beds; in the others, only two. They were all ſo dirty and offenſive as to create the neceſſity of perfuming them; and yet I obſerved that the phyſician, in going his rounds, was obliged to keep his handkerchief to his face. —The uſe of perfume I always reckon a proof of inattention to cleanlineſs, and airineſs; and this inattention ſtruck me here forcibly on opening ſome of the private cloſets, with which this hall is very *properly* furniſhed.—There are ſeveral other wards, and ſome ſingle rooms for ſuch of the knights as chooſe to come here when ſick. There is likewiſe a *large* apartment in which the governor (always one of the knights) reſides during the time of his being governor, which is two years. He has a ſalary; and is generally, as a ſenſible gentleman here told me, a young and unexperienced perſon; others, either not liking the confinement, or being fearful of catching ſome diſtemper.

The *great hall* already mentioned is on the ground floor; and under it is another hall, or rather a large ward, which is nothing but a dark and damp arched cellar. Here were cutaneous patients; alſo fifty-two old infirm ſervants from the city, who are maintained by the *religion.* The firſt and the under-phyſician, with the ſurgeon, a few pupils, and one or two attendants, take the round or walk of the upper wards; but in *this* ward the firſt phyſician does not attend. In the great hall there is a ſlate fixed on the cloſet door at the ſide of the beds of the patients, on which the initial letters of their uſual medicines, diet &c. are written. On this ſlate alſo one of the pupils always marks the doctor's order, ſo that, at his next viſit, he may ſee his laſt preſcription. When theſe gentlemen go their rounds, all the patients are required to be in their beds.

The patients are twice a day, at eight and four, ſerved with proviſions; one of the knights, and the under-phyſician conſtantly attending in the two halls, and ſeeing the diſtribution. From the kitchen (which is darker and more offenſive than even the lower hall, to which it adjoins) the broth, rice, ſoup and vermicelli are brought in dirty kettles firſt to the upper hall, and there poured into three ſilver bowls, out of which the patients are ſerved. They who are in the ward for the *very* ſick, and thoſe of the *middle* rank of life, are ſerved in plates, diſhes and ſpoons of *ſilver*; but the other patients (who are far the moſt numerous) are ſerved in *pewter.* I objected to the ſweet cakes, and two ſorts of clammy ſweet-meats, which were given to the patients.

The number of patients in this hoſpital during the time I was at Malta (March 29th to April 19, 1786) was from five hundred and ten, to five hundred and thirty-two. Theſe were ſerved by the moſt dirty, ragged, unfeeling and *inhuman* perſons I ever ſaw. I once found eight or nine of them highly entertained with a delirious *dying* patient. The governor told me they had only twenty-two ſervants, and that many of *them* were

debtors

Malta Hospital.

debtors or criminals, who had fled thither for refuge.* At the ſame time I obſerved, that near *forty* attendants were kept to take care of about twenty-ſix *horſes* and the ſame number of *mules*, in the Grand Maſter's ſtables; and that *there* all was clean. I cannot help adding, that in the centre of each of theſe ſtables, there was a fountain out of which water was conſtantly running into a ſtone baſin; but that in the hoſpital, though there was indeed a place for a fountain, there was no water.

There is great want of room in this hoſpital. I requeſted that a delirious patient who diſturbed the other patients, might be lodged in a room by himſelf; but was told, no ſuch room could be found. Oppoſite to this hoſpital there is a large houſe, which is now uſed only for a waſh-houſe. A great improvement might be made by providing a waſh-houſe for the hoſpital ſome where *out* of the city (its only proper ſituation) and appropriating theſe ſpacious and airy apartments to poor knights and convaleſcent patients. The ſlow hoſpital *fever* (the inevitable conſequence of cloſeneſs, uncleanlineſs and dirt) prevails here.

At the back of the hall, over the knights' arms (a croſs) is a marble crown, and under it on white marble is this inſcription,

INFANTIUM INCOLUMITATI.

Found-ling Hospital.

Here is a wooden cradle, which turning on an axis, the pins ſtrike a bell, to give notice of the reception of infants into the *Foundling Hoſpital.* Theſe infants, after being received, are ſent to the governeſs of that hoſpital, who provides nurſes for them in the country; and on the firſt Sunday in every month, theſe nurſes bring back the children to ſhew them, and at the ſame time to receive their pay; the governeſs, very properly, being preſent. On one of theſe occaſions, I had the pleaſure of ſeeing a number of fine healthy children.

Hospital for Women.

In the *Hoſpital* for *Women* there were two hundred and thirty patients, who had all ſeparate beds. The governeſs attended me through every ward, and was conſtantly uſing her ſmelling bottle; in which ſhe judged very properly, for a more offenſive and dirty hoſpital for women I never viſited.†

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* "Even a murderer," added the commiſſary, "cannot be taken if found in this hall." Every church in Malta, where the ſacrament is adminiſtered, is a ſanctuary for debtors and felons; in that of the Dominicans, and alſo of the Auguſtins there were one or two ^ perſons.

such

† Sir *William Hamilton* favoured me with a letter to the Grand Maſter, which I preſented *after* my *firſt* viſit to this great hoſpital. He very readily and kindly ſaid, that the priſons and hoſpitals ſhould be all open to me. On a ſubſequent viſit, he aſked me what I thought of his hoſpitals? I faithfully told his Highneſs my ſentiments, and made ſome of the remarks that I now publiſh; adding, if he *himſelf* would ſometimes walk over the hoſpitals, many abuſes would be corrected. But my animadverſions were reckoned too free; yet, being encouraged by the ſatisfaction which the patients ſeemed to receive from my frequent viſits, I continued them; and I have reaſon to believe they produced an alteration for the better in the ſtate of theſe hoſpitals, with reſpect to cleanlineſs and attention to the patients.

In

Malta Found-ling Hospital.

In the *Foundling Hoſpital* there were thirty-nine girls from ſeven to about twelve years of age, who were clean both in their perſons and dreſs, but very pale. They have no proper place for exerciſe, and but two bed-rooms, one of which is cloſe and offenſive. A piece of ground, which might contribute to their health by being made a play-ground, is a ſort of uſeleſs garden.

Poor Houses.

Near the city are two *Houſes* for the *Poor*. In that for men, there were one hundred and forty poor perſons, who are lodged in eight or nine rooms in a range, on the ground floor; with a church appropriated to them, and apartments for a chaplain adjoining. Their allowance is a brown loaf (weight exactly 1½ *lb.*) ſome ſoup, and a little cheeſe, and on ſome days, a penny in money; and many of them have a ſmall garden. There being no common *hall*, or dining-room, every one carries his proviſion into his bed-room. On the whole, however, theſe infirm perſons are pretty well ſupplied and accommodated.

In the houſe for women there were two hundred and thirteen, to whom a kind attention ſeems to be paid by the governor, who has convenient apartments adjoining.

Convent.

Near theſe poor-houſes, there is a particular *Convent* called *Caſa della Manriſa* founded by a Spaniſh prince, in which travellers *ſtrictly* conforming to the rules of the houſe may lodge and board for forty days, at a ſmall expenſe. It is a ſort of religious retreat, and very pleaſant. I here paſſed ſome hours two afternoons; and found all ſtill, quiet, and agreeable. The paſſages, the rooms, and the church were elegantly neat, and perfectly clean. Over the door of each room there was a picture of ſome perſon famous for *virtue* and *piety*. The windows looked towards the garden. The refectory is a beautiful hall painted with ſubjects from ſcripture hiſtory. In the church, under the deſks of the ſeats, were boxes with ſand which turned on a pivot, to prevent the floor from being ſoiled. Three prieſts conſtantly reſide in this pleaſant retreat.*

TURKEY.

Zante.

At Zante, the *Priſon* conſiſts of two rooms on the ground floor, at the back of the guard-houſe. There were in May 1786 five or ſix priſoners, very dirty, yet ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed from the tattered Venetian ſoldiers.†

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* Before I leave Malta I would juſt mention, that the ſtaircaſe at the Grand Maſter's palace is the moſt convenient for infirm perſons that I have ever ſeen; from which hints may be taken for the more eaſy aſcent to the upper wards in our hoſpitals. It is circular, nine feet and three inches wide, the riſes two inches and a half, the ſteps at the wideſt end two feet two inches, and at the narroweſt nine inches.

† Here is another room uſed for a priſon, adjoining to the health-office, in which was confined the principal pirate concerned in ſeizing the ſhip called the Grand Ducheſs, bound from Leghorn to London. Three volleys of ſhot having been aimed at him without killing him, he was deſpatched by a piſtol applied to his ear. His head and the heads of his two companions were fixed on poles. The two latter became mere ſkulls within two months, but his head and even his countenance continue (as I was aſſured) much the ſame, though three years have elapſed ſince his execution.

The

ZANTE.

The *Hoſpital* is a long room, containing fourteen beds, in which were only ſix patients. Over this room is a ſort of foundling-hoſpital.

In thoſe cities which I have ſeen in TURKEY, the debtors have a priſon ſeparate and diſtinct from the felons.—Without ſuch a ſeparation in England, a thorough reformation of the gaols can never be effected.

SMYRNA PRISON FOR CRIMINALS

The *Priſon* for *Criminals* at SMYRNA is ſituated near the ſea, and conſiſts of two rooms and a court. So ſpeedy is the execution of juſtice here, that I found in this priſon no more than ſeven priſoners at any of the three viſits which I made to it in 1786. One of theſe priſoners having been baſtinadoed ſo *ſeverely* that he was ſwelled from head to foot, I adviſed him to bathe in the ſea, and to apply to the ſoles of his feet plaſters made of ſalt and vinegar. In the uſe of theſe means, with the addition of two doſes of *Glauber*'s ſalts, he recovered; and I acquired a credit which made the keepers, in my ſubſequent viſits, *particularly* attentive to me.*

PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

The *Priſon* for *Debtors* conſiſts of four or five rooms, and a court to walk in. In this populous city I found but fourteen priſoners at one time, and at another time, not ſo many. Their ſubſiſtence depends chiefly on charity, and the collections made for them in the Greek and Roman-Catholic churches.

HOSPITALS.

In this city there are ſeveral *Hoſpitals*. One was lately built by the Engliſh Factory, and is deſigned chiefly for ſuch *ſailors*, as may happen to be ill on their arrival, or to be taken ill during their ſtay in the harbour. It conſiſts of three rooms on one floor, the largeſt of which was unfurniſhed; another had three patients in it; and the third, none. There were beſides, two ſmall unfurniſhed rooms in the back court, intended for perſons infected with the plague.†

In a ſituation almoſt oppoſite to this, the gentlemen belonging to the Dutch Factory have alſo nearly finiſhed an *Hoſpital*. The rooms in it are all on the ground floor; and

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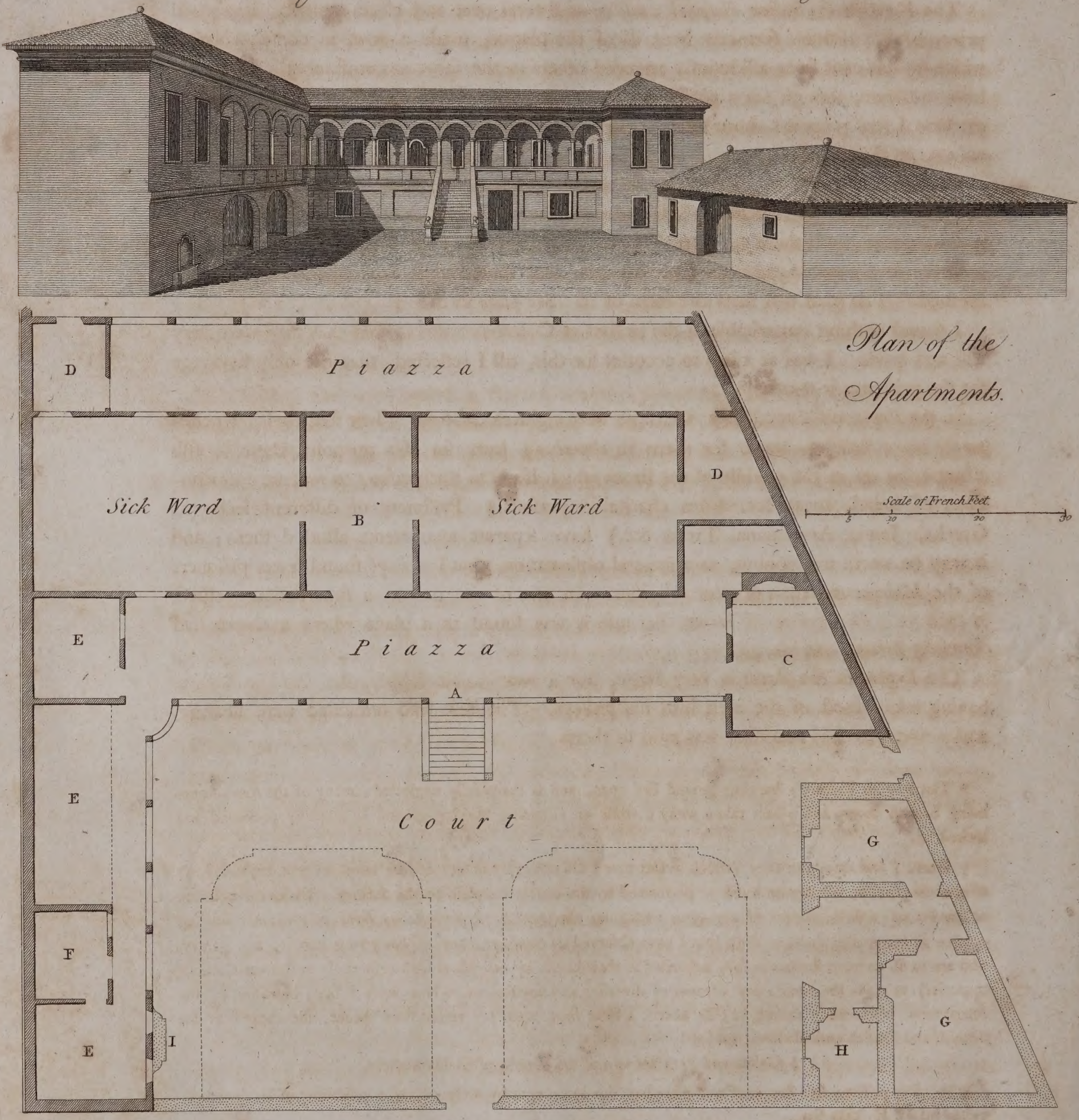
* One morning I attended the *Cadi* and other officers of the police when they viſited the ſhops and examined the weights uſed in them, and the quality of the bread ſold by the bakers. All falſe and light weights they cut and carried away. Such of the ſhop-keepers as were judged to be delinquents were either ſent to priſon, or immediately *baſtinadoed*; that is, laid on their backs to receive on the ſoles of their feet, a number of ſtrokes, at the diſcretion of the *Cadi*. I heard of a perſon who had received four or five hundred of theſe ſtrokes; but I can hardly ſuppoſe it poſſible to ſurvive a much leſs number.—Such haſty executions of, what is *here* called *juſtice*, are very improper and cruel. The terror which appeared in the countenances of *all* the ſhop-keepers at theſe times implied, that the innocent as well as the guilty might ſuffer; and, indeed, it is ſcarcely poſſible this ſhould not ſometimes happen, the *Cadi*, who orders and ſuperintends theſe puniſhments, continuing in his office only a year, and being generally young and unexperienced.

† As but very few died of the plague in Smyrna in 1786, the houſes of the Franks were then all open. Theſe live in a part of the town quite ſeparate from the Turks. In like manner at Conſtantinople, all the European ambaſſadors and merchants live by themſelves in the ſuburb of Pera; where, while the plague rages, they ſhut their houſes. All proviſions then brought to them are taken at the doors and dipped in water; and all letters are received with a pair of tongs, and fumigated before they are opened.

contiguous

SMYRNA.

The Greeks new Hospital for the Plague.



A. *Principal entrance.*
B. *Vestibule.*
C. *Kitchen.*
D. *Paſsage to the burying ground.*
E. *Prior's apartments.*
F. *Chapel.*
G. *Servants rooms.*
H. *Vaults.*
I. *Fountain.*

SMYRNA.

contiguous to it there is a neat and ſpacious garden, with a burying-ground in the middle of it.

HOSPITALS.

Luigi. P.33.

The *Venetian* or *Italian Hoſpital* conſiſts of ſeveral neat and clean rooms. The good prior, having himſelf formerly been ill of the plague, made a vow, in conſequence of which he has ever ſince aſſiduouſly attended others in the ſame circumſtances. Thinking him, therefore, though not a phyſician, a very experienced man, I propoſed to him the *queſtions* I had prepared about this diſtemper; and he was ſo good as to favour me with anſwers to them.

The *French* likewiſe, and the *Jews* and *Greeks* have *Hoſpitals* here. In one of the Greek hoſpitals there is a larger and more airy ward or hall than any other I ſaw in Smyrna; and contiguous to it there are ſeveral rooms for patients ill of the plague, which are ſeldom empty. But a *new hoſpital* for ſuch patients, near the Engliſh burying-ground,* is juſt finiſhed. The plan will ſhew the form of it. See *plate* XVIII. †

CONSTANTINOPLE.

I found nothing remarkable in the priſons at CONSTANTINOPLE, but that they were very ſtill and quiet. I was at a loſs to account for this, till I reflected, that the only beverage for the priſoners is *water*.

In the *Priſon* at Galata,‡ in 1786, there were eighteen debtors. Their ſubſiſtence depends *partly* on collections made for them in *churches*; but, for this purpoſe, there is alſo a bag hung up in the middle of the ſtreet which leads to this priſon, to receive contributions of bread, meat &c. from charitable perſons.‖ Priſoners of different ſects (as Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Turks &c.) have ſeparate apartments allotted them; and it may be worth mentioning, as a general obſervation, that I always found fewer priſoners of the *Mahometan*, than of *other* religions.—In one of the priſons a ſuperſtitious reſpect is paid to a fine ſpring of water, becauſe it was found in a place where a *church* had formerly ſtood; and the priſoners conſtantly drink it.

The *Priſon* for the *ſlaves* is very large, but it was almoſt empty, the *Captain Baſhaw* having taken moſt of the men into his galleys. The few who remained were healthy, and a very humane attention was paid to them.

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* The Engliſh Factory's burying-ground lies open, and is ſhamefully neglected; many of the tomb-ſtones being broken down, and others taken away; while an adjoining burying-ground is carefully preſerved and locked up.

† Here, I had an opportunity (which in this tour I did not enjoy at any of the hotels of our Ambaſſadors) of attending public worſhip on Sunday, performed by the *worthy* chaplain to the factory. I take this occaſion of mentioning a ſecret ſource of *contagious* irreligion, *that moſt of our ambaſſadors have no chaplains, nor any religious ſervice in their houſes.*—With pain I have obſerved on Sundays many of our young nobility and gentry, who are to fill eminent ſtations in life, inſtructed in their houſes by *example* at leaſt (eſpecially in Roman-Catholic countries) to make the Lord's day a ſeaſon of diverſion and amuſement.—How have I been mortified by the compariſon, when after calling at *their* hotels, I have ſeen, upon my return from thence, the chapels of the Spaniſh and French ambaſſadors crowded!

‡ Galata and Pera are two of the ſuburbs of Conſtantinople.

‖ Into this priſon a fine ſtream of water has been lately brought by a Greek, as a teſtimony of his devotion, on the loſs of his only ſon.

Constantinople.

I could not gain *admittance* into the *Priſon* of the *ſeven Towers*. Four of theſe towers have been deſtroyed by time, and the late fire. The remaining three are very *lofty*, and ſtand in the corners of a large area. Through an aperture, I had a view of one of the dungeons; and it ſeemed to be about five feet below the ſurface of the ground. It happened to be the dungeon to which the Ruſſian ambaſſador had been lately conveyed; but, ſoon after, a better apartment was aſſigned him.

Hospitals.

The only *Hoſpitals* of the Franks in this city are thoſe of the French nation. They have one at Galata, and the uſe there of a garden (belonging to an adjoining convent) which is very convenient for convaleſcent patients.

Their hoſpital for *infected* patients is at *Pera*, and conſiſts of ſeveral rooms, in which I found no patients. The prior conſtantly reſides here, and has three or four neat rooms, which I found ſo ſtrongly perfumed as to render them, to me, almoſt as offenſive as a foul lazaretto. Here are alſo ſeveral detached rooms, intended for the performance of quarantine, by perſons who have been accidentally, or deſignedly, in infected families or ſhips.

The *Greeks* have an *Hoſpital* at Galata, where I found the ſick lying on the floors, and the prior himſelf ill of the jaundice, and a dreadful cutaneous diſorder. All were neglected; for, as the prior told me, none of the faculty would attend them. I requeſted a young phyſician, who accompanied me to this hoſpital, to ſet the charitable example.

The *Turks* have few *Hoſpitals* at Conſtantinople. Thoſe for the *ſick* are a ſort of caravanſaries, in one of which, I ſaw many *ſick* and *dying* objects lying on dirty mats on the floors. The ſurgeon ſeemed to be either extremely ſtupid, or intoxicated with opium.

Asylum for Cats.

The two *Hoſpitals* for *Lunatics* are admirable ſtructures, built entirely of ſtone, and proof againſt fire. The rooms are all on the ground floor, arched, and very lofty, having oppoſite windows, and opening under a corridor into a ſpacious area. The keeper has a room or two in the middle of the area, from whence he has a full view of the entrance, and of all that paſſes. In the courts there is plenty of water; but yet very little regard appears to be paid to cleanlineſs: nor is there, in any other reſpect, much attention ſhewn to the patients. In the midſt, however, of this neglect of *human* beings, I ſaw an inſtance of attention to *cats*, which aſtoniſhed me; I mean an *aſylum*, which has been provided for them, and which is ſituated near the moſque of *San Sophia*.

Salonica Hospitals.

At Salonica, the *Greeks* have, in a burying-ground out of the city, an *Hoſpital* for *infected* patients, which is encloſed by high walls, and has an iron door at the entrance. There were four rooms on the ground floor, and, over theſe, a platform for lodging recovering patients. Though quite empty, it gave me the ſame head-ach that I have felt in foul lazarettos.

To this may be contraſted the *Hoſpital* of the *Jews*, *ſituated* on a riſing ground in the middle of their burying-place, ſome of the tombs ſerving for tables and ſeats. It is a ſort of ſpacious ſhed, divided in the middle by a wall, and the ſides ſupported by pillars. It was lightſome and airy, and better accommodated for its purpoſe than any I had ſeen.

Being

SALONICA.

Being quite open, and without ſurrounding walls, it would have greatly pleaſed my much eſteemed friend Dr. *Jebb.**

SCIO HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS.

The only *Hoſpital* I have ſeen for *Lepers* is in the iſland of SCIO, near the city bearing that name. It contained about one hundred and twenty lepers, conſiſting of men and women, lodged in ſeparate apartments, in a long range of rooms, elevated above the ground. The ſituation is airy and pleaſant; and moſt of the lepers are accommodated with little gardens, which ſupply them with almonds, pot-herbs, and delicious figs and grapes. Water having lately been conducted hither from the mountains in two ſtreams, one ſupplying thoſe in health, and the other the lepers, I requeſted the *vice-conſul* to propoſe to the directors to make a farther improvement, by adding *two* convenient *baths*, one for each ſex.

VENICE.

VENICE PRISON.

In the *Great Priſon* at VENICE, the ſick are ſeparated from the other priſoners; but the rooms aſſigned them are (very improperly) on the ground floor, and in a cloſe part of the priſon.

The *Galleys* which I ſaw, were clean and not offenſive, in conſequence of poſſeſſing one of the beſt means of cleanlineſs, by an eaſy acceſs to water.

GERMANY.

TRIESTE PRISONS.

In the *Priſon* at TRIESTE, Nov. 30, 1786, there were thirteen ſtrong rooms arched with brick, with one or two beds in each. The *infirmary* contained ſix neat beds. None of the priſoners were in irons, but, being *conſtantly* confined, their rooms were offenſive. Allowance about 2½*d.* of our money. The keeper obſerved that the priſoners, in *conſtant* confinement, are more healthy on the white-bread allowance than on brown: and this may be true if the latter be coarſe *rye-bread.*

The *Galley-Slaves* (ſo called) were lodged in a houſe of correction which was lately a convent; the men below, and the women above ſtairs. The men were in chains, and employed in cleaning the ſtreets, bridges &c. The women were carding, ſpinning &c.

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* “ It is the ſecret, but indelible perſuaſion, that lofty walls, and iron doors, and grated windows encloſe “ diſeaſe, as well as miſery of other kinds, which prevents the exertions of the compaſſionate from being “ employed in leſſening the calamities of confinement.” Dr. *Jebb's Thoughts on the Conſtruction and Polity of Priſons.* vol. II. *p.* 558.—The mode of encloſure, which he recommends, is, by a “ *dry moat* with ſhelving “ ſides, and a wall riſing from the bottom of the moat level with the ſurface of the ſoil.” *p.* 560. This mode of conſtructing *priſons* would not be *ſecure*; and it is in many places *impracticable*; nor does it appear to be neceſſary for the *health* of the priſoners. See ſome *good* remarks on this ſubject in a letter of Dr. *Percival's* in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for Sept. 1787, *p.* 766.

Trieste.

in the houſe. I ſaw them at dinner on wholeſome bread and ſoup. They looked healthy; and, from the placidneſs of their countenances, I inferred the *humanity* of their keeper; and I was a witneſs of his ſhewing them an *attention* which, in ſuch houſes, is of particular importance.

The *Hoſpital* is now converted into barracks for ſoldiers, the ſick being removed to one of the diſſolved monaſteries, which is finely ſituated, and has a ſpacious garden. The rooms are lofty. The bedſteads were of iron, and (very properly) had no teſters. The bread was good; but (as is too common in theſe houſes) given the patients on the very day it was baked.

Vienna Prisons.

In the *Great Priſon* at Vienna, in December 1786, I found very few of the dungeons empty: ſome had three priſoners in each dungeon; and three horrid cells I ſaw crowded with twelve women. All the men live in total *darkneſs*, and are not permitted to make any ſavings from their daily allowance (of four *creutzers*) for the purpoſe of procuring light. They are chained to the walls of their cells, though ſo ſtrong, and ſo defended by double doors, as to render ſuch a ſecurity needleſs. No *prieſt* or *clergyman* had been near them for eight or nine months; and this is reckoned, even by theſe criminals, ſo great a *puniſhment*, that they complained to me of it with *tears*, in the preſence of their keepers.

I recollected a dungeon in which, at my former viſit, I had ſeen a priſoner dying; and on mentioning this, one of the turnkeys ſaid, "Yes, he died about a year ago:" which another confirmed. This, however, muſt have been a *different* perſon; for eight years had elapſed ſince my former viſit.

The torture-room lies nine ſteps deeper than the dungeons; but I will ſay nothing of this room, nor of the inſtruments of torture, becauſe the Emperor has ſhewn his humanity and wiſdom by aboliſhing this ſhocking practice.

New Prison.

All the priſoners in the old priſon juſt mentioned, are to be ſoon removed into a *Priſon lately built* by the emperor. It conſiſts of forty rooms, and alſo twenty dungeons at the depth of twenty-two ſteps below the ſurface of the ground, boarded with thick planks, in which are ſtrong iron rings, for the purpoſe of chaining the priſoners. Theſe dungeons are larger, and in other reſpects (though horrid enough) *leſs* horrid than thoſe in the old priſon. They were empty, but above them were two hundred and fourteen criminals crowded into a few rooms. Their daily allowance is four *creutzers*. I was pleaſed to find here a ſet of rooms for *trying the priſoners*.

Great Casern.

In a priſon for the *confinement* of convicts, called the *Great Caſern*, there were eighty-ſix men all in one large room. At the front of this priſon, there is a chapel and a guard-room; and at the ſide of it, a room for ſearching the priſoners, to prevent their taking with them improper inſtruments when they come from work.—Their employment is cleaning the ſtreets—Their allowance on idle days (that is, holidays and Sundays) is one *creutzer* for bread (weight 15 *oz.*) one for ſoup, and one for greens: on other days, four *creutzers*. At night they lie in the large room juſt mentioned, but in their clothes, and *chained* to the floor. This room, having no other windows than two holes in the cieling, is, VIENNA.

is, even in the day time, offenſive beyond expreſſion. Indeed, it would not be wonderful, if the effluvia from theſe priſoners, while they work in the ſtreets, ſhould ſpread through this city an *infection* deſtructive to the health, and fatal to the lives of the inhabitants.

LITTLE CASERN.

In the *Little Caſern* (another priſon for confining convicts) there were in two rooms forty-two criminals; about a third of whom were at work in one of theſe rooms, and the reſt were idle in the other. Allowance, the ſame as in the great caſern. The guard in the great caſern conſiſts of a corporal and ſix ſoldiers; in this, of a corporal and four ſoldiers. Theſe guards will not ſuffer any thing to be given to the priſoners; and there is likewiſe in this city, a ſtrict prohibition of giving to vagrants and beggars in the ſtreets.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

In the *Houſe of Correction*, *women* only are at preſent confined. Allowance, one pound of bread, and two diſhes of different kinds of ſoup, once a day. Great attention ſeemed to be paid to the *ſick*. Their rooms were clean, and ſeparated from the other rooms.—Of one hundred and fifty-three priſoners thirty-five were ill; a *high* proportion, but not higher than might be expected in a priſon where no bedding is allowed.

The criminals ſent off to Hungary are brought firſt to this priſon. They are clothed in an uniform, and chained in companies, five and five together, with *irons* round their necks and *on* their feet; beſides a chain about ten inches long *between* the feet of each of them, and another chain about ſix feet long for faſtening each of them to the perſons next to him.—I was told, that the hard work in which they are employed, of drawing boats up the Danube, with their coarſe fare, wears them out ſo faſt that few of them live in this ſtate above *four* years.

HOUSE FOR VAGRANTS.

The *Houſe of Correction*, in which *vagrants* chiefly, and a few debtors are confined, was lately a monaſtery. The rooms and paſſages are airy and ſpacious, and the houſe is well ſupplied with water by a ſtream that is conſtantly running. The debtors and vagrants were confined in ſeparate rooms, but of the former there were only ſeven. The number of the latter was one hundred and forty-nine; and they were employed in carding, ſpinning, weaving &c. Count *Pergen* is here giving an uſeful example of humanity, and readineſs to make improvements. It was owing to his great attention, that I always found this houſe clean, and in good order. There is an office belonging to it, in which accounts of its ſtate are kept, with much regularity. A paper or journal was given me containing theſe accounts, divided into eighteen columns, in the following order.

1. *Priſoners'* names.
2. - - - offences.
3. - - - age.
4. - - - place of nativity.
5. - - - married or not married.
6. - - - profeſſion or trade.
7. - - - how often confined.
8. - - - where apprehended.
9. - - - term of confinement.
10. *Priſoners'* day of diſcharge.
11. *Number* at the *houſe* allowance.
12. - - - at their *own* allowance.
13. *Priſoners'* increaſe.
14. - - - decreaſe.
15. *Number of* common priſoners.
16. - - - debtors.
17. - - - guards.
18. *Total* in the houſe.

VIENNA
GENERAL
HOSPITAL.

The hoſpital in the ſuburbs, called the *General Hoſpital,* is very large, and contains ſeveral courts. Moſt of the wards are ſeventeen feet high, ſixty-one feet long, and twenty-ſeven broad; with oppoſite windows; and twenty beds in every ward, with vacancies between them three feet wide, in which tables were placed. Some of the wards were much larger.—They were all furniſhed with baſins, towels &c. and great attention ſeemed to be paid to cleanlineſs. To each ward three nurſes are aſſigned, and a room of a moderate ſize, with a fire place for waſhing and other purpoſes. The roof has windows in it, but unhappily they are glazed; and conſequently the free eſcape of the foul air is prevented, and much evil muſt be produced.

At the back of this hoſpital, there are twelve neat rooms, with every thing in them proper for *lying-in women*—a bed—drawers with white child-bed linen—a toilet—tea things—and a bed for the nurſe. Theſe rooms are for thoſe that pay one *florin* a day. There are other rooms with five or ſix beds in each, for ſuch as pay half a *florin* a day. The former advance at entrance the pay of eight days; and the latter the pay of four days. There are rooms alſo for thoſe who pay ten *creutzers* a day. All in this department was clean, calm and quiet. Women are admitted at any hour, through a private door and paſſage, and no queſtions are aſked at their coming in, or going out.

TOWER
FOR
LUNATICS.

The *new Tower* for *Lunatics,* near this hoſpital, has five ſtories, and twenty-eight rooms on each floor. The doors open into a paſſage ſix feet wide, which goes round the building. Though great attention was paid to cleanlineſs, the paſſages were very offenſive; the form of the building cauſing the air to ſtagnate in its centre, as in a deep well.

In the chancery (or accountant's room) the numbers given me, Dec. 13, 1786, were as follows:

In the General Hoſpital,	389 Men.	424 Women.	
Lying-in Hoſpital,	— - -	111 - - -	23 Children.
Lunatic Hoſpital,	183 - -	78 - - -	— - - -
		Total	1208

Daily expenſe for proviſions, 141 *florins,* 56 *creutzers* and 2 *cratz.*

MILITARY
HOSPITAL.

In the *Military Hoſpital,* Dec. 14, 1786, there were five hundred and fifty-one patients. The wards are ſimilar to thoſe in the *general hoſpital,* and the paſſages (very properly) eight feet wide. Neither theſe, nor the patients were ſo clean as in the former hoſpital, the attendants being ſoldiers ſent hither by their officers, as a *puniſhment* for drunkenneſs or ſmall offences; and from whoſe pay (which is five *creutzers*) three are deducted for their proviſion. A ſurgeon of a battalion attending in each room, keeps the wards quiet. There are thirty of theſe ſurgeons, of whom fourteen reſide, and attend alternately with the others for a fortnight. There is alſo a ſuperintending ſurgeon, to whom the other ſurgeons make reports every day. *

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* I have all the plans of the above hoſpitals; and ſhould any gentlemen wiſh to inſpect them, they are much at their ſervice.

VIENNA CONVENTS.

In the *Convent* of *Les Freres de Charité*, the long ward is twenty-five feet and a half wide, and contains one hundred and fourteen beds with green furniture, and (very properly) without teſters. All was ſtill and quiet: but in ſuch monaſtic inſtitutions the wards are always kept too cloſe. This convent has a houſe belonging to it, properly furniſhed with beds, ciſterns, towels &c. for convaleſcent patients. It ſtands out of the city; and the wards front a pleaſant garden. The feet of the patients are waſhed at coming in; and being here well attended and nouriſhed, they generally go out fitted to follow their uſual occupations.

In the *Convent* of *St. Elizabeth*, there are fifty beds for *ſick* women in *one* ward, twenty-three feet wide, on the *ground floor*, with folding doors in the middle to ſeparate the ſlightly ſick from the other patients. About ſixteen good *ſiſters* carefully attend this convent; but (as uſual in convents) it wants a proper circulation of freſh air. The *emperor* encourages it; and the ſame is true of the ſociety of the order *de S. Johanne de Deo*, which, as I learn from the printed liſts, has many convents in his dominions and other parts of Europe.

In this city there are many other noble inſtitutions; which, being the objects of the emperor's *particular* attention, and having been either founded or improved by him, manifeſt a public ſpirit which does him *great* honour; and gives a *ſtriking example* to other potentates. Some of theſe I will juſt mention.

There is an *Hoſpital for Invalids*, which was formerly the houſe for the poor.

In the preſent *Houſe for the Poor*, the aged, the infirm, and incurable are lodged and provided for in ſeparate rooms; and great attention appeared to be paid in it to order and cleanlineſs.

The *Foundling Hoſpital* was lately a convent. It has partitions * between the rooms, but no doors. The windows and apertures near the ceilings and floors are ſo contrived as to keep the rooms freſh, and free from offenſive ſcents.—There were here above eighty infants, to every two of whom, while they are in the houſe, a nurſe is aſſigned; but they are not continued long here, much the greater part being kept conſtantly under the care of nurſes in the country, whoſe pay for children under one year old is two *florins* and thirty *creutzers:* for children from one to ten, two *florins:* but from ten to fifteen, only one *florin per* month.†—The whole number of children ſupported by this hoſpital was in December 1786, one thouſand one hundred and eighty-nine. No child is admitted without ſome pay. Twenty-four *florins* will procure admiſſion for any child under the age of a year. If the parents are poor, and produce a certificate from the miniſter of the pariſh, only twelve *florins* are required; which ſum muſt be paid by the pariſh, if there are no parents, and the child has been taken up in the ſtreet.

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* Such ſeparations by partition are proper in all *large* houſes of correction or induſtry. They render thoſe houſes more quiet. They make a proper ſeparation more eaſy, according to the different kinds of work in which perſons are employed. And they enable overſeers to make their viſits more unexpectedly.

† A *florin* is ſixty *creutzers*, or about 2*s*. 2*d*. of our money.

In

VIENNA ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

In the *Orphan Hoſpital,* there are three large rooms for each ſex. The dormitories are twenty-nine feet wide, and the paſſages into which they open eight feet and a half. Theſe paſſages I obſerved to be furniſhed with proper waſhing-places for the children. The beds are placed ſix feet from the wall, that the governor (as he told me) may ſee that all is clean. The mattreſſes, being of ſtraw, are changed every three months; and the children have clean linen given them once a week in winter, and twice in ſummer. The great attention in this hoſpital to *cleanlineſs* and *air* makes the proportion of ſick in it very ſmall.

Here is a new *inſtitution* of the *emperor*'s for the ſupport and inſtruction of the *deaf* and *dumb,* under the care of a clergyman. The boys were clothed in dark grey, and the girls in green. Some were winding ſilk—ſpinning—weaving &c. And others were employed in a printing-office. One day in a week is appointed for a public inſpection of them. The clergyman propoſes by ſigns queſtions to them, and they write their anſwers on a large ſlate provided for that purpoſe.*

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* The following TABLE may not be unacceptable to ſome of my Philoſophical Friends.

EXTRAIT du JOURNAL des OBSERVATIONS METEOROLOGIQUES faites á L'OBSERVATOIRE de VIENNE, pour determiner le *maximum* & *minimum* du FROID & de la CHALEUR de 1780 á 1786 incluſif.

Le Plus haut Degré de la Chaleur á 3 h. d'apres Midi.			Le Pl. h. Degré du Froid á 8 h. du Matin.		
	Thermometre.			*Thermometre.*	
	DE REAUMUR.	DE FAHRENH.		DE REAUMUR.	DE FAHRENH.
1780.			1780.		
Le 23 Juillet,	+ 23 Degr.	85 Degr.	Le 19 Fevr.	— 10 Degr.	11 Degr.
1781.			1781.		
Le 4 Juillet, & 19 Aout,	+ 25 D.	28½ D.	Le 7 Fevrier,	— 8 D.	15 D.
1782.			1782.		
Le 17 Juillet,	+ 28 D.	95 D.	Le 16 & 17 Fev.	— 13 D.	5 D.
1783.			1783.		
Le 4 Aout,	+ 26½ D.	90½ D.	Le 4 Janvier,	— 6 D.	20½ D.
1784.			1784.		
Le 1, 5, 7 Aout,	+ 26 D.	90½ D.	Le 5 Janvier,	— 14½ D.	0 D.
1785.			1785.		
Le 4 Aout,	+ 25 D.	88½ D.	Le 1 Mars.	— 14½ D.	0 D.
			d 7 h. du Mat.	— 16½ D.	— 4 D.
1786.			1786.		
Le 1 & 29 Juillet,	+ 23 D.	85 D.	Le 6 Fevrier,	— 12 D.	6 D.

+ *Signifie* le Degrés de Reaumur au deſſus de 0. — Les mêmes Degrés au deſſous de 0.

Here

VIENNA.

Here is alſo a *houſe* where perſons who are out of employment may find *work.** I ſaw, in a large room, many cheerfully carding and ſpinning. But the number of perſons thus provided for (ſix hundred and fifty-five) being greater than could be conveniently employed in the houſe, moſt of them were allowed to carry the materials for their work to their own houſes.

I took the liberty of mentioning ſeveral of theſe remarks on the priſons and hoſpitals at Vienna, to the EMPEROR, when he did me the honour of giving me a private audience; and he has relieved the miſeries of many unhappy ſufferers.

There is in this city a fixed price for meat, as well as an aſſize for bread and flour.—The butchery is, with the utmoſt propriety, carried on in the ſuburbs, and the meat is prepared for ſale there, before it is brought to the public markets. The ſame order is obſerved in all the other cities of the empire; and this may be one reaſon why I never ſaw, in any city on the continent, an over-driven ox.

FRANCFORT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At FRANCFORT, the *Houſe of Correction* and the *Houſe for the Poor* join, and are under one direction. The porous ſtone on which the men are employed in theſe houſes, is brought from the banks of the Rhine. They beat it with wooden peſtles in a large ſtone trough bound with iron; and the powder, mixed with lime, makes a cement impenetrable by moiſture, and as hard as ſtone. This is ſent to Holland, and many other parts of Europe. The women do the laborious work in the apartments for the poor. In January 1787, there were here fifty men, thirty-five women, ſixty-four boys, ſixty-one girls, twelve priſoners, ſeventeen vagrants; in all two hundred and thirty-nine. The houſe, though old, was clean. Half of Saturday in every week is appropriated to the buſineſs of cleaning the apartments. It has a chapel, and a room in which the governors meet twice a week. It is inſpected alſo by the *ladies*; and the regulations of it are publiſhed. The allowance of proviſions is good bread and beer, ſoup twice a week, and meat on Sundays and Wedneſdays.†

ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

The *Aſylum for Lunatics*, built in 1783, is worthy of obſervation. The maſter's apartment, the kitchen, and offices are on the ground floor. On this and the ſecond floor there are ſeveral rooms (fourteen feet by twelve and a half, and about twelve high) with one, two, or three beds. The paſſages are only five feet and a half wide, but the landing place in the centre of the houſe, being twenty-ſeven feet wide, with four windows, gives light and air to the whole.‡ An aperture always open in each window, added to the quietneſs

* This is a neceſſary inſtitution in a city where beggars and vagrants are *ſtrictly* prohibited.

† In this, and in all poor-houſes, and houſes of correction, there ſhould be a convenient *bath* for each ſex, and every room ſhould be lime-whited once a year, and the tables, chairs, and other wooden untenſils conſtantly waſhed. Some may think this an exceſs of cleanlineſs; but I would, with Dr. *Lind* (phyſician to the royal hoſpital at *Haſlar*) inſiſt on "an exact neatneſs and conſtant cleanlineſs."

‡ In this houſe, as in many public inſtitutions, too little attention has been paid to the ſewers.—The vaults, even here, were very offenſive.

FRANCFORT.

and cleanlineſs of this houſe, would be a great advantage to it, and probably haſten the recovery of the patients. Here is a large and neat Lutheran chapel, in which the *governors*, the *public*, and the *inſane* have ſeparate ſeats aſſigned to them; and the laſt are ſo placed as to be concealed from the audience during divine ſervice, and in coming in and going out.

NASSAU CASTLE.

At a little diſtance from NASSAU, on the other ſide of the river, there is a ruinous caſtle which was formerly the reſidence of the princes of Naſſau, who are now branched into ſeveral families. There are ſtill remaining two or three dungeons of the priſon in the tower, which muſt have been dark and dreadful places, having only one ſmall aperture for air, and the deſcent to them by ropes or ladders. I omit the dimenſions, as I have given the plan of a ſimilar one at Port-Croſce (ſee *plate* XVI.) and ſhall take occaſion to mention one or two in England.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

I have obſerved in my *State of the Priſons, p.* 137, that the mode of execution at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE for citizens, is by decollation with a broad ſword. It may not be improper to add, that it is concealed from the view of the public by a ſcaffolding round the ſpot where it is performed.

HOLLAND.

BOIS LE DUC.

AT BOIS LE DUC, the priſoners convicted of ſmall offences are ſent to the ſpin-houſe at Breda, deſcribed in the *State of Priſons, p.* 51.

AMSTERDAM STADT-HOUSE.

In the *Stadt-Houſe* at AMSTERDAM, December 1785, there were ſeventeen debtors; and January 24, 1787, there were nineteen.—No inhabitant of Amſterdam can be arreſted for debt without being three times ſummoned, with the interval of a fortnight between each citation: nor can any arreſt of perſon, or any execution, take place, till ſix weeks after the laſt ſummons. There is, however, an exception to this rule in caſes of accepted bills of exchange, and when the debt is owing to a ſentence of a court of juſtice for damages, and alſo when the debt is a rent payable on the firſt of May and November. In the two firſt of theſe caſes, only one ſummons is neceſſary; and in the laſt, the three may take place in one day, and execution immediately follow. Strangers may at any time be arreſted, upon the plaintiff's ſwearing to the debt before the *hooft officier* (or ſheriff) who gives an order *periculo petentis*, to arreſt the perſon of the debtor if he can be found in the ſtreet; for his own apartment in a private houſe is ſacred, and cannot be forcibly entered, except by a deputation of the magiſtracy, called here the *vollen gerecht*, which conſiſts of the *hooft officier*, two *ſcheepens*, their ſecretary, a meſſenger and conſtables. In a *public* houſe leſs ceremony is uſed; though if a landlord were to refuſe admittance, it is doubtful whether even *here* the officers could force an entry.—A man ſtanding on his ſteps on the *outſide* of his door, may deride the officers who are patrolling before it, but who dare not touch him, while he ſtands upon his own premiſes.—

In Holland, burghers of eſtabliſhed character, to whom the name of *peace-makers* is given, are choſen to determine any claims where the ſum does not exceed two hundred *guilders* (about £18).—At ſeveral doors in HARLEM I obſerved a ſmall board put up with lace upon it, to ſhew that the miſtreſs of the houſe was lying-in; and I was informed, that a diſturbance near a houſe, thus guarded, would be ſeverely puniſhed, and that the huſband could not at that time be arreſted for debt. HARLEM.

In the *Raſp-houſe*, I found one day that all the priſoners had finiſhed their taſk before three o'clock, and on inquiring if they might not by continuing their work earn ſomewhat for themſelves; one of them very pertinently replied; "No Sir; for "I doubt if we had that permiſſion, whether we ſhould be ſo healthy as we are. The "cloſeneſs of the court in which we work, ſituated in the middle of the city, and the "ſcantineſs of our proviſions, may make relaxation neceſſary." The number of priſoners in December 1785, was ſixty-five; in January 1787, fifty-ſeven. AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

At the *new Work-houſe*, over one of the outer gates, there is a device, with an inſcription to this purpoſe. NEW WORK-HOUSE.

Fear not: I mean not vengeance, but your reformation.
Severe is my hand, but benevolent my intention.

The two rooms for the regents, and two for the governeſſes, at the front of the houſe, were very elegant and clean. In January 1787, there were three hundred and fifty perſons ſpinning in one long room. Some here, as in the old work-houſe,* were employed in boiling ropes and cables, and preparing them for oakum.—The women from the ſpin-houſe are removed hither, and I found the ſame order and quietneſs here that I had *formerly obſerved* in that houſe. Forty women were at needle-work, and the *mother* preſiding in the midſt of them.—All the dormitories, except thoſe for the criminals, were crowded with beds, each of which has a wooden partition.† In the *infirmary* the patients and rooms were ſo *very dirty*, that I did not wonder that perſons are not *readily* admitted to inſpect them. A great degree of *inhumanity*, and abuſe of truſt, *muſt be imputed* to the reſident governor.

In the eight years preceding 1783, only five criminals had been executed in this city.‡ From that time to January 1787, there had been only one criminal executed, and he was broken on the wheel.‖ The *ſolemnity* with which executions are performed may be

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* The old work-houſe is now converted into a new *marine ſchool*, in which were a hundred fine healthy boys. In the court there is a large model of a man of war.

† Beds of this kind are ſtill more *improper* in *hoſpitals*, as they are generally ſmall, and cramp the patients; they alſo harbour vermin—prevent the free circulation of air—and in many circumſtances are inconvenient to the patients and their attendants.

‡ See *State of Priſons, p.* 56.

‖ In Holland, there is no ſuch thing as what is called in England king's evidence; nor can any, except the ſtadtholder, promiſe impunity to one who diſcovers his accomplices. Nor is there any puniſhment to priſoners for an eſcape; though others, who break open a priſon, are puniſhable with death.

AMSTER-DAM.

one reaſon of their being ſo rare. I cannot help adding, that probably it is alſo in ſome meaſure owing to the *ſolemnity* of the adminiſtration of *oaths*, that perjury is not ſo frequent *here* as in ſome other countries.*—I could wiſh, from the cleareſt principles of reaſon and ſound policy, that the uſe of *oaths*, in almoſt all caſes were aboliſhed; and that the *affirmation* of the fact ſhould be ſufficient; and that he who aſſerted or affirmed a falſity, ſhould be *puniſhed* and *diſgraced* as a perjurer.

UTRECHT SPIN-HOUSE.

In the *Spin-houſe* at UTRECHT I found no alteration, except that the houſe was cleaner, in conſequence of the diſcharge of a negligent and wicked keeper.

There had been no execution for the city, or province, for twenty-four years preceding January 1787.†

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* The oath adminiſtered in Holland to thoſe of the *Jewiſh* religion is expreſſed in the following words. "You "ſwear by the Almighty and living God, who created heaven and earth, and gave his laws by Moſes, that "you will be upright and true in whatever ſhall here be aſked of, or propoſed to you; and if you declare any "thing either entirely, or in part, falſe and unjuſt, you acknowledge yourſelf liable to all the curſes, plagues "and puniſhments, temporal and eternal, which the God of Iſrael inflicted on Sodom and Gomorrah, and on "Korah, Dathan and Abiram, and which he has denounced againſt all thoſe who uſe or invoke his name falſely, "and in vain. As you are true or falſe, ſo may God Almighty and Omniſcient, reward or puniſh you."

† The houſe of Dr. *Brown*, the worthy miniſter of the Engliſh church at Utrecht, having been lately burnt down during the ſervice on a ſunday; I aſked him, whether ſuch confuſion and rapine took place there, as are uſual in ſuch caſes in London: and he aſſured me, that on the contrary, the exacteſt order was obſerved, and that every thing was returned him which was taken out of his houſe.

The regulations with reſpect to fires are as follows. On the tower of the city, a watchman is conſtantly ſtationed, who is to look out every half hour; and if all be well, he is to play a tune on his trumpet; but if a fire appear, he is to blow an alarm, to ring a bell, and hang out a light pointed to that quarter where the fire is ſeen. The ſurrounding watchmen, thus alarmed, are immediately to alarm thoſe neareſt to them, and thoſe others, till all the watchmen are alarmed; one of whom in each diviſion is to call up the people (of whom and of the officers of the trained bands he has always a liſt) belonging to the fire-engine in his diviſion, who are to convey it to the ſpot where the fire has broken out, and to receive a ſuitable reward according as their engine is the firſt, ſecond, or third that arrives. This watchman is alſo to call up the officers and men of the trained bands of his diviſion, who, together with the trained bands in the other diviſions, the company on guard, and the burghers of the next diviſion, are to ſurround the houſe on fire, and not to ſuffer any perſons to approach it except thoſe belonging to the engines, known by a token given them. The officers of the trained bands and thoſe belonging to the engines are liable to heavy fines, if they do not make an immediate appearance upon the alarm; unleſs they can prove that the watchman, whoſe duty it was to alarm them, omitted it; in which caſe, he is obliged to pay the fine himſelf. All the houſes in the neighbourhood are obliged to ſet lights in their windows, and to receive whatever goods ſhall be carried to them.

SECTION V.

SCOTCH PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

Ayr.

On my coming into Scotland in July 1787, the firſt *county gaol* I viſited was at Ayr. There is no court, ſo that debtors and felons are never out of their rooms.

Glasgow.

There is the ſame defect in the *Tolbooth* at Glasgow. As the tranſports continue long in confinement, ſome alteration was making, by arching the rooms, in order to obtain greater ſecurity againſt eſcapes and diſturbances.

Several of the tranſports were removed to a *new priſon* adjoining to the poor-houſe. Each had a ſeparate room (about ſix feet and a half by ſix). The rooms here not being very ſtrong, the priſoners had *chains* on their *feet* and *necks*. The paſſage being only two feet eight inches wide, moſt of the rooms were very offenſive, and ſome very damp.—No endeavours are uſed to *reclaim* theſe unhappy objects; whoſe long *confinement*, together with the great ſeverity of their *chains*, and their ſcanty *food* (being only two pennyworth of bread in a day) muſt reduce them to the extremity of miſery and deſperation.

House of Correction.

The *Houſe of Correction* is under the infirmary for the ſoldiers. Beſide the keeper's apartment, there is only one room, which is neither cieled nor white-waſhed. The women are entitled to whatever they can earn by their labour, and there were eleven of them ſpinning. But on Sundays, having *no* allowance or *religious* ſervice, as the keeper informed me, they lie in bed.

Paisley Tolbooth.

The *Tolbooth* is in the Tower, has no apartments for the keeper, no court, no water, no ſewers, and ſeems as if it was never white-waſhed: allowance to priſoners 4*d.* a day.

1787, Aug. 3, Priſoners 4.[*]

Edinburgh.

In my former publication, I gave but a ſhort account of the priſons at Edinburgh, becauſe I then hoped from the ſpirited exertions of Mr. *Steuart* the late provoſt, that a new gaol would ſoon be built; but I am ſorry to find his deſigns have been fruſtrated.

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[*] I would not forget the favour the magiſtrates did me in preſenting me with the freedom of the city, and ſo politely accompanying me to the poor-houſe; and in their readineſs to make any alteration for the benefit of their fellow creatures. Yet, as ſeveral of the girls here, and at the poor-houſe in Glaſgow, were employed in *tambour* work; I ſhall beg leave to obſerve, that the employment of poor children in ornamental work ought never to be the general mode; ſince if they are afterwards to come out into the world as common ſervants, or the wives of the labouring poor, it will be found that a readineſs in the ordinary and coarſer kinds of female work, would have been of much greater ſervice than the acquirement of arts which they have no time or occaſion to practiſe.

Edin-burgh.

I freely related my remarks to the Lord Provoſt, — that the *Tolbooth* ſtood in the ſame improper place — that it had no court, and was not white-waſhed — that the gaoler had no apartment in the priſon — that he was ſuffered to ſell ſpirituous and other liquors,[*] — and to ſerve the priſoners with their allowance of bread[†] — that his fees were high,[‡] and that he had no ſalary.[‖] I added, that in the *Houſe of Correction* there were forty-ſeven women[¶] in three cloſe rooms, ſome of them lying ſick;[**] that no magiſtrate ever looked in upon them, and that no *clergyman* ever attended them, or uſed *any* endeavours to *reclaim* them. He replied, "they were ſo hardened it could have no effect." I differed in my opinion from his Lordſhip, and told him, that on ſeriouſly converſing a few minutes with ſeveral of them, I ſaw the tears in their eyes. — I further took the liberty to obſerve, that the ſplendid improvements carrying on in their places of *entertainment*, ſtreets, ſquares, bridges, and the like, ſeemed to occupy all the attention of the gentlemen in office, to the *total neglect* of this *eſſential* branch of the police:

House of Correction.

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[*] Whiſkey is ſold in the *tolbooth* at three-pence a gill; porter three-pence halfpenny a bottle; ſmall beer one penny a bottle. — *Garniſh* is paid by every civil debtor, *viz.* for oil to lamps two-pence; a pint and a half of whiſkey Engliſh meaſure one ſhilling and ſixpence.

[†] The priſoners at the *tolbooth* are ſerved with halfpenny rolls. Aug. 5, 1787, weight, of the whiteſt, 4 *oz.* common ſort, 6 *oz.* The rolls in the city weighed rather more, were better baked, and three ſold for 1¼*d.* Some of the tranſports have been here upwards of two years: their allowance is eight halfpenny rolls a day, or three-pence in money. One *Thomas Gordon*, who was reſpited, has been in this priſon five years and ten months. I was informed, that not long ſince, a poor wretch under ſentence of death was reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure; but after ſixteen months, he was brought out and executed.

[‡] For the releaſe of one woman in Aug. 1787, whoſe debt was only 6*s.* 6*d.* the following demands were paid,

	£.	S.	D.
For Priſon dues (thirty-ſeven nights)	1	0	5
Relief money of 6*s.* 6*d.* - - -	0	0	1½
Servants - - - - - -	0	0	8
Clerk - - - - - - - -	0	0	8
	1	1	10½

In Feb. 1787, from a debtor confined only two days, the fees demanded were £17 : 6 : 5½; which being paid under *proteſt*, and complaint brought by petition before the ſheriff, after conſiderable expenſe, and three months attendance, the money was returned.

[‖] In every view, ſalaries would be proper; and the keeper, clerks, and other ſervants would prefer them to their uncertain perquiſites. In Feb. 1785, *Thomas Dallas*, a priſoner, preſented a petition to the Lords of Council and Seſſion, complaining of *fees*. The keeper in his anſwer uſes theſe words: "He dedicates his "whole time to the duties of his office, and that was meant to yield an *independent* ſubſiſtence for him, although "by his appointment to the office he is *burdened with annuities* and unavoidable expenſes to the amount of about "£70 ſterling, yearly."

[¶] Several of the women had been there upwards of a year, and knew not the term of their confinement. There was no ſeparation between thoſe who had been *frequently* committed, and thoſe who had *never before* been in priſon.

[**] Two of theſe *very ſick* women were afterwards removed from their room, which was dirty and offenſive, (about twelve feet by ſix) into a ſpacious room in the poor-houſe, and by kind attention were ſoon in a way of recovery.

for,

Edinburgh.

for though, as a private perſon, I might not expect their regard to the remarks I had made in my repeated viſits and publications; yet, I hoped they would have paid ſome deference to the opinion of the *legiſlature*, expreſſed in the humane and ſalutary clauſes of the late acts of parliament; which, from the unaltered ſtate of the priſons of this city, they ſeemed entirely to have diſregarded.

In the *State of the Priſons* publiſhed in 1784, is inſerted an account of the number of priſoners convicted of capital crimes in Scotland from 1768 to 1782. I ſhall give, at the end of the book, a liſt of the perſons adjudged to capital puniſhments from 1ſt of January 1783, to 20th of Auguſt 1787, as taken from the records. (*See* Table, No. VI.)

P.249.

Infirmary.

I frequently viſited the *Royal Infirmary*, and could not but obſerve the want of a dietary in the wards, and that the patients are *prohibited* the uſe of thoſe convenient baths that are *in* this hoſpital. The brick floors, which are general here, appear to me improper; as, by their *hiding* the dirt, they may prevent a due regard to cleanlineſs; and the many interſtices afford a lodgment for filth, which is not eaſily got out from them.

Orphan Hospital.

The *Orphan Hoſpital* is in a flouriſhing condition. Two wings are now added, by the generous contribution of Mr. *Tod*, the Treaſurer; who abates not in his aſſiduous attention.

Work-house.

I made ſeveral viſits to the *Charity Work-houſe*, and found it clean, and a proper attention paid to the numerous inhabitants (584). When I was here four years ago, the houſe was in debt £2000, which is now increaſed to £4000. This is owing (except £1000 to Sir *William Forbes* and Co.) to the meal-men, butchers &c; ſo that inſtead of five *per cent.* intereſt, they *probably* pay fifteen or twenty. A proper repreſentation of the ſtate of the houſe was made to the magiſtrates in February 1787, by ſix of the gentlemen managers, who had attentively examined the funds of the houſe; and they declared, that unleſs an effectual ſupply were provided, they were reſolved to reſign their charge.

There are many other charitable inſtitutions in this city, which I omit to mention; but I ſhall take ſome notice of the neat, quiet, and comfortable retreat for *old people*; which has this inſcription over the gate.

Hospital for old People.

"When this fabric was built is uncertain, but in the year 1567 it was made an "*Hoſpital* for *old People*.—The fabric became in a great meaſure ruinous, and ſome parts "of it uninhabitable. In the year 1726 the reparations were begun, and fifteen new rooms "added by charitable donations—which will be ſupplied by old perſons as the *revenue* is "increaſed by *donations*.—£300 ſterling entitles the donor to a preſentation of a burgeſs, "widow of a burgeſs, or child of a burgeſs, male or female. And £350 ſterling gives the "donor a right to preſent any perſon whatſoever, not married, nor under fifty years of age."

In this hoſpital, each perſon has his own room, eleven feet by eight and a half, in which is a cupboard and window. Theſe rooms open into a paſſage twelve feet and a half wide, at the end of which is a ſitting room, for ſuch as chooſe to aſſociate together. A chaplain reads prayers morning and evening. There is a garden, and other conveniences. They have roaſt meat three times a week, and boiled three times, and eleven bottles of good beer;

Edinburgh.

coals, clothes and linen are alſo provided; but the allowance for waſhing is only ſixpence a month. The circumſtance of each perſon's having a window at command was very agreeable to me, as I have often obſerved, and lately at *Norwich hoſpital* for *old people*, where many lodge in the ſame room, that the infirmity, or peeviſhneſs of one perſon, has been the cauſe of half ſtifling the reſt, for want of the admiſſion of (that cordial of life) air.

Haddington.

HADDINGTON County Goal. There are three rooms above ſtairs for *debtors*, one called the burgeſſes' room, and four on the ground floor, for *criminals*. Dirty and never white-waſhed: no court: no water. In this and moſt of the *priſons* in Scotland the gaolers have no apartments.

1787, Aug. 16, one Debtor and one Criminal.

Dunbar.

DUNBAR. In the *Priſon* here, are two large rooms above for *debtors*, and one dark room below (called thieves hole) for *criminals*. No court: no water.

1787, Aug. 16, two Debtors, who were alimented at eight-pence a day each.

SECTION VI.

IRISH PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

Dublin.

In 1787 and 1788, I viſited the *Priſons* in Dublin, and all the *County Gaols* in Ireland; and had the pleaſure to find that, in many places, gentlemen were attentive to this *important* part of the police. The grand juries have granted very liberal preſentments, for the purpoſe of repairing or rebuilding their gaols, and for ſupplying priſoners with neceſſaries in ſickneſs and health. On ſeeing gentlemen ſo *liberal* and *benevolent*, I could not but reflect with great concern, that many of the *priſons* now building will be monuments of the *unſkilfulneſs* of the architects, who are ignorant of what conſtitutes a *ſecure* and *healthy* priſon.

The new gaols, having pompous fronts, appear like palaces to the lower claſs of people in Ireland; and ſome perſons object againſt them on this account, eſpecially thoſe who are obliged to contribute towards their expenſe, and think it would be better if they were *leſs* commodious; but if *ſtrict* regulations were obſerved, and an act paſſed, *abſolutely* prohibiting *beer*, as *well* as all ſorts of *ſpirituous liquors*, from coming into a *priſon*; and excluding viſitants, except a few, and thoſe at fixed times: then, there would be no danger of theſe gaols appearing too agreeable abodes; and the fear of ſuch reſtraints would have a good tendency to prevent crimes; or the reſtraints themſelves might be the means of reformation.*

I ſhall not enlarge in my deſcription of the *county gaols*, as an Inſpector-general of the *priſons* in Ireland is appointed,† who is to make his report at the beginning of every ſeſſion.

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* See further on this ſubject in the remarks at the *concluſion*.

† Act 26th of *Geo.* III. Chap. xxvii. Sect. 30.

DUBLIN.

ſeſſion.* Yet I would juſt mention ſome defects, which will be obvious to the *grand juries*, if the judges in their charges *inſiſt* on their viſiting thoſe county gaols.—In every *priſon* there ſhould be a room appropriated to the magiſtrates, where they may hold their adjourned ſeſſions, or meet to redreſs grievances. Their preſence would, in a great meaſure, prevent improprieties, and promote order and regularity in thoſe places.

NEWGATE.

At DUBLIN Newgate, there are no proper drains, no baths, no apartments for the gaoler.—Many of the women lay on flag-ſtones, with a very little ſtraw worn to duſt.—On the men's ſide, ſeveral boys, from nine to twelve years of age, were confined with the moſt daring offenders.—There are many inſtances of perſons dying by *intoxication* and *fighting*: one lay dead when I was in the infirmary, and another was killed a few days after.† But the magiſtrates having determined to make an alteration in this priſon, I doubt not but a proper ſeparation of priſoners, and an obligation on the keeper to *reſide* in the priſon, will prevent many irregularities; eſpecially as they *now* have the conſtant aſſiſtance of a worthy and attentive clergyman. At my laſt viſit, there was plenty of water in both the courts, and the women's court was paved.

1787, May 29, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 190.
1788, March 20, - - 0. - - - 220.

Bridewell. An old houſe.—No proper ſewers:—no materials for work. At one of my viſits, I found that a perſon, lately committed, had ſeveral of his idle companions let in, who were playing with him at Tennis.‡

1787, May 28, Priſoners 6.
1788, March 20, - - 12.

Police Prison. An old houſe repairing for a priſon, according to the Act of 26th of *Geo.* III. Chap. xxiv. The night-rooms are *dungeons* ſeven ſteps under ground.

Though in Sect. xxiv., ducking-ſtools are mentioned, and a large bath in the middle of the yard was deſigned for that purpoſe, yet I hope that this *dangerous* kind of ſeverity, to young women, will not be uſed.

of that Act ?

1787, June 27, Petty offenders 32.
1788, March 24, - - - 12.

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* His firſt report was very full, and laid open many ſcenes of exaction, abuſe and cruelty, which were partly owing to the *magiſtrates' negligence* and inattention to their duty.

† I have good authority to aſſert, that in this priſon a puncheon of whiſkey has been drunk in a week.—Garniſh is *not* aboliſhed; and priſoners will ſell their bread at any price to procure ſpirituous liquors.

‡ It is a great defect in the police of this country that there are no proper places for the commitment and puniſhment of petty offenders: for the gaols, where there is neither ſolitary confinement, nor employment, and where frequent ſcenes of riot and drunkenneſs occur, as in moſt counties, are very unfit places for the *correction* of morals. Yet here perſons ſentenced at the aſſize for a fortnight's confinement, or for a trifling fine, are often detained till the next aſſize, through incapacity of paying the fees.

Dublin House of Industry.

I found the *Houſe of Induſtry*, as formerly, very clean and orderly, and the governors, with unabated aſſiduity and zeal, attending to this uſeful and humane inſtitution. The bread and other proviſions were very good. The governors have wiſely adopted the Dutch mode of devoting the whole of Saturday to cleanlineſs, ſuch as waſhing all the rooms, tables, forms, children &c. This is not only conducive to the health of the reſidents, but will promote in them *habits* of cleanlineſs.

The number in this houſe May 31, 1787, was 1375, and March 24, 1788, was 1627.

Four-Court Marshalsea.

FOUR-COURT MARSHALSEA Prison. The lower rooms very dirty;—never white-waſhed.—Six or eight in a room (about fourteen feet by thirteen). Each pays a penny a night;—above ſtairs fifteen-pence a week;—for an entire room, five ſhillings a week; except one room (thirteen feet and a half by ten and a half) the pay for which is 3*s.* 9½*d.* All are without furniture. The rooms are crowded with wives (or reputed wives) children, dogs &c. In moſt of the lower rooms, the debtors ſell whiſkey;[*] one is a pawn-broker's ſhop. On the night preceding one of my viſits, many had been gambling, drinking and fighting. The *committee* of the Houſe of Commons reported March 12, 1787, that "this priſon appears a ſcene of *diſorder*, *irregularity*, and *intoxication*."[†]

1787, May 29, Debtors 150.
1788, March 21, - - - 180.

City Marshalsea.

CITY MARSHALSEA Prison. An old building, dirty, and not white-waſhed. Here alſo there had been a ſcene of confuſion and riot the night before, which had brought hither the ſheriff, with the city guard, who conveyed three of the priſoners to *Newgate*. The wives and children of the debtors, living with them, bring in ſpirits, and this makes moſt of the lower rooms gin ſhops:[‡] to which may be added, that the priſoners themſelves are quite idle and unemployed. The garniſh is two bottles of whiſkey. Here were perſons confined who had large families, whoſe debts and coſts were under ten ſhillings. A charitable ſociety for the relief of poor debtors diſtributes a ſixpenny loaf weekly to the moſt neceſſitous in this priſon, and the Four-court Marſhalſea. CITY MARSHALSEA.

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[*] Mr. *Dexter* the marſhal told me, he was well aſſured from the beſt information, that when his priſon was full, a hogſhead of whiſkey had been ſold in a week, in a clandeſtine manner, beſide what was ſold from *his own* tap.

[†] It may be thought ſevere and cruel, eſpecially to debtors, who are not delinquents, that no liquors ſhould be admitted into priſons. But, though the greateſt tenderneſs ſhould be ſhewn to ſuch unfortunate perſons, yet the reſtraint appears *neceſſary*; for many ſober perſons coming into priſon, from uneaſineſs of mind, and the influence of bad examples, have acquired thoſe habits which ended in their ruin: and, the quiet and orderly frequently complain of being diſturbed by the noiſy and quarrelſome. It appears therefore abſolutely neceſſary, that a new body of rules and orders be *fixed by parliament*, for the government of debtors, as well as felons, in all priſons. And that not even felons, much leſs debtors, ſhould be left to the capricious mandates of an inſulting gaoler or his turnkeys.

[‡] Dr. *Scott*, phyſician to the marſhalſeas, informed me in June 1787, that he had juſt loſt three men out of four, by exceſſive drinking, in the city marſhalſea. They had one morning drunk twelve ſhillings worth of brandy in punch, beſide porter and other liquors.

1787, May 29, Debtors 92. 1788, March 21, Debtors 66.*

Thomas-Court and *Donore*, priſon for debtors in the *Liberty*. No alteration. THOMAS-COURT.

1787, June 2, Priſoners 2. 1788, April 30, Priſoners none.

I ſhall alſo give a SKETCH of the ſtate of ſome of the *Infirmaries* or *Hoſpitals* in IRELAND.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL. MERCERS' *Hoſpital*, in the middle of the city, was a few years ſince very dirty, offenſive and unhealthy; but *now* it is one of the cleaneſt in Dublin. The wire-lattice in the windows of the wards and paſſages is an improvement. The teſters of the beds are harbours for duſt. Apertures in the wards (as in the infirmary at Leeds) and more frequent white-waſhing would contribute to the recovery of the patients.

STEPHENS'S HOSPITAL. In STEPHENS'S *Hoſpital* the wards are cloſe and offenſive; the windows were ſhut when the days were fine. The indiſcriminate admiſſion of viſitants is *highly* improper, eſpecially of men into the women's wards, and more particularly, where the beds, as here, are encloſed with wood and curtains.†

I have ſeen a perſon come for admiſſion to this hoſpital, when the effects of the frequent uſe of ſpirituous liquors have appeared by the dropſical water forcing itſelf through the pores of his ſkin.‡

SIMPSON'S

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* Many perſons in this city, in order to have the benefit of an inſolvent act, come to priſon under friendly *actions*, and having brought friends, who give the keepers ſecurity for the debts, are not confined: yet, after an inſolvent act, the keepers make their return on oath that ſuch perſons are in *actual* cuſtody.

† All hoſpitals ſhould have *ſet days* for viſitants, and only two in a week (as at the Royal Hoſpitals at *Plymouth* and *Goſport*): the nurſe, and proper perſons, ſhould always be preſent to preſerve order and quietneſs. The regulations ſhould be put up in every ward, and the nurſes immediately diſcharged for any neglect, or impropriety.

‡ In almoſt every village in Ireland, there are ſeveral public houſes for the ſale of ſpirituous liquors; and when gentlemen, from a regard to the morals and health of their domeſtics and tenants, have applied to prevent licenſes to ſuch houſes, the publicans have obtained them from the commiſſioners of exciſe in Dublin, becauſe the means of increaſing the revenue.

On a reſolution at a veſtry-meeting in the veſtry-room of St. *Mary's* Dublin, April 2, 1788, to wait on the Lord Lieutenant, the gentlemen ſtated, "That, upon a moſt accurate inquiry, it appears that *dram-ſhops* "amount to a number alarming to humanity; there being in the pariſh in which they were aſſembled above "one ſeventh of the total number of houſes; in St. *Werburgh's*, no fewer in proportion; in St. *Mark's* one "fifth; and in St. *James's* one fourth of the whole."—In Dr. *Aikin's* Remarks on the different ſucceſs, with reſpect to health, of ſome attempts to paſs the winter in high northern latitudes, in the *Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, vol. I. pag.* 89. having related ſeveral accounts, he thus obſerves as to the important article of their *drink*: "It appears, that in all the unſucceſsful inſtances, vinous and ſpirituous "liquors were uſed, and probably in conſiderable quantities. Thus, in one of the Dutch journals, notice is "taken, that an allowance of brandy begun to be ſerved to each man as ſoon as the middle of September. "Writers on the ſcurvy ſeem, almoſt unanimouſly, to conſider a portion of theſe liquors as an uſeful addition to

"the

Simpson's Hoſpital.

Simpson's *Hoſpital* for the *blind* and *gouty*, is an excellent inſtitution. The rooms are neat and clean; and the committee board is well attended. The patients are kindly ſupplied with newspapers for their amuſement; but are, *improperly*, indulged in the idle habit of taking tobacco and ſnuff, each having an allowance of four-pence a week for that purpoſe. The kitchen and offices being, improperly, under ground, were dark and not clean. The greateſt attention to cleanlineſs is the more neceſſary where offices are under ground.

St. Patrick's Hoſpital.

In St. Patrick's or *Swift's Hoſpital* for *Lunatics*, the rooms (twelve feet by eight) are lofty, and the paſſages fourteen feet wide. Yet for ſuch unhappy objects, I would prefer the *Dol-huis* at Amſterdam, and the *Hoſpital* at Conſtantinople, where the rooms open into corridors and gardens, which is far better than their opening into paſſages, as here, and in England.

Lying-in Hoſpital.

The Lying-in *Hoſpital* is a good inſtitution; the rooms in 1787 were quiet and clean: and in 1788, I found the teſters removed, the furniture new, and the greateſt attention paid to the patients.

Foundling Hoſpital.

In the Foundling *Hoſpital* children are received at all times.* A noble inſtitution, if there were more attention to cleanlineſs and order. No fixed hours for meals.—The linen brown:—white is more proper in ſuch houſes.—On viewing the children in 1787, I ſoon perceived the effects of the loſs of lady *Arabella Denny*'s viſits, an *excellent* lady, who for many years paid great attention to this hoſpital.—In 1788 I ſaw many fine children, and the girls were neatly clothed, but ſeveral had eruptions on their hands.

“ the diet of perſons expoſed to the cauſes of this diſeaſe; and due deference ought certainly to be paid to
“ their knowledge and experience: but, convinced as I am, that art never made ſo fatal a preſent to mankind
“ as the invention of diſtilling ſpirituous liquors, and that they are ſeldom or never a neceſſary, but almoſt
“ always a pernicious article in the diet of men in health, I cannot but look with peculiar ſatisfaction on the
“ confirmation this opinion receives by the events in theſe narratives.

“ The temporary glow and elevation cauſed by ſpirituous liquors are, I imagine, very fallacious tokens
“ of their good effects; as they are always ſucceeded by a greater reverſe, and tend rather to conſume and
“ exhauſt, than to feed and invigorate, the genuine principle of vital energy. Another extremely pernicious
“ effect of theſe liquors, is, the indolence and ſtupidity they occaſion, rendering men inattentive to their own
“ preſervation, and unwilling to uſe thoſe exertions which are ſo peculiarly neceſſary in ſituations like thoſe
“ deſcribed in the foregoing narratives.”

* *Foundling Hoſpitals* may be conſidered in *two* lights; *one* as charities for the maintenance and education of poor deſerted children, who otherwiſe might fall victims to ill treatment and neglect. The *other*, as means to prevent child-murder, by providing a refuge againſt the ſhame and diſgrace attending the diſcovery of illegitimate pregnancy. For both theſe purpoſes it is requiſite that admiſſion into ſuch hoſpitals ſhould be *eaſy*; but, particularly for the latter, it is eſſential that it may be obtained without any *form*, or *delay*, and in *perfect ſecrecy*. It is another queſtion whether ſuch inſtitutions may not do more harm than good, by encouraging licentiouſneſs; but certainly they cannot prevent the murder of children unleſs the mothers can get rid of the charge without diſcovery. Thoſe hoſpitals, therefore, in which admiſſion is made very difficult, and only to be obtained by powerful intereſt and recommendation, ſeem to me abſolutely uſeleſs, and only to ſerve as a proviſion for the baſtards of gentlemen, or of ſuch as by their connections have no need of public relief.

Found-ling Hoſpital.

There were fifty-ſix children in the infirmaries. Soap is not here allowed, though abſolutely *neceſſary* for waſhing the hands of children, whoſe parents, being of the loweſt claſs, are in this city generally deficient in cleanlineſs, and have a tendency to ſcrophulous diſorders.

Blue-Coat Hoſpital.

Blue-Coat *Hoſpital.* The magnificent front is almoſt entirely occupied by the officers and ſervants of this houſe, whoſe apartments extend to the back front, where they have a large garden, in which is a bowling green and walks round it: but the place for the children's diverſion is a ſlip of ground immured with high walls, having in the midſt of it an infirmary with ſix beds. The vault bad. The windows in the paſſage not capable of being opened. The children have no vegetables of any kind with their food.—By the conſtant uſe of meat, they are habituated to a very expenſive diet. When I objected to this mode of living, the reply was, "Our children are healthy and well." But they are neither healthier nor finer boys, than thoſe in the Hibernian ſchool, where a very different mode of diet is adopted: for there the extenſive garden is appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables for the children.

Hoſpital for Incura-bles.

Hoſpital for Incurables. Both outſide and inſide dirty:—the rooms offenſive:—no rules:—no diet table:—the houſe-keeper in the country. The miſtreſſes of ſuch houſes ſhould never be permitted to be abſent.

Military Hoſpital.

Military *Hoſpital.* I obſerved in my former publication that the military hoſpital was an old and incommodious building, and that the patients were almoſt ſtifled; but I had the pleaſure to find in 1788, that a ſpacious and airy infirmary, adjoining to the Phœnix Park, was nearly finiſhed; and I hope the fine ſtream of water will be brought under the building; which, by forcing pumps, may prevent the cloſets and drains from being offenſive, and the baths may then be well ſupplied in a receiving room, for waſhing the patients on their admiſſion, ſimilar to the practice in the royal hoſpitals at Plymouth and Goſport.

Marine Hoſpital.

The Marine *Hoſpital* is a new inſtitution, and ſeems a well conducted charity. March 23d, 1788, there were 140 fine healthy boys.

Kilmain-ham.

DUBLIN County Gaol. At Kilmainham, the four dungeons (called towers) were very dirty: the windows are level with the ground, and look towards the ſtreet; in conſequence of which, ſpirits are eaſily conveyed to the criminals, who are often intoxicated. One evening, I *providentially* came *juſt* in time to extinguiſh a *fire* in the ſtraw on which they lay.—I have ſeen the debtors drinking wine, and ſome of them drunk, at eleven in the morning. Their rooms, ſtaircaſe &c. were very dirty.—At my laſt viſit the dungeons were much crowded, and ſeveral of the priſoners were ſick. Here is no court, and no acceſs to water.—A new priſon in a fine ſituation, is now building.

1787, May 28, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 27.
1788, March 12, - - 8. - - - 47.

The

MEATH HOSPITAL. The MEATH *Hoſpital* in DUBLIN is the *County Infirmary*, and though ſituated in a very cloſe part of the city, yet the wards were clean and quiet, and not in the leaſt offenſive at any of my viſits. The gentlemen of the faculty who attend here, have generouſly reſigned to the hoſpital the bounty of £100 annually paid by government.* March 25th, 1788, 25 Patients.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

WICKLOW. WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL adjoins to the ſeſſions houſe. On the firſt floor there is one room for debtors and another for women. Down ſix ſteps there are two very damp rooms called the *low gaol* for felons, which have no air or light but by the iron-grated door towards the ſtreet. A ſmall court: no water.

The county propoſes to build a new gaol.

1788, May 1, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 9

WICKLOW COUNTY BRIDEWELL is a ſlight building; and, like all ſuch priſons in this country, has no materials for work. May 1ſt, 1788, 1 Lunatic.

HOSPITAL. The *County Infirmary* at WICKLOW is a houſe rented by the county. It is out of repair—the cieling of the kitchen fallen in. There were nine beds—the bedding very old, and linen only on one bed. Diet, a ſixpenny loaf every four days, and three pints of milk every day.† By the account book of the worthy treaſurer, the Rev. Dr. *Walls*, it appears that the hoſpital is poor, the whole income being but about £300 a year. The apothecary has a ſalary of £25 for making up the drugs, which are bought at Dublin, and the ſurgeon is paid the £100 a year, allowed by government. As the funds are low, the diet (eſpecially for the recovering patients) is ſcanty: furniture alſo is much wanted. Would it not therefore be proper to apply part of the king's £100 *per ann.* to the benefit of the houſe, as is done in ſome other infirmaries; eſpecially conſidering, that the ſurgeon has advantages by pupils or apprentices, and but few patients? Their number on May 1ſt, 1788, being only ſix.

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[*] Every county hoſpital has by the king's letter, according to the Act in 1766, £100 a year to be applied either to the payment of a phyſician or ſurgeon, or ſome other uſe of the hoſpital, as the governors or governeſſes ſhall think proper: and beſides the endowments and annual contributions, there is preſented by the county £100, for the expenſes of theſe hoſpitals. The ſurgeon generally receives from the treaſurer the £100 from government; and drugs or medicines, often to a large amount, are charged to the other accounts.

[†] Bread and milk is a very proper diet for the general claſs of patients admitted into the Infirmaries in this country, as they are ſubject to ſcrophulous complaints, ariſing from intemperance and the want of attention to cleanlineſs.

Wexford.

WEXFORD County Gaol. This priſon was clean and white-waſhed, and the priſoners had proper bedding. A new court, with a ſea water bath, and an infirmary and court are ſome of the improvements which the county is making. I hope the offenſiveneſs of the ſewers in the priſon will be remedied.

1788, May 2, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 12.

Hospital.

The *County Infirmary* at Wexford is well ſituated—out of the town—and has no buildings adjoining. Having been built for a private houſe, the cielings are too low. The upper ſaſhes in this, and indeed in almoſt all the county infirmaries, are not moveable as they ought to be. There were twelve beds with good bedding and ſheets, encloſed improperly in boxes, though the boxes were ſomewhat larger than in other infirmaries. Diet 2½*d* in white bread, and three pints of new milk a day. The funds are under £300 *per annum.* Till lately, the apothecary had been allowed £6 a year for making up the medicines, and was to furniſh the drugs at prime coſt: but his bills in 1786 amounting to £100, the governors have ſince thought proper to order the drugs to be bought in Dublin, (and having medicinal herbs in their own garden, they have ordered the ſurgeon, (who is paid the king's £100) to make up the medicines. The expenſe therefore in 1787 fell conſiderably below £40. This infirmary enjoys the benefit of an annual ball, which in 1787 produced £40 : 5 : 6. May 2d, 1788, 12 Patients.

Kilkenny.

KILKENNY County and City Gaols. In the County Gaol there were ſome improvements, and it was white-waſhed, and cleaner than at my former viſits; but ſtill there are dungeons, and the windows are towards the ſtreet. Here I ſaw a neat little woman, who was committed for aſſiſting her huſband when he was fighting and had his jaw broken. Bread allowance two-pence a day. I carefully weighed the twopenny loaves of both the priſons (which are ſerved by the ſame baker) and found the weight on June 9, 1787, one pound and three ounces. By the laſt aſſize, on the 23d of the preceding month, the weight ought to have been one pound ten ounces and two drams. A fourpenny loaf of houſehold-bread in the city, whiter and better than that in the priſon, weighed three pounds and one ounce; but by the aſſize, it ſhould have weighed three pounds four ounces and four drams. To prevent ſuch abuſes, it was enacted, 3d of *Geo.* III. Chap. xxviii. “That the miniſter or curate ſhall weekly deliver bread, to be by them, “or either of them, bought upon the beſt terms that bread is uſually ſold for, in the “pariſh:” for which, by the ſaid act, he is allowed “a ſum not exceeding £10 yearly.

1787, June 9, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 13.

Hospital.

Kilkenny *County Hoſpital.* A ſpacious houſe,—but there were only five patients at my viſits in 1787 and 1788.—The houſe-keeper complained of the poverty of the hoſpital.—Two medical gentlemen attend, each of whom receives £40 a year.

Carlow.

CARLOW County Gaol was built in 1783. The cells are too cloſe; ſewers offenſive. Allowance in bread, which is diſtributed *only* twice a week. The inſpector has a ſalary of £10, and for his office of inſpector £20, according to a late act.

1788, April 14, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 5.

Hospital.

At Carlow the *County Infirmary* is properly ſituated out of the town. The patients lay in cloſe boxes. The wards were quiet.—The floors were ſanded, which I always conſider as an expedient to hide the dirt. April 14th, 1788, 10 Patients.

Kildare.

KILDARE County. A *new County Gaol* is building at Naas in the centre of the town. The ſituation is *improper*, and the plan *bad:*—the ſtaircaſe narrow (two feet nine inches):—the entrance and paſſages dark.—The vaults in the paſſages muſt be offenſive and unhealthy.

1787, June 26, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 19.

Hospital.

The *County Infirmary* at Kildare has ſix good rooms on the firſt floor, three of which were occupied by ſeven patients—ſome had no ſheets—others only one—the blankets were dirty and worn out. Diet, a twopenny loaf of white bread, a quart of new milk, and water gruel every day. Fuel allowed only from the firſt of October to the firſt of April, a limitation exceedingly improper in hoſpitals—here is a good bath, but it is ſeldom or never uſed.

Mary-borough.

MARYBOROUGH County Gaol. A court having been lately encloſed, and ſeveral rooms added, the apartments towards the ſtreet, and the damp cellar are not now uſed. Allowance in bread 3*d.* a day; weight in 1787 2*lb.* 5½ *oz.* Here, and at ſeveral other places, I had the pleaſure to find, that the priſoners were not defrauded in their bread. The *county* propoſes to build a *new* gaol: I hope *not* on the old ground, though it adjoins to the court-houſe; as, at a *little* diſtance, the place where the old barracks ſtood is *ſpacious*, and has every advantage for the ſite of a county gaol, being *airy* and *near* the river, and has a well of *fine water*.

1787, June 25, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 11.
1788, April 16, - - 1. - - - 7.

Hospital.

The *Infirmary* at Maryborough for *Queen's County* is an old houſe in which are four rooms for patients. The floor of the room below was dirt, and the walls were black and filthy: it had in it three patients. In two of the rooms above there were thirteen beds and fifteen patients. In a room called the *tower*, two patients, and a little dirty hay on the floor, on which they ſaid the nurſe lay. This room was very dirty, the cieling covered with cobwebs, and in ſeveral places open to the ſky. Here I ſaw one naked, pale object, who was under the neceſſity of tearing his ſhirt for bandages for his fractured thigh. No ſheets in the houſe,—and the blankets were very dirty. No vault: no water.—The diet is a threepenny loaf and two pints of milk; or or rather, if my taſte did not deceive me, of milk and water.—The ſurgery was a cloſet about ten feet by ſix, the furniture conſiſted of ten vials, ſome of them without corks, of a little ſalve ſtuck on a board; ſome tow, and pieces of torn paper ſcattered on the floor. This hoſpital, beſides the £100 a year, has a county preſentment of £200, the ſame as that at Caſhel. Theſe two, are the only infirmaries in the kingdom which have this large county preſentment. April 16th, 1788, 20 Patients.

MARY-BOROUGH COUNTY HOSPITAL.

PHILIPSTOWN.

PHILIPSTOWN COUNTY GAOL was ſlightly built about twenty-five years ago, and is quite out of repair and inſecure. The rooms are dirty, and ſeem to have never been white-waſhed. The court not ſecure, and the pump long uſeleſs. The gaoler (and not the county) was lately fined for the eſcape of ſome priſoners.

1788, April 18, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 3.

INFIRMARY.

In the *County Infirmary* at TULLAMORE, there are two rooms on the firſt floor: in that for men there were five beds, and in the other for women three. The houſe was clean and quiet, and in the men's room there was a good fire. There being only one female patient ſhe was in the kitchen. The accounts are regularly kept, and a proper attention is paid to the patients. A foundation is laid for a new infirmary. April 19th, 1788, 6 Patients.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

WATERFORD.

WATERFORD COUNTY GAOL. A woman was confined with the men in their dungeon. A lunatic *now* as at a former viſit occupied the women's room, who, as the gaoler ſaid, had been there twenty ſeven years in March 1787, though by the 3d of *Geo.* III. Chap. XXVIII. the grand juries are empowered to raiſe any ſum not exceeding £30, to build a room, in addition to the preſent gaols, for perſons of inſane mind, and outrageous behaviour.

About a week before my laſt viſit, ſeven priſoners unrivetted the bolts with which they were ironed, and having made with them an aperture in the wall, effected their eſcape. I have often complained that theſe bolt irons are ſo much uſed in Ireland, as they are very painful to the priſoners, and dangerous inſtruments when they get them off, which is done without much difficulty.

A *new county gaol*, too ſplendid, and built on a bad plan, is not yet occupied.

1787, June 10, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 6.
1788, May 4, - - 2. - - - 4.

WATERFORD CITY GAOL was dirty. In this, and in moſt other gaols, there was no table of fees or regulations. Here I found the county gaoler, who told me he was committed

Waterford.

committed and fined £5, for *ſtriking* a ſaucy boy, who would deliver ſpirituous liquors in at the window to his priſoners, ſome of whom were then intoxicated.

1787, Jan. 10, Debtors 13. Felons &c. 7.
1788, May 4, - - 4. - - - 7.

House of Industry.

Waterford *Houſe of Induſtry*. This is a clean well regulated houſe, and does great credit to the gentlemen who preſide over it. The employment is picking oakum, and weaving. The number in this houſe May 4th, 1788, was 122.

Infirmaries.

Lord *Tyrone*'s *Infirmary* at Waterford is an old houſe with four rooms for patients. The beds were in covered caſes—had a little ſtraw—and ſome old blankets—there were no more than two or three ſheets for all the beds. No water. 1788, May 4th, ten patients.

The *City Infirmary* is an old houſe adjoining Lord *Tyrone*'s and communicating with it. The rooms and furniture were dirty. No water. The ſurgery conſiſted of one pot of ointment or ſalve, and eighteen old empty drawers. 1788, May 4th, ſeven patients.—The corporation is building a ſpacious infirmary, in a fine ſituation, from ſavings out of an eſtate originally granted for an hoſpital for lepers.

Clonmell.

CLONMELL County Gaol. The ſix dungeons very dirty.—A large dunghil in the yard.—A military guard, as in moſt of the priſons in Ireland, conſiſting of twelve men, under the command of a ſerjeant and corporal.—Some of them were playing at tennis in the priſon yard. Such diverſions as occaſion riot and confuſion ſhould, in theſe places, be *ſtrictly* prohibited.—Several priſoners died here a little before the April aſſize, 1787. At my laſt viſit I found that men and women debtors were confined in the ſame room. Though the dungeons were crowded, yet at night ſome of the wives and children of the felons continued with them. Few of the men were in irons, and the *ſavage* cuſtom of putting irons on *women* is practiſed only in England. A new gaol for this county is now building.

1787, June 12, Debtors 10. Felons &c. 51.
1788, May 5, - - 19. - - - 62.

Hospital.

In the *County Infirmary* at Cashel, there are four good wards, the governors duly attend, and great care ſeems to be taken of the patients. When their funds were low, they reduced the ſurgeon's ſalary to £50, but on their increaſing, they raiſed it again in November 1787 to the former ſum of £80. By a late act this hoſpital has a preſentment from the county of £200 a year. The drugs for the patients are bought in Dublin, and paid for by the the treaſurer of the hoſpital. I would juſt ſubmit to the attention of theſe gentlemen, whether removing the wood teſters of the beds, and making windows in the wards, for producing a better circulation of air, oppoſite to thoſe with which they are already furniſhed, would not render this infirmary more favourable to the health of the patients. April 13th, 1788, 15 Patients.

Cork.

CORK County Gaol. No court.—I ſaw ſpirituous liquors conveyed to the priſoners; and this cannot be entirely prevented by the moſt careful keeper, where the windows are towards the ſtreet. The priſon was clean and quiet. The placid *countenances* of the priſoners beſpoke the keeper to be humane and attentive.

1787, June 13, Debtors 31. Felons &c. 64.
1788, May 14, - - 23. - - - 73.

City Gaol.

Cork City Gaol. No court: no water on the felons' ſide: the priſon very dirty and offenſive. Here alſo I ſaw ſpirituous liquors given in to the priſoners. By the confuſion, diſcontent and hatred, diſcovered in the countenances of the priſoners when the gaoler was with me in 1787, I am convinced that he was negligent and inattentive:[*] but at my laſt viſit they had a new keeper, and the gaol was clean and quiet. Here were ſeveral priſoners detained for their fees to the clerk of the crown, ſheriffs, gaoler and turnkey. Debtors have a ſixpenny loaf a week; the allowance of criminals, in this city, is only two eightpenny loaves in a week (on Monday and Friday); but by the Act of *Geo.* III. grand juries are enjoined to preſent three-pence a day for the ſubſiſtence of every perſon confined for an offence. Inſpector, Rev. Mr. *Forſayeth*, ſalary £20; and £10 for diſtributing the priſoners' bread. Keeper's ſalary £25, and £10 in lieu of fees of perſons diſcharged the ſpring aſſize 1787.

1787, June 13, Debtors 67. Felons &c. 45.
1788, May 14, - - 76.[†] - - - 49.

Bridewell

Cork *City Bridewell*:---quite out of repair:---no court:---no water:---no ſtraw:---no materials for work.

1787, June 14, Debtors 2. Criminals 7.
1788, May 14, - - 4. - - 5.

House of Industry.

Cork *Houſe of Induſtry.* Some of the rooms were clean; but many of the beds were only a little ſtraw, worn to duſt.---The neglect of a frequent removal of the heaps of duſt &c. in the courts here, at Clonmell, and many other places, may be one cauſe of unhealthineſs.—June 15th, 1787, the number confined here was eighty men, and one hundred and twenty women. A few years ago the profits by the work of the houſe amounted to £18 : 12 : 6. But of late, in conſequence of allowing all a fourth of their own earnings, and another fourth to the ſteward and houſe-keeper, the houſe is become a gainer; for the profits of the work amounted in 1786 to £26 : 18 : 6.[‡]

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[*] A keeper ſhould be firm and ſteady, yet mild; and he ſhould viſit *every day* all the wards of his priſon. Such a man will have much more influence and authority than the violent and paſſionate gaoler, who is profane and inhuman, and often beating and kicking his priſoners.

[†] In this city, and at Limerick, there is a ſociety for the relief and diſcharge of debtors for ſmall ſums. This uſeful and benevolent ſociety is greatly beholden to Mr. Archdeacon *Corker* for his unremitted care and attention.

[‡] The Mayor and other Magiſtrates of this city, will pleaſe to accept of my acknowledgments for their teſtimony of reſpect, in conferring upon me the freedom of their corporation, at my viſit in 1787.

CORK INFIRMARIES.

In the *North Infirmary* at CORK all the rooms were cloſe and offenſive;—not a window open in the whole houſe. Thoſe windows which had wire lattices are now cloſe glazed. May 12th, 1788, there were eight patients.*

In the *South Infirmary* the wards of both the men and women were clean and freſh, and had all the windows open. None of the beds were furniſhed with ſheets; and the blankets were dirty and torn. The men (improperly) paſs through the women's ward. Allowance for diet is two ſhillings a week, but ſixpence of it is paid to the nurſe. With this ſcanty allowance, which can only ſupply them with potatoes and milk, I am perſuaded they recover ſooner than on better allowance in the cloſe and dirty wards of the north infirmary. 1788, May 12th ſix men and two women.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The *Foundling Hoſpital* has been greatly improved ſince my viſit in 1787, and the children are more healthy. As a ſtream runs cloſe to the houſe, a convenient bath might be eaſily procured. May 12th, 1788, 140 Children. †

KINSALE.

KINSALE TOWN GAOL is at the Cork gate. The debtors room is over the gateway, and has only one window. On the ground floor there are two rooms for criminals, properly called *the black hole*. No court—no water. In this priſon, which is bad, and quite out of repair, the gaoler and his wife have lived forty-three years, and in that time not one priſoner has died in the houſe. May 10th, 1788, No priſoners.

MITCHELLS TOWN BRIDEWELL.

The *Bridewell* at MITCHELLS TOWN is a new *priſon* built by Lord *Kingſborough*. It wants lime-whiting, and the windows are towards the ſtreet. Here was lately a ſickneſs among the priſoners, which, I apprehend, was occaſioned by the very offenſive ſewers in the rooms, and the want of a court and water. April 11th, 1788, No priſoners.

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* "It is the opinion of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, that renewing and cooling the air in a patient's room, by opening the bed curtains, door, and windows, in ſome caſes letting it in by pipes, and in general the right management of air in the bed-chamber, is among the chief branches of regimen in inflammatory diſeaſes, provided ſtill that the intention of keeping up a due quantity of perſpiration be not diſappointed." And Dr. *Fordyce* adds, "By the officious and miſtaken care of ſilly nurſes in this reſpect, the diſeaſe is often increaſed and lengthened, or even proves fatal.—Numberleſs indeed are the miſchiefs which ariſe from depriving the patient of cool air; the changing of which, ſo as to remove the putrid ſteams, is moſt of all neceſſary in putrid diſeaſes."—I hope I ſhall be excuſed in adding, "In the beginning of putrid fevers (and many putrid fevers come upon a full habit) the patient abhors, without knowing the reaſon, foods which eaſily putrify, but pants after acid drinks and fruits; and ſuch are allowed by ſome phyſicians who follow nature. Oranges, lemons, citrons, grapes, peaches, currants, nectarines, are devoured with eagerneſs and gratitude. Can the diſtillery or the apothecary's ſhop boaſt of ſuch cordials?—It appears then on the whole, that the food in a putrid fever ſhould conſiſt of barley, rice, oatmeal, wheat bread, ſago, ſalop, mixed with wine, lemon, orange, citron, or chaddock juice, jellies made of currants and other aceſcent fruits; and when broths are thought abſolutely neceſſary, which probably happens but ſeldom, they ſhould be mixed with currant jellies, citron, lemon, and orange juices."

Dr. FORDYCE *on putrid and inflammatory Fevers, 4th edit. p.* 150.

† I had the pleaſure to hear that the worthy Mayor of Cork, *Samuel Rowland* Eſq. with the concurrence of the corporation, has aboliſhed the two annual dinners on the election, and ſwearing-in days, of the chief magiſtrate and ſheriffs, which were the occaſion of much irregularity; and ſubſtituted in lieu thereof a permanent and moſt uſeful charity, to be ſupported by the money formerly expended therein, amounting in the whole to £200. This annual ſum is to be diſpoſed of by truſtees for the relief of indigent freemen, their wives and children; and there is reaſon to hope that it will receive a future augmentation by bequeſts and donations.

TRALEE.

TRALEE COUNTY GAOL conſiſts of four rooms, one for debtors, two for criminals, and one (to which the aſcent is by a ladder) called the infirmary. No court—no water. A woman is paid for ſtanding at the grate to ſerve the priſoners with water. There was a dunghil at the entrance of the priſon, and all the rooms were dirty. Here is a military guard as at many other priſons in this country. The inſpector diſtributes daily the county allowance in two-pennyworth of bread and a pennyworth of milk. Coals are given to debtors and felons. Gaoler's ſalary £30.—A new gaol is building.

1788, April 9, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 35.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The *County Infirmary* at TRALEE is a ruinous houſe---the roof falling in. There were eight old bedſteads in four very dirty rooms—never white-waſhed. The patients lay on a little hay or ſtraw, and found their own ſcanty bedding. Diet, bread and milk. April 9th, 1788, 4 Patients.

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK COUNTY and CITY GAOL are one *priſon*, but the debtors and felons of each are quite ſeparate. The room (or crib) for the city felons is twenty-two feet by twenty. And into this narrow compaſs, there are crowded ſometimes (as the gaoler told me) ſixty or ſeventy men. The bridewell in this priſon is a miſerable dungeon of the ſame ſize. No court—no water. The number of Priſoners:

On the *county* ſide,	1787,	June 22,	Debtors 6.	Felons &c. 19.
On the *city* ſide,	- -	- - -	- - 12.	- - - 26.
	1788,	April 6,	- - 7.	- - - 10.

A *new gaol* is propoſed. The county had ſent for the ingenious architect Mr. *Blackburne* to direct them in fixing on a ſpot for that purpoſe; but I found, at my laſt viſit, that a much leſs eligible one was choſen, being the Dean's property.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

LIMERICK *Houſe of Induſtry*. Very dirty:—no order nor regulations. In the kitchen were fowls, and in other rooms, dogs; nuiſances, very common in priſons and hoſpitals, in this country.—At the end of the garden are ſeveral cells, where lunatics of both ſexes were left to the care of one old man. Over theſe cells, improperly, is the *infirmary*, which was very dirty.—June 21ſt, 1787, there were thirty-nine men and forty-two women.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

LIMERICK *County Infirmary*, built in 1766, was in 1787 in very bad condition, but I had the pleaſure to find it in 1788, thoroughly repaired, white-waſhed, and furniſhed with new bedding; for which the patients are indebted to the attention of Lady *Hartſtonge*, who has alſo put in a cleanly and notable matron. The allowance only 2*d.* a day, for the diet of each patient. Should not the governors conſider that criminals in their county gaol are allowed 3*d.* by act of parliament?—A piece of *waſte* ground adjoining, which belongs to Sir *Henry Hartſtonge*, might be made of *great uſe* to this hoſpital. April 6th, 1788, 16 Patients.

Another hoſpital in this city, in a fine ſituation, is almoſt finiſhed.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY GAOL. Clean and quiet---lately white-waſhed. The priſoners from this, and moſt other gaols, are tried out of irons, which is the more neceſſary, as in Ireland the bolt irons, and not chains, are in general uſe. No water:—no vaults. The attentive local inſpector, the Rev. Mr. *Seton*, ſerves out the allowance to the criminals twice a week; *viz.* for four men three quarts of oatmeal (about twelve ounces each man) twenty-one pound of potatoes, and five quarts of milk. A new gaol is building on nearly the ſame *bad* conſtruction as that at Naas.

1787, July 8, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 33.
1788, April 20, Debtors 3. - - - 13.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The *County Infirmary* at ROSCOMMON, as appears by the inſcription over the door, "was built for the poor of this county, at the ſole expenſe of Mrs. *Walcott*, ſiſter to the late lord chief juſtice *Caulfield* of Donamon, 1783." This lady alſo generouſly ſubſcribes £50 a year towards the ſupport of the infirmary. The wards were quiet and not dirty, and the beds were furniſhed with ſheets and proper bedding. Diet, 1½ *lb.* of bread and a quart of new milk a day.—I would juſt hint, the propriety of white-waſhing this houſe and encloſing the ground before the front.—I ſaw no pump—no vault—no turf-houſe. April 10th, 1788, 10 Patients.

CARRICK.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM. The COUNTY GAOL at CARRICK *on Shannon* adjoins to the court-houſe. The criminals were in a black and dark cell ſeveral ſteps under ground: the windows of this and of another night cell were towards the ſtreet. The walls of the court being ruinous, the priſoners are never out. No water. Allowance a threepenny loaf five days of the week, and two days potatoes. The county finds proper bedding for the priſoners.

1788, April 23, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 4.

SLIGO.

SLIGO COUNTY GAOL was dirty, as is generally the caſe where there is no water in the court. Fine water might there be eaſily procured. The windows look towards the ſtreet; and when I was in the county infirmary at a little diſtance, I ſaw ſpirituous liquors handed in to the priſoners, and heard a noiſe and riot, which muſt diſturb the patients and neighbourhood. Two bottles of whiſkey are paid for garniſh here, and in many other gaols. A fourpenny loaf of the priſoners houſehold bread weighed only 1 *lb.* 13 *oz.* Gaoler's ſalary £30.

1788, April 21, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 19.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The *County Infirmary* at SLIGO has two rooms with three beds in each. The walls and cieling black and dirty---the roof falling in---bedding worn out---pump out of order. The houſe-keeper is allowed ſixpence a day for the diet of each patient, part of which (I was told)

told) is a pound of bread, which I found on two ſeveral days weighed only 13*oz.* Here is a committee room which the governors have not uſed theſe ſeven years. April 21ſt, 1788, 6 Patients.

Sligo Hospital.

Castlebar.

CASTLEBAR County Gaol. The old gaol has no court, no water. Many poor wretches have been almoſt ſuffocated in this ſmall priſon. Forty two priſoners have been confined in a room twenty-one feet by ſeventeen. A new gaol is built on too ſmall a ſcale, and the cells are cloſe and dark. Gaoler's Salary £30.

1788, March 31, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 6.

County Infirmary.

The *County Infirmary* at Castlebar is an old ruinous houſe, very dirty, and the windows were ſtopt with ſtraw. No linen; and no blankets but ſuch as are found by the patients. Only one room (eighteen feet and a half by fifteen and a half) for kitchen, turf-houſe and waſh-houſe, and for the nurſe's lodging, which is under the ſtaircaſe. Diet is water-pottage and one pint of milk a day; beſides *one* ſheep's head boiled for ſoup for all the patients on three days of the week, and on three other days a pennyworth of bread for each patient (weight 8*oz.*). The court in this, as in many other infirmaries, is very dirty, and has no conveniences. March 31ſt, 1788, 16 Patients.

Galway.

GALWAY County Gaol is near the river.---There is a new court but no pump. The criminals are in two long rooms with dirt floors and no fire-place; the debtors have ſmall rooms above ſtairs. Allowance to felons a ſixpenny loaf of houſehold bread every other day (weight three pound twelve ounces) which they often ſell for four-pence half-penny to buy potatoes. Gaoler's ſalary £20.

1788, April 1, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 14.

Galway City and County Gaol, in a cloſe part of the city, has no court---no water. Gaoler's ſalary £20. April 1ſt, 1788, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 12.

County Bridewell at Loughrea. An old houſe---two damp rooms on the ground floor with windows towards the ſtreet, and one room over them. Two priſoners were drinking whiſkey in a pint mug. No allowance---no employment---no water, but when flooded.

County Infirmary.

The *County Infirmary* at Galway is an old houſe, with two rooms on a floor. Thoſe on the ſecond floor are for patients; in one of which there were three men, and in the other, nothing but old bedſteads without bedding. All very dirty. Allowance to each, three pints of new milk, and two pennyworth of bread.—A very large houſe not finiſhed is ſaid to be intended for an infirmary.

Ennis.

COUNTY of CLARE. ENNIS County Gaol, has been built about ſeven years. Only one day room for both men and women. The criminals have beds and proper bedding. Allowance a threepenny loaf (weight one pound eleven ounces): a twopenny loaf and a pennyworth of milk, as at Limerick and Tralee, would be better.

1788, April 4, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 19.

The

Ennis County Infirmary.

The *County Infirmary* at Ennis, built about fifteen years ago, has two wards on the firſt floor, one for each ſex. The floors and walls were very dirty. None of the patients had ſheets, two excepted, who ſaid they brought in all their bedding; the others lay on a little hay or ſtraw, and had hardly any blankets to cover them. No fuel. (The criminals in the county gaol had blankets and fuel). The allowance is two pennyworth of bread a day and three halfpennyworth of milk. April 3d, 1788, 16 Patients.*

ULSTER *North-Weſt* CIRCUIT.

Mullingar.

MULLINGAR County Goal. Allowance 3*d.* a day in good houſehold bread, (weight in 1787 three pounds and a half) with plenty of turf for fuel: and the *countenances* of the priſoners ſhewed that a humane and proper attention is paid to them.—£1100 was paid to the clergyman for bread, fire and candles for the priſoners, the three years preceding my firſt viſit, and he made affidavits to his accounts. This was a ſhameful fraud, and it was detected by Baron *Hamilton.* The priſon is now ſupplied by Mr. *Tyrrell*, and he ſaid that the account for the year 1787 would not exceed £90, though the number of priſoners was *greater* than uſual. His account of the *winter* half year, from Auguſt 1786 to March 1787, amounted only to £46 : 11 : 5½.

The county is building a *new gaol* on a fine ſpot, and a ſtream runs through the court: yet I fear it is on too ſmall a ſcale for ſolitary confinement at night; as the gaoler ſaid, that the laſt aſſize he had forty-two criminals. And I have a much greater diſlike to the confinement of two in a cell, than to the crowding of many into one room.

1787, July 10, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 24.
1788, April 24, - - 1. - - - 19.

County Infirmary.

The *County Infirmary* at Mullingar is a houſe rented at £20 a year. The roof, and the floor of one room were falling in. There are three rooms for the patients, and in each four beds. No fuel—court not encloſed—pump uſeleſs—no vault. April 24th, 1788, 8 Patients.†

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* A poor-houſe adjoins to the infirmary at Ennis, in which were twenty aged perſons, who have an allowance of four-pence a day for diet, but no fuel. The houſe was not dirty—and they ſeemed to have an attentive and honeſt overſeer.

† *Wilſon's Hoſpital* in the county of Weſt Meath is a ſpacious building, and finely ſituated. It was founded by a private gentleman for lodging, boarding and clothing one hundred boys and twenty old men. The houſe was dirty (eſpecially the two infirmary rooms) and is never white-waſhed. The boys were clean, but their clothes and linen in rags. The old men were crowded into two rooms, and lay two in a bed—they were ſhivering with cold, fuel not being allowed after March 25th. There were fifteen cows for the houſe, and a fine tract of land in the front—yet the boys and men were ſcantily ſupplied with milk, potatoes and greens. Having heard the boys of different ſtandings read, I am perſuaded they have an attentive ſchool-maſter. His ſalary is 25 Guineas a year.—A reſident clergyman is allowed £150. The ſteward's ſalary is only 20 or £30, but I ſaw by the annual account he was a creditor for £1969 : 15 : 7 in one ſum. April 25th, 1788, there were only ſixty-nine boys and eighteen men. And though one hundred and three boys were petitioning for admiſſion, no board had ~~ſat~~ theſe two years.

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LONGFORD

Longford.

LONGFORD County Gaol. A bad priſon. Dungeons about four feet under ground: windows towards the ſtreet: paſſage dark, three feet five inches wide. A priſoner, committed for only a month, was lately detained here ſeveral months for his fees, amounting to £1 : 10 : 3. In this, and ſimilar inſtances, the expenſe of the bread allowance to priſoners exceeds the amount of the fees.—A preſentment has been made for building a *new gaol.* I found one of the fineſt ſpots for that purpoſe, on a declivity, near the river, clear of moſt buildings, near the ſeſſions houſe, and adjoining to the barracks.

1787, July 9, Debtors 8. Felons &c. 8.
1788, April 24, - - 12. - - - - 20.

County Infirmary.

Longford *County Infirmary* is in the barrack yard. The wards were full of ſmoke---beds crowded---bedding worn out---no water. The ſurgeon is paid the £100 *per ann.* from the king's letter; the governors now buy the drugs in Dublin; and, though they have double the number of beds, the expenſe is not half ſo great as when they paid an apothecary. April 24th, 1788, 16 Patients.

Cavan.

CAVAN County Gaol, lately built.---No court, though a convenient area is contiguous.---Water from a well on the outſide, into which I ſaw the *rain-water* run from the ſtreet.---The rooms very dirty and offenſive;---never white-waſhed. Priſoners double bolted. The bar-bolts are cruel; for they give more pain to the priſoners when lying or walking than iron chains.---Windows cloſed for fear of tools being conveyed. Here I cannot but remonſtrate againſt the negligence of inſpectors* and gaolers, and their idle excuſes for the omiſſion of *waſhing* priſons, on which the health of the priſoners ſo much depends. The gaoler lives at a diſtance; ſalary £20. But by a ſhameful neglect, neither his ſalary, nor the fees for acquitted priſoners have been paid him, for four or five years.

1787, July 11, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 36.

County Bridewell.

Cavan *Town* and *County Bridewell.* Only one room (eleven feet and a half by ſix)—dirty, and no window. Keeper's ſalary £5; and unpaid ever ſince 1783. July 11th, 1787, No priſoners.

County Hospital.

Cavan *County Hoſpital.* All the rooms very dirty:—little or no bedding:—an upper room full of fowls:---a dunghil in the ſmall front court. July 11th, 1787, four men and three women. Surgeon, Mr. *Freeman.*

Enniskillen.

COUNTY of FERMANAGH. ENNISKILLEN County Gaol. Allowance, a peck of meal (10*lb.*) a week.—The priſon down ſix ſteps; the windows open to the ſtreet.†

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* If the magiſtrates ſhould think themſelves excuſed from viſiting the gaols, by the late Act appointing inſpectors, I am afraid that many of the gaols will continue in their preſent ſtate.

† The local inſpector, in his report relative to the ſubject of preventing priſoners from receiving ſpirituous liquors, properly obſerves: "This is complied with as far as it is in the power of the inſpector, but he cannot anſwer but that liquors may be conveyed by the windows, as they conſiſt of iron grates, and open to the ſtreets."

The

Enniskillen.

The dungeons, being paved with ſmall ſtones, cannot be waſhed. A partial improvement is making, by encloſing two courts, and adding two or three rooms.

1787, July 12, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 15.

Hospital.

Enniskillen *Hoſpital* for the County of Fermanagh. The houſe not built for that purpoſe:---no repairs for twenty years:---nor, as I was informed, has any governor been here theſe ſeven years:---no water:---no vault:---garden neglected:---no outer gates. July 12th, 1787, 10 patients.

Omagh.

COUNTY of TYRONE. OMAGH County Gaol. The four dungeons for felons open into a paſſage ſix feet wide; have all two doors, one iron-grated. Theſe, with four rooms over them for debtors, were clean, and white-waſhed, and not offenſive. No court;---no infirmary. The county intends to build a *new gaol.* Some of the gentlemen have fixed on the *ſite* of the ruinous *county hoſpital* for that purpoſe; but others, more judiciouſly, prefer a fine healthy ſpot, near the river, where the old caſtle ſtood. Here is an attentive inſpector, and a good gaoler. Salary only £20, a year.*

1787, July 13, Debtors 16. Felons &c. 19.

Hospital.

Omagh *Hoſpital* for the County of Tyrone. An old ruinous houſe:---very dirty.---Patients lay on ſtraw on the floors:---one of them a man eighty years of age.---No ſheets:---hardly a blanket to cover them. On application to the vice treaſurer, he replied, "They may find their own ſtraw and blankets." A very ſickly boy had not his clothes taken off for a fortnight.---Two lay in the bathing-tub; which was five feet nine inches by three feet ſix.---No water:---no vaults. Patients, eight men and four women. The felons in the *gaol* were better accommodated as to cleanlineſs and bedding, and their cells were leſs offenſive.

Lifford.

COUNTY of DONEGAL. LIFFORD County Gaol. The five dungeons (or vaults, as they are properly called) are under the county hall, in a paſſage five feet wide,—windows towards the ſtreet,—one of them is quite dark.—No proper ſeparation of the ſexes.—Allowance, 10 *lb.* of oatmeal a week.†

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* Some of the *under ſheriffs* in Ireland are guilty of a great abuſe in taking 20 or 30 guineas of the gaolers for their *appointments*, which lays them under the neceſſity of many exactions on priſoners. By the 3d of *Geo.* III. Chap. xxviii. "No ſheriff, or other perſon or perſons, bodies corporate or politic, having powers "to appoint a gaoler, ſhall, by themſelves or any other perſon in truſt for them, take any fee or gratuity, or "reſerve any rent payable out of any ſuch gaol for ſuch appointment, under the penalty of £500; one moiety "thereof to be paid to the king, the other to the informer, with full coſts of ſuit."

† By the 27th of *Geo.* III. Chap. xxxix. it is enacted, "That it ſhall and may be lawful for the inſpector of "every gaol, bridewell, or houſe of correction in this kingdom, and he is hereby required, to procure and "provide bread, meal, potatoes, or ſuch other food as he ſhall judge moſt proper, to the value of not leſs than "three-pence *per* day for every priſoner, confined for any offence under his inſpection; and to cauſe the ſame "to be regularly diſtributed among the ſaid priſoners, twice in every week, to wit, on Sundays and Thurſdays, "in preſence of the ſaid inſpector, and the gaoler or keeper of ſuch priſon."

LIFFORD.

The county propoſes to build a *new gaol*; and ſome gentlemen have thought of a ſpot near the new hoſpital: but gaols ſhould be near the county hall, if a good ſituation, ſo circumſtanced, can be found, that priſoners chained, or hand-cuffed, may not be dragged through crowds to their trials.

1787, July 14, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 20.

HOSPITAL.

LIFFORD *Hoſpital* for the County of DONEGAL. The preſent houſe dirty:—never white-waſhed.---No ſheets---no water:---only one female ſervant. July 14th, 1787, ſixteen Patients. The old barracks are fitted up for a new hoſpital, in an airy ſituation, out of the town, and near the river.

The payment of £3 : 8 : 3 qualifies a perſon to vote as a governor. I am well informed, that the ſurgeon (Mr. *Spence*) ſpent £500, in procuring votes to enſure his election. The ſame ſcandalous abuſe, by which the lives and health of the poor are in a manner put up to auction, prevails, as is well known, in many of the *London hoſpitals*.

LONDON-DERRY.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY and CITY GAOL. Six rooms over a gateway;—very dirty;—no court;—no water. Little attention to the ſeparation of the ſexes, or of debtors and felons. A new gaol is propoſed to be built, which I doubt not will be effected, by the ſpirited exertions of Mr. *Conolly*, one of the county members.

1787, July 15, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 23.

HOSPITAL.

LONDONDERRY *Hoſpital* for the County of L. DERRY. Two rooms in the poor-houſe. July 15th, 1787, thirteen Patients. Dr. *Ferguſon* has the £100, from the king's letter, but generouſly *gives* £50 towards the maintenance of the poor in this houſe, and *pays* for all the medicines.*

ULSTER *North-Eaſt* CIRCUIT.

DUNDALK.

COUNTY OF LOUTH. DUNDALK COUNTY GAOL. Water is conveyed into every cell, ſo that the ſewers are not offenſive.—A dunghil in the court as at Monaghan.† At the Lent Aſſize 1787, Judge *Kelly* diſcharged immediately from the *Dock* all the priſoners who were acquitted: and Sir *S. Bradſtreet* always does the ſame.

1787, July 21, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 8.

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* I viſited the *poor-houſe* at Londonderry. Here were ſixty-five old, decayed inhabitants. All clean and orderly. They are allowed the profit of any little work they are able to do. Their proviſion is wholeſome and good, which they receive cheerfully at two meals (ten and three). Mr. *Young*, a diſſenting clergyman, conſtantly attends; and has been, for two years, the frugal and faithful treaſurer.

Mr. *Young* gives the ſame aſſiduous attention to a Sunday ſchool, which was here opened Dec. 5, 1785. About ſixty boys regularly attend every Sunday, two hours in the morning, and two in the evening. There are three maſters. The *whole* expenſe for inſtruction or *ſchooling*, books, firing &c. to July 16, 1787, amounted *only* to £17 : 18 : 0 as I ſaw in Mr. *Young*'s books.

† On my obſerving that ſome of the rooms were dirty in this gaol, the keeper replied, "We thought there would be no eyes over us till the aſſize." I mention this as a hint to gentlemen who look into priſons *only* on public days.

Dundalk Hospital.

Dundalk *Hoſpital* for the county of Louth. The rooms towards the ſtreet.—The patients lay in boxes, but had proper bedding and ſheets.—The bread good. A book is kept for noting down the proviſions as they come in.[*] July 21ſt, 1787, there were thirteen Patients.

Down-patrick.

COUNTY of DOWN. DOWNPATRICK County Gaol. No water.—The rooms paved with ſmall ſtones, and very dirty and offenſive:—windows towards the ſtreet.—An offenſive vault in the paſſage.—The chapel and two courts not uſed for many years.

1787, July 22, Debtors 9. Felons &c. 26.

Hospital.

Downpatrick *Hoſpital* for the County of Down. Formerly a barrack:---wants white-waſhing. July 22d, 1787, nine Men, ſix Women. In a late annual account, the whole expenſe was £743:—for drugs £52 : 14 : 2; apparently an enormous ſum, when the general number of patients was only from twelve to eighteen. Surgery room dirty, and in great diſorder.[†]

Carrick-fergus.

COUNTY of ANTRIM. CARRICKFERGUS County Gaol. A fine ſtream runs through the court; and pipes being laid into almoſt every room and cell, prevent this priſon from being in the leaſt offenſive. Here is a large expenſive and inconvenient *tub* for a bath, but never uſed.—Judge *Robinſon* once fined the gaoler £20, for not taking off the irons of a priſoner before his trial. Mr. *Campbell,* the good old ſurgeon, never permits ſpirituous liquors (too often allowed through miſtaken humanity) to be brought even to the debtors.

1787, July 26, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 21.

Town Gaol.

Town Gaol. No court: no water. This was the county gaol when I was here about ten years ago.

1787, July 26, 1 Priſoner.

Lisburn Hospital.

Lisburn *Hoſpital* for the County of Antrim. The wards quiet and clean; but the houſe wants white-waſhing. Here is a kind and proper attention paid to the patients. Religious *ſervice* is performed every Sunday, and the clergyman notes it down in a book.

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[*] In the houſe-keeper's book there are ſix columns on every leaf: the firſt ſpecifying the days of the week; ſecond, number in the houſe; third, new milk; fourth, butter-milk; fifth, bread; ſixth, oatmeal; and at the bottom, the weight of the ſixpenny loaf, which at my viſit was 3 *lb.* 5 *oz.*

[†] Dr. *Blane,* Phyſician to St. Thomas's Hoſpital; in his *Obſervations on the Diſeaſes incident to Seamen:* (printed in 1785.) ſays, "If men are not conſtrained to keep their perſons ſweet, their cloathing and bedding "clean, and their *berths* (or apartments) airy and dry, the *moſt* efficacious remedies, and the *moſt* ſkilful phyſicians "and ſurgeons will be to *little* purpoſe." He relates in the account of the ſick ſent from the fleet that arrived "at New York in 1782, that each man on the ſick liſt was ſupplied every week at the public expence with "four pounds of apples, and *half a pound of ſoap.*—That the ſupply of *ſoap* was a thing entirely *new* in the "ſervice; but the good effect of all the other articles would moſt probably have been *defeated,* unleſs men had "been furniſhed with the *means* of cleanlineſs, which is the moſt eſſential requiſite of health." *page* 145.

The

LISBURN HOSPITAL.

The governors alſo, in their occaſional viſits write down their obſervations. July 25th, 1787, 5 Patients.*

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH COUNTY GAOL. Built about ſix years ſince by the munificence of the *Lord Primate.*---Too ſmall for the number of priſoners.---A kitchen and a large cell, being under ground and damp, are not uſed.—All the priſoners are allowed fuel, bedſteads and proper bedding. Gaoler's ſalary, £20.†

1787, July 20, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 18.

ARMAGH HOSPITAL.

ARMAGH *County Hoſpital.* Built by the Lord Primate in 1768. The ſurgeon reſides in the hoſpital in very large apartments. The wards are ſpacious; but the patients lay in a ſort of boxes or cupboards, which in ſeveral reſpects are improper;—they are cloſe and offenſive—the beds cannot be ſo conveniently made—nor the bedding aired,---and the tops are a harbour for litter and duſt. No baths; nor do I recollect any in uſe in other county hoſpitals, though very conducive to the health of patients. July 19th, 1787, ſeven Men and three Women.

MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN COUNTY GAOL. A court, and water.—In this, and almoſt all the Iriſh gaols, there is neither infirmary nor bath.—The window of the women's room opening towards the ſtreet, ſeveral idle fellows were ſtanding at it.---A dunghil in the court; a nuiſance which the local inſpector ſhould never permit.

1787, July 20, Debtors 13. Felons &c. 33.

HOSPITAL.

MONAGHAN *County Hoſpital.* Built about twenty years ago on very elevated ground: acceſs to it ſhould be made more eaſy:—never white-waſhed. July 20th, 1787, nine Patients. Regulations made in 1770, and a diet-table, hung up. I was glad to ſee among the rules, "No patient ſhall ſmoke tobacco in the infirmary." Such a rule is pretty general in Engliſh hoſpitals.

TRIM.

COUNTY OF MEATH. TRIM COUNTY GAOL. This priſon conſiſts of four ſtories, and has eighteen cells and three day rooms. The walls of the court are lofty. Eleven criminals who were left untried at the laſt aſſize, having got off their bolt irons and confined the gaoler, had nearly effected their eſcape.

1788, April 25, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 25.‡

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* I viſited the poor-houſe at *Belfaſt*, which is finely ſituated, but many of the lodging-rooms are down ten ſteps, and a wall only ten feet diſtant, is level with the top of the windows. Might not the ſpacious hall, and rooms adjoining be uſed for a better purpoſe than the occaſional diverſions of young perſons in the town? The front court is quite open. All ſuch houſes ſhould be encloſed, to prevent the poor from wandering about, and carrying out or introducing any thing improper. July 24, 1787, 54 Men, 53 Women, 31 Boys, 21 Girls. The Belfaſt Charitable Society for the ſupport of this houſe, was incorporated by an Act of the 14th of *Geo.* III.

† When the ſalaries of gaolers are ſo ſmall, perſons of credit will hardly accept of the truſt; and others will be too ready to make cruel exactions from the priſoners. I here give this hint more willingly, becauſe I know the great generoſity of the *Lord Primate*; and that he is ready to encourage every thing that is liberal and humane.

‡ The number of priſoners which I found in Ireland in 1787 and 1788, ſhall be given in a table at the end of the book.

NAVAN COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The *County Infirmary* at NAVAN has an inſcription over the door, “I was ſick and you viſited me, Matt. xxv. 36. 1754.” It is in a good ſituation---has five rooms for patients---wants white-waſhing---the bedſteads old with teſters to them---the furniture dirty---the ſheets brown, and only one on a bed---no pump---no proper bath.---Beſides the preſentments, there is an annual ball for the ſupport of this houſe. April 25th, 1788, 24 Patients.[*]

It may not be improper to repeat here an obſervation which I made in my former publication, with reſpect to the Engliſh priſons &c. which I had then been viſiting; *viz.* I have here and there taken the liberty of pointing out what ſeemed to me, as I viewed a priſon or hoſpital, an obvious remedy of ſome defect that happened to ſtrike me. But I did not examine with the accuracy of a ſurveyor; and hope I ſhall not be thought to direct in the ſtyle of a *dictator*.

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[*] Doctor *Ingen-houſz* in his *Expériences ſur les Végétaux*, publiſhed in 1787, has ſo well expreſſed my ſentiments on this ſubject, that I hope I ſhall be excuſed copying this long note.

“Nous voyons que la longue vie des hommes dépend en grande partie de la bonté de l’air qu’ils reſpirent. “Les meilleurs alimens ne ſont pas en état de nous garantir des maladies dans un pays malſain, au lieu qu’on “peut ſe porter trés-bien avec des alimens d’une qualité inférieure, lorſque l’on reſpire un air trés-pur.” —And with reſpect to the neceſſity of attention to *cleanlineſs*, ſome obſervations which the ingenious Doctor mentions relative to ſhips, are equally applicable to priſons and hoſpitals.—“Un des grands moyens de “conſerver la ſanté des marins, eſt de tenir l’intérieur du vaiſſeau propre, d’y changer l’air ſouvent, “ſoit par des ventilateurs, ſoit par l’agitation des portes de communication, ſoit par l’agitation de draps ſouvent “répétée, &c. J’ai ſouvent éprouvé avec quelle facilité on peut renouveller tout l’air d’une chambre par la “ſeule agitation de la porte, ou par le mouvement violent d’un drap, ou par quelque autre moyen qui force l’air “de changer de place, & de ſe mêler avec l’air libre. Deux ou trois minutes ſuffiſent pour renouveller tout l’air “d’un grand appartement, & pour donner à un malade qui y eſt au lit, le ſoulagement le plus ſenſible.—Toute “nation qui fait peu de cas de la propreté perſonnelle, & de celle de ſes habitations, qui n’a aucune averſion de “voir par-tout s’accumuler des ſaletés, dont on a ſoin d’écarter juſqu’aux veſtiges dans d’autres pays; qui “s’accoutume dés l’enfance à vivre au milieu des ordures; qui peut tolérer, même dans l’intérieur de ſes maiſons, “des cloaques le plus abominables de ſaletés, qui feroient horreur aux ſauvages les moins policés, & dont l’aſpect “dégoûtant feroit capable de faire ſoulever l’eſtomac aux peuples qui n’ont jamais vu que la propreté la plus exacte “dans ces endroits retirés de néceſſité[*]: toute nation, dis-je, qui ne cultive pas aſſez la propreté perſonnelle & “dans ſes habitations, doit naturellement avoir peu d’averſion, étant ſur mer, de vivre parmi les mêmes mal-“propretés avec leſquelles elle s’eſt familiariſée dés ſon enfance. Mais s’il paroît qu’il importe peu, pour la “ſantè des habitans d’une maiſon, qu’elle ſoit ſale ou nette, il eſt néanmoins bien certain qu’on ne peut pas “négliger impunément la propreté dans un navire, dans lequel une foule de gens eſt entaſſée. Cette “négligence y produira bientôt un air corrompu, qui, à ſon tour, engendrera le germe de cette terrible “maladie qu’on voit ſe produire par le même cauſe dans les hôpitaux trop pleins & trop peu aérés, & dans “les priſons, où beaucoup de miſérables croupiſſent dans leurs propres ſaletés.”—He adds, “On a vu ſouvent “des nations puiſſantes, qui devoient naturellement triompher par la maſſe énorme de leurs forces de terre & “de mer, ſuccomber préciſément par les effets de cette mal-propreté habituelle ſur leurs flottes & dans leurs “armées.”

[*] “Le nom de garde-robe, conſacré par un long uſage à ces endroits, dénote aſſez que la mal-propreté a été de tout temps “un vice, non du bas-peuple, mais de la nation même: mal-propreté ſi enracinée, que même juſqu’a préſent, lorſque la plupart “des nations europeenes rougiſſent de ſouffrir, dans l’enceinte de leur maiſon, ces cloaques revoltans & abominables, un étranger “ſe trouve, au milieu de la capitale, dans le plus grand embarras, pour trouver, même dans les bonnes maiſons, un endroit oú il “puiſſe, a ſon aiſe, ſatisfaire au beſoin de la nature, & ſauver ſes vêtemens de la crotte.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

CHARTER SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

IN IRELAND there are thirty-eight CHARTER SCHOOLS, deſigned for the inſtruction of the children of the POPISH AND OTHER POOR NATIVES in the Engliſh tongue, and the principles of loyalty and true religion; beſides two called the *Ranelagh Schools*, which admit *only* the children of proteſtants.

In two journeys into Ireland, ſome years ſince, I looked into ſeveral of theſe ſchools, carrying with me the account of them publiſhed at the end of the laſt ſermon that had been then preached to the ſociety. I afterwards waited on the committee of fifteen in Dublin, and having reported various apparent abuſes, ſome alterations were made. But I am fully perſuaded that this noble charity ſtill greatly wants a reformation, and a parliamentary inquiry for that purpoſe.

Some general obſervations on theſe ſchools were given in my publication in 1784; but having viſited many of them in 1787, and made a report to the committee of the Houſe of Commons in 1788; and afterwards, in an extenſive tour, viſited ſeveral more of theſe ſchools; I ſhall now give a particular account of them.

DUBLIN COUNTY.

Clontarf-Strand School. June 7th, 1787, fifty-three boys—many were employed in ſpinning—ſeveral had cutaneous eruptions on their hands; but the old maſter having been diſcharged, they looked better, in general, than at my former viſits. Allowance for diet for each boy is three-pence a day; and the maſter pays a halfpenny a day for the work of each boy. Linen ſcanty: children ſhifted only once a week. Salary to maſter and miſtreſs £24 Iriſh; beſides £30 for three maid-ſervants. At my viſit in 1788 I ſaw a report of the local committee expreſſing that the boys' ſhoes were in a "terrible ſtate; the "ſtockings miſerably bad, ſo that in one week they were worn out; their clothes made of "the worſt materials, and infamouſly tacked together." March 10th, 1788, 66 Boys.

Santry ſchool. June 7, 1787, forty-two girls.—The houſe not white-waſhed, nor in repair.—The children healthy; and this then ſeemed to me one of the beſt of the ſchools. Employment ſpinning.—Children's linen changed once a week.—Half-year's allowance for ſoap and candles £4 : 1 : 0. The maſter and miſtreſs receive a ſalary of £12; but are required to pay for the work of three fourths of the children, twenty ſhillings a year each; and to the ſociety, for thirty-three acres of land £37 : 4 : 0. Here alſo the maſter complained of the badneſs of the clothing. At my viſits in 1788, the houſe was dirty, and at dinner I ſaw no attention to order and regularity. March 10th, 1788, 45 Girls; and the 28th of the ſame month, 33 Girls.

CHARTER SCHOOLS.

SANTRY SCHOOL.

The following is a copy of the report of the Rev. Mr. *Grant*, “I muſt however again “repeat, that the maſter of Caſtlebar ſchool appears to have been very inattentive to their “education, to ſend girls, moſt of whom are from fifteen to eighteen years of age from “under his care, ſo very ill-informed in every branch of their education.” Several of theſe girls could not read.---Removals have been made in ſeveral of the ſchools that the boys and girls may be ſeparate.

KILKENNY COUNTY.

Kilkenny School. June 9, 1787, thirty-three boys.—Much cleaner than at my former viſits:—rules and orders hung up.—In the infirmary no beds.—Salary to the maſter £6, and miſtreſs £6.* The ſervant's wages and diet, only £5. Soap and candles £5. Fuel £7. The maſter and miſtreſs pay 15*s.* a year for the work of each child, but complain of loſing by ſuch a charge. Annual allowance for the clothing of each child was £1 : 5 : 0. Here is a good uſher, at eight guineas a year. I found the following report in the book; “April 8, 1788, the boys being afflicted with a ſpotted fever occaſions us not to meet at the ſchool as uſual.” My viſit having been made a few days after the date of this report, I am perſuaded that ſuch caution was needleſs. April 14th, 1788, 33 Boys.

WATERFORD COUNTY.

Killoteran ſchool. June 10, 1787, fifty-two boys.---The houſe and rooms perfectly clean; as alſo the children, though many in rags.†---Employment, ſpinning cotton and linen.---The maſter and miſtreſs here alſo complained of loſing by the work, for which they pay as at Kilkenny ſchool.---No uſher:---the miſtreſs and her daughter were teaching the little children to read.---Salary to the maſter and miſtreſs £6 each.---Premium £8; for in this and other ſchools premiums or bounties are ſometimes given as an encouragement to thoſe who ſeem moſt attentive. Allowance only £20 a year for fuel, ſoap and candles, and £3 : 2 : 6 for the diet of each child.

The ſociety, ~~for~~ ſome years, becauſe the price of oatmeal exceeded eight ſhillings an hundred, made a ſmall addition to the allowance of this, and *ſome* other ſchools: but at a general quarterly meeting on Wedneſday, Auguſt 3d, 1785, it was reſolved that no ſuch allowance ſhould be continued.‡

At

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* In the Charter Schools, the ſalary to the maſter and his wife is £6 a year each, beſides allowance for diet, the ſame as for a child. Where there is only a miſtreſs, the ſalary is £12 a year with a like allowance.

N. B. In the accounts of allowance, the money mentioned always ſignifies *Iriſh*.

£1 : 1 : 8 *Iriſh* is only *one* pound Engliſh; 13 *d.* *Iriſh* equal to a *ſhilling* Engliſh.

† It ſeems that the influence of cleanlineſs is extenſive; for the cabins near this houſe were the cleaneſt and neateſt I ever ſaw in Ireland.

‡ This reſolution was ſent to the maſters of all the charter ſchools:

“RESOLVED, that it be, and is hereby recommended to the General Board, to direct that in future no additional “expenſe ſhall be allowed to the maſters or miſtreſſes of any of the charter ſchools or nurſeries, for any “ſuppoſed advanced price upon the proviſions laid in by them, over and above their contract allowances.

“Ordered that the ſaid reſolution be, and the ſame is hereby, confirmed; and that the maſters and miſtreſſes “be informed that the ſociety expect that they will in future feed the children with good and wholeſome food,

“in

Charter Schools.

Killoteran School.

At both my viſits in 1788 I found this *ſchool* perfectly clean. The children were neat, and ſeemed cheerful and happy. (In many of the ſchools the children run away, or are ſtolen by their parents; but for ſeveral years, not one has deſerted from this ſchool). Their learning was not neglected by the maſter; and his daughter's attention well

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"in quantity and quality agreeably to the Society's eſtabliſhed dietary, without making any demand as hereto-"fore, for any advance price upon the proviſions, above the contract allowance; and that if any maſter or "miſtreſs will not abide by this determination, ſuch are directed to give notice to the ſecretary, and the ſociety "will immediately ſend down maſters and miſtreſſes to ſucceed them.

"Signed by Order,

"THOS. GIBBONS *Secy.*"

The Diet-Table *was fixed as follows:*

"At the Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wedneſday, the "1ſt of November, 1769. The Right Reverend Lord *Biſhop of Waterford*, in the chair. Reſolved, that "the preſent *Dietary* be encreaſed from the 25th of December next, as to all the articles of proviſions, one "fourth part, and be amended as follows;

A DIETARY for the CHARTER SCHOOLS.

"One pound and a quarter of oatmeal, or one pound and a quarter of wheat meal, or ſuch a quantity of "potatoes as the local committees ſhall think proper (when the maſter can be ſupplied with potatoes from his "own plantation, or can provide them on as good terms as he can be furniſhed with corn) with one quart and "half a pint of milk or beer each day, is judged ſufficient for the children one with another; to this muſt be "added, ten ounces of fleſh meat on each Sunday, and as much on ſome other day of the week, to be fixed by "the local committees, when meat does not exceed two-pence by the pound, and when it exceeds that price, on "Sundays only. It is not expected that the maſters ſhould give the children a quart and half pint of new "milk every day, but one part new milk, and two parts butter milk, or an equal quantity of new milk and "water will anſwer for drink. Theſe foods are to be given alternately to the children when they can be "had reaſonably, and varied every meal, or every day or every week, as the local committees ſhall find cheapeſt, "and moſt for the convenience of the maſter. And then the allowance for each child one with another, as to "the quantity of proviſions weekly, will be as follows;

P. 107.

Eight pounds and three quarters of wheat or oatmeal,
Eight quarts and three half pints of milk or beer,
One pound and a quarter or twenty ounces of fleſh meat.

"When the price of wheat or oatmeal grows high, then the children are to be entirely fed upon which ever of "them is cheapeſt, and as the ſociety never refuſe to advance money to the maſters on the repreſentation of the "local committees, when proviſions may be had cheap, it is expected that the maſters will endeavour to keep "down the price of proviſions. Resolved, that ſuch allowance as is directed by the dietary, for each child, "be made for each and every of the following perſons, when they are appointed by the ſociety to be kept in "each of the ſchools, (that is to ſay) maſter, miſtreſs, and uſher, over and above their reſpective ſalaries. "Resolved, that the preſent allowance for cloathing of each child, be encreaſed from twenty ſhillings yearly "to twenty-five ſhillings. Ordered, that the local committees of the ſchools, when they ſend up the "quarterly accounts of the maſters, be requeſted to ſet forth regularly in that account, the price of each of the "articles of proviſions, mentioned in the above dietary. Ordered, that theſe reſolutions, dietary, and "orders, be printed, and ſent down to each of the ſchools, and that each maſter do poſt up the ſame in the moſt "public place of each ſchool. N. B. The above not to extend to any of the ſociety's nurſeries.

"Signed by order, Thomas Gibbons, Secretary."

deſerves

KILLOTERAN SCHOOL.

deſerves the ſalary of a teacher, which is allowed at ſeveral ſchools.---Only one maid; ſalary £2. Allowance for diet *now* 3*d.* a day.[*] Where the ſchools are conveniently ſituated for bathing, as this is, ſome accommodations ſhould be made for that *ſalutary* practice.[†] May 5th and 16th, 1788, 51 Boys.

TIPPERARY COUNTY.

Clonmel School. June 12th, 1787, twenty-nine boys.—Houſe dirty:—wanted beds and bedding.—In the infirmary only two bedſteads, and a little dirty ſtraw and lumber.—Pantry empty:—children half ſtarved and almoſt naked.—Uſher no allowance;—the maſter ſaid, he paid one, as he was too old to teach.—Allowance for ſoap and candles only £5. On application to the local committee for allowance for neceſſaries, the anſwer was, "the ſociety is poor; they cannot afford it." The laſt report in the book was June 1ſt, 1785. At my laſt viſit I found this ſchool in much better order:---the bed rooms were clean.---By hearing ſeveral of the boys read, I was convinced that proper attention is *now* paid to that important part of their education.---The ſociety's clothes are ſo very bad, that if the boys be not clothed again before Chriſtmas, they muſt be almoſt naked. May 5th, 1788, 27 Boys.

CORK COUNTY.

Iniſcara School. Situated two miles from the church.---June 18th, 1787, twenty-ſix girls: fifteen boys.---The houſe out of repair, very dirty and full of fleas;---many dogs; ſome on the beds.---The infirmary was the fuel houſe, and had no door.---Dairy empty:---the children dirty: ſeemed half-ſtarved. At my viſit, after three o'clock

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[*] I here give an extract from the letter received by the maſter.

"At a general meeting of the Incorporated Society &c. 25th April 1788.

"RESOLVED, that the allowance for feeding the ſeveral perſons in the charter ſchools be encreaſed to three-pence a day for each perſon; ſaid encreaſed allowance to take place from the 15th of May next." In this letter a ſort of dietary was ordered, and the hours of meals fixed.

From 25th of March to 29th of September.		*From 29th of September to 25th of March.*	
Breakfaſt	half paſt eight.	Breakfaſt	half paſt nine.
Dinner	one.	Dinner	two.
Supper	ſeven.	Supper	Seven."

I could wiſh that children were always accuſtomed to *early* hours. *Breakfaſt*, in the ſummer half year, ſhould not be later than half paſt ſeven, nor in winter than eight: the hour of *dinner* even in *winter* ſhould be one; and for *ſupper* ſix. By the preſent allowance, if the maſters do juſtice to the children, they will now be properly fed.

[†] Dr. *Lind* in his ninth ſection on the Preſervatives of Health on board ſhips ſays, "That by cold bathing in warm weather the body is cooled and refreſhed, the fibres braced and invigorated, ſo that the men become afterwards better enabled to undergo the fatigues and heat of the day. This would prove not only an excellent means of health, but of cleanlineſs; by cleanſing the ſkin, and invigorating the whole habit, it is ſo far from ſtopping the perſpiration in hot weather, that it promotes it.

"I can affirm, from my own experience in hot climates, that *fluxes* and *many other* complaints have not only been cured by cold bathing, but the return, and even the attack, of ſuch diſeaſes, effectually prevented by it." He adds, "I am perſuaded that the remarkable healthfulneſs of the Tyger ſhip of war, was more owing to the *uſe* of the *cold bath*, than to any other circumſtance."

Charter Schools.

Iniscara School.

the children had received no dinner, nor was there any preparation for it till after my inquiries.—Many had the itch and other cutaneous diſorders.---Water too diſtant.---Soap and candles only £4 a year: fuel £10. Here, and in ſeveral other ſchools, the maſter's children were clean, freſh and healthy.---Linen wanted: application was made for ſheets two years ſince, but none ſent.---Dr. *Auſtin*, in one of his reports ſays, "the pottage is very thin and indifferent:" in another; "the meat ſcanty, not exceeding three ounces to each child." (Though, being Sunday, it ſhould, according to the diet table, have been ten ounces). It ſeems from the book, that none of the local committee had viſited this houſe ſince Auguſt 1785. In 1788 I found this ſchool in much better order, and the rooms cleaner than in 1787. May 10th, 1788, 25 Girls, 15 Boys.

Cork County.

Charleville School. June 20th, 1787, twenty-ſix girls: one boy. The miſtreſs lately appointed:*---the children neat and clean.: the rooms cloſe: allowance for ſoap and candles £5 a year: fuel £10.---No vault: no ſervant.---Rent for the Society's land raiſed at Michaelmas 1786 from £8 to £15.---Salary to miſtreſs £12. April 11th, 1788, 26 Girls.

Tipperary County.

Newport School. June 23d, 1787, forty girls and two boys. Several of the ſchools are now appropriated to one ſex ſeparately, in which formerly boys and girls were mixed. The houſe not dirty: the children neat. Annual allowance for ſoap and candles only £4: for glazing windows five ſhillings. Sheeting wanted: in October 1785, twenty pair reported; only ten ſent.---In this and ſeveral other ſchools complaints are made that there is no allowance for new ſpinning wheels, or repairing the old ones. One of the boys is an idiot, lame and blind.† I need not repeat the allowance for the diet and clothing of the children, and the pay for their work, as they are the ſame in almoſt all the ſchools.

King's County.

Frankfort School. June 23d, 1787, forty-ſix girls: four boys. The houſe, ſchool-room, and ſtore-room, very offenſive.---Fowls, ducks and pigs in the kitchen.---Children dirty and ſickly.---The miſtreſs old and infirm:---all things out of order.---The boys lay in the room called the infirmary, in which were turkeys and fowls; and

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* The miſtreſs was appointed in conſequence of this report of the local committee: "Dec. 7th, 1786. "Whatever occaſion of complaint we have had for ſome years paſt relative to the ſaid ſchool, has been ſolely "owing to the maſter, who had fallen into a habit of drinking, of which our remonſtrance could not break "him, of which we before took notice to the Society in ſome of our reports. The ſituation of the miſtreſs is "very much diſtreſſed: and as the ſchool is now to conſiſt of girls, a tenderneſs for her, in her preſent ſituation, "induces us to recommend her."

† In this ſchool I ſaw a report of Mr. *Archdeacon Wight*, Sept. 16th, 1781: "Their beds ſcandalouſly dirty, the bed clothes ruinous, torn and filthy, and the children ſeem much neglected:" And afterwards he adds: "I made a report ſome time ago to the Committee of Fifteen, much to the ſame purpoſe of this, and now find no great alteration for the better."

Charter Schools.

Frankfort School.

it ſeemed not to have been cleaned for ſix months. Linen much wanted.---Allowance, for ſoap and candles only £4: fuel £8: miſtreſs £12: uſher £6: maid-ſervant £5.---Meat was roaſting for the miſtreſs's dinner at five in the afternoon. Such late hours kept by the maſter and miſtreſs in the evening, muſt produce late morning hours to the children.

Longford County.

Longford School. July 9th, 1787, forty-one boys. The houſe ruinous: the walls very dirty: linen much wanted: the kitchen and infirmary often overflowed in winter.---The maſter allows for the children's work but ſays he has nothing for them to do.*---Twelve boys lately came hither from Caſtlecarbery ſchool, half ſtarved and almoſt naked: one of them an ideot.

At my laſt viſit the houſe was repaired, and the ſchool in order. April 24th, 1788, 44 Boys.†

L. Derry County.

Ballykelly School. July 16th, 1787, twenty-eight boys; ſeven girls. Bedding much wanted: no coverlids.---The committee of fifteen *now* clothe the children of all the ſchools. Here I firſt ſaw the clothing: for boys, a brown cloth coat and waiſtcoat with yellow trimming, two pair of linen breeches, two ſhirts, three pair of ſtockings, three pair of ſhoes:---for girls, cloth jacket and petticoat, two ſhifts, two aprons, two caps, two pair of ſtockings, two pair of pumps, but no hats nor handkerchiefs.‡ Allowance for ſoap and candles £4: 10: 0---fuel £6.---Here the rent of the land has been raiſed. On the 29th of June 1787, the maſter received an account of the increaſed allowance, and alteration in the dietary mentioned below.‖

Ray

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* In a report of the local committee are theſe words, "We find the children in general too ſmall to make "their labour of any value, a ſtop having been put to the old work of the boys, ſpinning, as it was found "prejudicial to their health.—May 30th, 1787."

† A boy who was lately put apprentice was found here, returning to his parents; and in my tours I have ſeen others who had left their maſters; ſome of whom ſaid, their maſters were gone off to England. Would it not be better for the Society to put out none to apprenticeſhips under thirteen years of age, and to give an apprentice fee of £5? Then they might procure maſters for them among creditable tradeſmen. Should not alſo the local committee be deſired to make their report once a year of the behaviour of the apprentices, and their maſters, and to proſecute ſuch maſters as abuſe their apprentices, or turn them off without ſufficient reaſon?

‡ Report at a meeting of the local committee. "29th of June 1787. The clothes that have been ſent down "are of a very bad quality, and made quite too ſmall; particularly, the waiſtcoats for the large boys don't "cover half the children's bellies, and of courſe, will not wear half the time they otherwiſe would."

‖ Copy of the letter received by Mr. *Archibald Campbell*, maſter of the Ballykelly ſchool, 29th of June, 1787. "At a general meeting of the incorporated ſociety &c. held on Wedneſday the 16th of May 1787, the "Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Raphoe* in the chair.

"Schools in general.—Resolved, that the allowance to the maſters for feeding the ſeveral perſons in the charter "ſchools be increaſed to two-pence halfpenny *per* day for each perſon; ſaid increaſed allowance to commence "from the 25th of March laſt.

"At a general meeting of the incorporated Society &c. held on Wedneſday the 30th of May 1787. His "Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Caſhell* in the chair.

Dietary.

Charter Schools.

Donnegal County.

Ray School. July 17th, 1787, twenty-one boys; thirteen girls. Kitchen ſmall and dirty.—Only ſeven beds for boys and ſeven for girls.---The children here as in many other ſchools without ſhoes and ſtockings: tolerably healthy.---A letter ſimilar to that below reſpecting the alteration in the dietary, was received here the 1ſt of July.

The advance of the rent of the Society's land occaſions a general diſcontent. On this ſubject I ſhall copy, in a note, the reports of the local committee, and that of the committee of fifteen. *

" *Dietary.* The ſociety purſuant to the committee of fifteen's reſolution of the 23d inſtant, referred to them, " this day took into conſideration the report of the ſelect committee appointed to conſider of the ſtate of the " dietary of children in the charter ſchools; the ſame being now read and maturely conſidered;

" Resolved, that the firſt paragraph in the preſent dietary be amended as follows, *viz.* that one pound and " a quarter of oatmeal, or one and a quarter of wheat meal, or an equivalent of potatoes being $4\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* with one " quart and half a pint of milk or beer each day, is judged ſufficient for the children one with another; to this " muſt be added 10 *oz.* of fleſh meat on each Sunday, and as much on ſome other day of the week to be fixed by " the local committee, when meat does not exceed two-pence by the pound; and when it exceeds that price, on " Sundays only, and on ſucceeding days broth thickened with oatmeal, and wholeſome vegetables ſhredded " ſmall.

" Resolved, that the ſecond paragraph of the dietary be amended by ſtriking out the following words, or an " equal quantity of new milk and water."

p.103.

By order, for Mr. Thomas Gibbons, *Sec.*

Geo. Gordon.

* " At a meeting of the local committee of the charter ſchool at Ray the 1ſt of Feb. 1786, being duly and " timely warned by the maſter for that purpoſe.—We are of opinion that the value of land here is a guinea " *per* acre." (Signed by four clergymen.)

" At a meeting of the local committee 25th July 1786, being duly and timely warned by the maſter for that " purpoſe. (Signed by three gentlemen Mr. *Rea*, Mr. *Boyd*, Mr. *Mac Cuſland*). Though upon the laſt report " of the local committee, lands in this neighbourhood were valued at a guinea *per* acre, yet upon inſpecting the " ſchool lands very minutely, we do not apprehend they are worth, to a farmer, more than 15 *s. per* acre, and " we are of opinion the maſter ought to have them cheaper.

" At a meeting &c. 27th of September 1786 being duly and timely warned.

" We requeſt the committee will order the children's yearly clothing as ſoon as poſſible, as they are in great " need of them. We think that the intention of the committee to raiſe the maſter's rent to ſixteen pounds yearly " is oppreſſive, and more than he can pay; however he is willing to ſubmit the rent to the determination of " two farmers, who ſhall on oath declare what the land is worth. We incloſe the doctor's bill, which we re- " queſt may for this time be paid. Should the committee think his charges too high, they may diſcontinue him.

" July 6th, 1787, being duly and timely warned.—(Signed by four clergymen and one gentleman). We " think that the charter ſchool farm, which we have this day carefully examined, is too dear at ſixteen ſhillings " *per* acre, nor ought it to be ſet for more than twelve ſhillings to the maſter of the ſchool; as he cannot make " any permanent improvements on it, on account of the uncertainty of his term."—The land was raiſed from £6 to £16.—" At a committee of fifteen of the Incorporated Society &c. held on Wedneſday the 11th of " October 1786, *James Ford*, Eſq. in the chair.

" Ray School report of the 27th,

" That the maſter be informed, This committee conſider their order of the 26th of April laſt, for raiſing the " rent of the lands, by no means oppreſſive, and therefore cannot recede therefrom.

" By Order, *Thomas Gibbons.*"

Charter Schools.

Louth County.

Dundalk School. July 21ſt, 1787, forty girls. The houſe clean, but the children ſeemed by their countenances to be ſcantily fed: pantry empty.—Allowance *now* two-pence halfpenny a day.—Linen wanted: no towels: no table cloths: only one ſheet on a bed. Here, and at a few other ſchools, there is no land.

Down County.

Strangford School. July 23d, 1787, twenty boys. Children healthy: here they have the advantage of frequently bathing in the ſea.---Salary to maſter and miſtreſs £12: maid-ſervant £5: ſoap * and candles £5: coals £14. The infirmary is uſed as a ſtable.

Mayo County.

Caſtlebar School is ſituated on a fine eminence juſt out of the town. No pump: no vault. Sept. 12th, 1787, the maſter received from the Dublin nurſery five girls, and from that of Monaſtereven nine, ſeveral of them without ſhoes or ſtockings. At my viſit March 31ſt, 1788 there were twenty girls, and the number had not been greater for a year paſt; though in the account which the ſociety laſt publiſhed, the number on the 29th of Sept. 1787 is ſtated forty-one.---Theſe children were puny, ſickly objects, almoſt naked; ſeven had ſcald heads, and almoſt all the itch. With theſe diſorders they came; and having no clothes but ſuch as were in rags, the apothecary was afraid to give them phyſic. The maſter ſaid they could not earn him a halfpenny. They had never been at church ſince they came. The following is an extract from a letter ſent to the ſociety in Dublin, ſigned by ſix gentlemen of the *local* committee and the ſurgeon---" 2d of Nov. 1787. The clothes of the 12th of June are of ſo bad " a quality that the children who have been here ſince Nov. 1786 are now naked, and " unable to attend the church. A ſet of ſheeting is much wanted." No anſwer to this was received from the ſociety at Dublin till the Friday before my viſit, and then only a printed *receipt* for the cure of ſcald heads.---In the ſociety's accounts, publiſhed for ſeveral years, it is ſaid, " This ſchool was endowed by Lord *Lucan* with two acres, " plantation meaſure, rent free in perpetuity; and a leaſe of twenty acres more, like " meaſure, for three lives, at a pepper-corn yearly." On reading this to the maſter, he ſaid, he never heard of more than about eight acres, which were in his poſſeſſion.

Ballinrobe School.

Ballinrobe School. March 31ſt, 1788, twenty-five boys. Fourteen of theſe came from the nurſery at Monaſtereven, and eight from that of Dublin, in a ſickly ſtate.---Moſt of them were eight years old, yet did not know a letter: now they are fine healthy boys, and great attention is paid to them by the Rev. Mr. *Viridite* the viſitor.---The boys having no place for their diverſions except the ſpot of ground before the door, and the houſe adjoining being a popiſh chapel, this ſpot, and alſo the garden, ſhould be encloſed by a wall. The children in theſe ſchools are continually aſſociating with the maſter's labourers and others in the kitchen; and therefore it ſeems that little benefit can be derived

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* I have in theſe remarks ſeldom omitted to mention the allowance for ſoap, that *neceſſary* article of cleanlineſs, becauſe it is too ſmall in theſe ſchools; and this is an inducement to preſerve the urine for waſhing the children's linen, which is one cauſe of cutaneous diſorders.

Ballinrobe School.

from them in thoſe counties where all the neighbours are Roman-Catholics. Allowance, for ſoap and candles only £3: fuel £15: for mending windows 5*s.*---No water: no vault.

Galway County.

Galway School. April 1ſt, 1788, twenty-two boys; one an idiot.---All had ſhoes and ſtockings; but in general they did not look healthy, which might be owing to their late recovery from the meaſles.---Allowance for ſoap, candles and turf, only £14 a year.---No towels.---The houſe in good repair, but wanted white-waſhing. This is a good ſituation for a bath.[*]

Loughrea School.

Loughrea School. April 3d, 1788, forty girls. Theſe dirty, ſickly objects, without ſhoes and ſtockings, were ſpinning and knitting in a cold room paved with pebbles. The uſher ſtood (as at ſome other ſchools) with a rod in his hand, to ſee the children work; but there was not a book to be ſeen. There were only ſixteen beds---ſheets much wanted---the infirmary, a potatoe houſe.---The children were ſadly neglected by their drunken miſtreſs. But I obſerved that her own children, by the fire ſide, were freſh and clean.

To this ſchool, where there are only girls, there belongs much arable land. Here, at Caſtlebar, and at ſome other ſchools, the farm-yards are cloſe to the back doors, and ſo dirty that one can hardly ſtir out.

Clare County.

Newmarket School, April 4th, 1788, eighteen girls and fourteen boys. The rooms clean—white linen on the beds—the children clean, and free from diſorders. The maſter does not live in the ſchool-houſe.

Limerick County.

Shannon Grove School, April 5th, 1788, eighty-ſeven children. Here as at Newmarket, Caſtle Martyr, Caſtle Iſland, Sligo, and ſome other ſchools, boys and girls are intermixed, which on many accounts is improper. The houſe was badly built, and is ſo much out of repair that part of it muſt be taken down.[†] The bed rooms were clean: the children dirty; but ſeemed to be properly fed. The boys were ſpinning, an employment which can be of little advantage to them when they are grown up; and the confinement within doors, with the waſte of ſaliva by moiſtening the flax, make it unhealthy, and give them a pale or ſallow complexion. The church is about two miles diſtant.—Here, and at ſeveral other ſchools, I found ſome leaves of the viſitors' book torn out.

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[*] At *Galway* and *Ennis* I viſited the ſchools of *Eraſmus Smith*'s foundation, which are well conducted, and provided with able maſters. With the worthy maſter of the former, the Rev. Mr. *Campbell,* I had much converſation relative to a more general and liberal mode of education in that country. Mr. *Campbell* teſtified the readineſs of many of the catholics to ſend their children to proteſtant ſchools; and he is of opinion that many would by theſe means be brought over, were the moſt promiſing of them enabled, by moderate aids, to purſue their further education in the univerſity. It might alſo be adviſeable to remove from the *charter ſchools* ſome of the moſt improved children to *theſe ſchools,* or ſuch provincial ones as might be eſtabliſhed.

[†] The ſchool-houſes in general are good ſtrong buildings, on a proper plan, and well adapted to the purpoſe.

CHARTER SCHOOLS.

KERRY COUNTY.

Caſtle Iſland School; April 8th, 1788, eleven girls and ten boys. The rooms clean: the children not dirty, but kept too cloſe to work, and ſcantily fed.—Formerly their learning was neglected, but now they have a careful viſitor.

About three acres of the land belonging to this ſchool was taken away in the time of the late maſter, as he informed the preſent maſter: of this the ſociety has not yet taken any notice.—In the poſtſcript of a letter to the maſter, 25th of July 1787 are theſe words, "Do not draw at leſs than thirty-one days ſight." But the maſter told me he could readily have got the money for the bills at a ſhorter date.*

LIMERICK COUNTY.

Kilfinane School. April 10th, 1788, nineteen girls, all neat and clean, ſpinning and ſewing.—The miſtreſs was allowed for the clothing of each £1 : 5 : 0. They had ſhoes and ſtockings, brown ſtuff gowns with yellow ſleeves, white caps and bibs, and check aprons. This is the beſt charter ſchool for girls that I have ſeen. The houſe is inconvenient.---No vault. †

TIPPERARY COUNTY.

Caſhell School. April 12th, 1788, forty boys. The bed rooms offenſive: clay floors. The kitchen, in which the children dine and ſup, is dark, and has a floor of dirt. Allowance only for one maid: no uſher.---The children neat, but the maſter juſtly complained of the ſhoes and ſtockings, and that the ſhirts were too ſmall; the clothes poor and ſlight, and the breeches too ſhort.

KILDARE COUNTY.

Caſtledermot School. April 15th, 1788, twenty-ſeven boys. The report of the local committee on the 14th of April 1788 (the day immediately preceding my viſit) was, that "the children are all well, except one ſick of the ague, and the houſe clean:" but I obſerved that ſome had ſcald heads; and the miſtreſs acknowledged that eight of them had that diſorder. The rooms were dirty. On each of the eight beds there was only one ſheet, and on the other bedſteads hardly any bedding. The houſe out of repair---the walls very dirty---the children ſadly neglected---the maſter only ſeventeen or eighteen years of age. No diet table; nor had the miſtreſs, as ſhe told me, ever heard of any. She enjoys an annuity of £10 a year, from *an eſtate left to the incorporated ſociety* by *John Rogerſon* Eſq. of Bettifield.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Stradbally School. April 15th, 1788, forty-nine fine healthy boys. The bed rooms clean, and furniſhed with ſheets and proper bedding: but no uſher, and only one maid-ſervant.---Allowance for ſoap and candles £5; and only 5*s.* a year for mending the windows of this large houſe.

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* I ſhall here beg leave to put two or three queries to the truſtees of *Eraſmus Smith*'s charity ſchools, relative to this county. 1. Is not a ſum of money allowed by them for a ſchool in the iſle of Valentia, in the county of Kerry? 2. How is it applied? 3. Is not a blackſmith the nominal maſter? 4. Is not the late Mr. *Fitzgerald*'s houſe the ſchool-houſe? 5. Is not the ſalary continued to his executors for the uſe of his children?

† I viſited a ſmall girls' ſchool of Lady *Kingſborough*'s at Mitchells Town, where the houſe and children were ſweet and clean. The girls were neatly clothed in brown camlet gowns. They ſhewed, both by their reading and their work, that great attention is paid to them. It is probable that the miſtreſs at Kilfinane has ſeen this ſchool, and I wiſh it were regarded in ſome reſpects as a model for other charter ſchools.

Charter Schools.

Strad-bally School.

I found this in 1782 one of the beſt ſchools for boys. The worthy clergyman Mr. *Foſter* is ſtill aſſiduous in his attention to them. Formerly the boys were well clothed by the maſter; but at the time of my viſit, he had juſt received an inferior ſort of clothes from the ſociety. Theſe clothes ſhould have been ſent on the 20th of January. On the 3d of April, no clothes having arrived, thirteen gentlemen of the local committee *reſigned* their truſt, in a letter ſent by Lord *Roden* to the committee of fifteen.

Sligo County.

Sligo School. April 20th, 1788, twenty-four boys and thirteen girls. The houſe finely ſituated;—but it ſeemed to me that the children are not properly fed, and that there is too little attention given to their morals and behaviour. Here were only three cows: the home cloſe was ploughed, and part of the garden ſown with wheat. The late *Adam Ormſby* Eſq. bequeathed £35 *per annum* for ever, towards the ſupport of this ſchool, out of his eſtates; but for ſeveral years no payment has been made.

West Meath County.

Farra School. April 25th, 1788, twenty-five boys. The houſe, bed rooms, and children very dirty: their clothes in rags: water too diſtant: their countenances ſhew their ſickly ſtate.*—Many of them ſo young that the charge for their labour is a heavy burden on the maſter, and furniſhes him with an excuſe for pinching them in their diet.

Meath County.

Ardbraccan School.† April 25th, 1788, forty-three boys crowded into one room which is too ſmall. The houſe alſo is too ſmall for the number which, in the printed

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* I am perſuaded, if the inſpectors took proper care that attention ſhould be paid to cleanlineſs, that the beds ſhould not be crowded, and that the ſick ſhould be ſent to the infirmary room, the children would be much more healthy, and there would be little occaſion for medicines.

† When I viſited this ſchool in 1782, and compared its ſtate with the ſociety's account of their ſchools publiſhed in 1781, the maſter informed me, that his ſchool had greatly ſuffered by an exchange of part of his land for the convenience of the rector. I viewed the ground, and was then fully perſuaded of the injury done to the charity. In 1788 I carefully reviewed thoſe parts of the land which had been exchanged, and am confirmed in my opinion, that neither to accommodate the rector, nor to oblige the biſhop of Meath, that *unjuſt*, and (if the ſociety's account of their title to the land publiſhed in 1781 were truly ſtated‡) *illegal* exchange ſhould have been made by the incorporated ſociety. The land taken from the ſociety being contiguous to their other fields, had been encloſed, by the late maſter; and it was near three acres *(Iriſh)* more than that which they received in exchange.

‡ No. I. ARDBRACCAN, County of MEATH.

"This ſchool, wherein are fifty children, was endowed by the Right Rev. Dr. *Maule*, former Lord Biſhop of Meath, deceaſed, with two acres of land, plantation meaſure, rent-free in perpetuity, belonging to the See, on part whereof the ſchool-houſe is built: His Lordſhip alſo granted to the ſociety a leaſe of eighteen acres more, contiguous to the ſame, at 5*s.* *per* acre *per annum*, for which he took no rent during his incumbency, and always renewed without fine, and his Lordſhip gave £20 and collected £246 : 7 : 6 towards the building."

"The Right Reverend and Honourable Dr. *Henry Maxwell*, Lord Biſhop of Meath, upon the ſociety's application for further "aid, had been pleaſed to propoſe either to grant a renewal of the preſent leaſe, without fine, or to grant a new leaſe upon "ſuch terms as his Lordſhip is empowered to do by a clauſe in the act of parliament, paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent "Majeſty's reign, for licenſing hawkers and pedlars, and for the encouragement of Engliſh proteſtant ſchools, which latter "propoſal the ſociety did agree moſt thankfully to accept. And his Lordſhip has in conſequence, granted a leaſe for lives "renewable for ever, of ſaid lands to the ſociety. N. B. The maſter pays the ſociety 12*s.* *per* acre for the lands."

account

ARDBRACCAN SCHOOL.

account, it is ſaid to be capable of containing. Neither the houſe, bedding, nor children clean: four or five lay ſick on the floor in the ſchool room.—No diet table, nor did the maſter know of any.—No infirmary.

MEATH COUNTY.

Trim School. April 25th, 1788, thirty-nine girls. The houſe was clean, and the children in health, but badly clothed.—The bread very bad.—A pump of fine water.—No infirmary.---Extract from a report in the book; "7th October 1786. This ſchool "has been in a melancholy ſituation theſe three months paſt, which in all probability "might not have gone farther than the firſt child which was took ill, were there a "detached room from the ſchool for ſuch children, which the committee moſt earneſtly "recommend to the ſociety to build, as it might be done at a very ſmall expence." The anſwer to this recommendation was; "15th Nov. 1786, the local committee be "informed, that this committee cannot agree to the building of an infirmary at the "ſchool, as the funds of the ſociety are exceedingly ſtraitened, and require every ſpecies "of œconomy."*

KILDARE COUNTY.

Caſtle Carbery School. April 26th, 1788, thirty-ſeven girls. Many of them were making lace (See note in *p.* 75). The walls of the rooms very dirty---children not clean---ſeveral had ſore heads---no infirmary. The bad ſtate of this ſchool might in a great meaſure be owing to the maſter who was lately diſmiſſed, for I was informed, that half the children were then almoſt naked.---There having been many removals of maſters lately made, the ſickly appearance of the children which I obſerved in ſome ſchools, did not always proceed from the neglect or inattention of the maſters or miſtreſſes who had the management of the ſchools at the time I viſited them.

MAYNOOTH SCHOOL.

Maynooth School. April 26th, 1788, thirty-five fine healthy boys. The houſe, bed rooms, and bedding perfectly clean. Ten or twelve boys were at work in the garden, which contains about three acres *(Iriſh)*, and is kept in the niceſt order by the maſter and his boys.† Allowance for diet 3*d.* a day. No infirmary; which is leſs neceſſary where boys are thus employed.

WICKLOW COUNTY.

Arklow School. May 2d, 1788, forty-nine girls. They ſeemed to be properly fed; but little attention is paid to cleanlineſs: ſeveral had ſcald heads.—Allowance for ſoap and candles only £5.—The ſociety's clothes were in rags. Extract from the report

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* If the ſociety's funds are too low for the proper ſupport of all the ſchools, would it not be better that ſome were ſuppreſſed? And if the ſuppreſſion of any be neceſſary, they ſhould be thoſe which are attended with the moſt inconveniences—ſuch as the inconveniences attending a houſe out of repair, and a bad ſupply of water; and thoſe ariſing from ſituations too remote from the capital, and a church, or where the neighbours are all Roman-Catholics, and there is little probability of a proper inſpection. I will add that if any ſhould be ſuppreſſed, the children might be ſent to ſome of the beſt ſchools where the numbers are deficient.

† The boys in all the ſchools ſhould be taught to plant, ſow, rear trees &c. proper utenſils for this purpoſe ſhould be provided for them by the ſociety, and a part of every garden ſhould be ſet apart as a *nurſery* for their inſtruction.

CHARTER SCHOOLS.

ARKLOW SCHOOL.

report of Sir *Francis Hutchinſon*, one of the committee of fifteen. "I ſee that at leaſt "half of the gowns are ſo ſmall as not to be ſufficient to protect the girls from cold, "and ſome of them have been torn in endeavouring to make them cover their ſhoulders "or breaſts. I ſee that about ſixteen, that is half of them, have the itch, and ſome "of theſe have it to a very conſiderable degree. 29th Auguſt 1787. *F. Hutchinſon*." The contract for clothing is ſtill continued with the ſame perſon.---The infirmary is uſed for a pig ſty: *no vault*. I am ſorry to find *no report* of this laſt defect in *any* even of the girls' ſchools.*

WEXFORD COUNTY.

New Roſs School. May 3d, 1788, twenty-ſix boys, and eleven girls. Some of the children wore the ſociety's clothes, which were bad in every reſpect: the others wore the maſter's, made of good warm cotton, ſpun in the houſe.---Here was plenty of proviſions, and the children were properly fed; and by hearing ſome of different ſtandings read, I found that greater attention is paid to their learning than in moſt of the ſchools. A girl, who had her education and ſerved an apprenticeſhip in this houſe, is now teacher; but has no emolument from the ſociety. The miſtreſs told me, ſhe had lately received ſix very ſickly boys from Dublin.

CORK COUNTY.

Inniſhannon School. May 8th, 1788, thirty-three boys; one an idiot. The houſe out of repair: the children very dirty, and their clothes in rags. Several had the itch, and ſome, ſcald heads. Allowance for ſoap and candles £4: fuel £15. The inſtruction of the children is much neglected, though the ſchool is provided with an uſher. By order of the local committee, the children had not been at church for ſeveral months.†

On the 8th of May, I found the following report made but two days before by a phyſician who was one of the local committee. "All the boys now healthy." On ſeeing him, I expreſſed to him my ſurpriſe at ſuch a report, and ſhewed him the ſtate of ſeveral of the children. His reply was, "We do not call the itch and ſcald head, ſickneſs."‡ This committee has recommended the maſter of the ſchool to a premium. If there were here a juſt attention to cleanlineſs, the committee would not probably be obliged by a *fever* in the ſchool to meet, as they *did lately*, for the purpoſe of making a report, at a private houſe.

DUNMANWAY SCHOOL.

Dunmanway School. May 9th, 1788, thirty-nine boys, and three girls. The houſe out of repair: the infirmary a ruinous loft: no pump. Allowance, £4 a year for a man and horſe to fetch water---Soap only £2: fuel £10. The children were objects of

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* I generally aſked the maſter or miſtreſs, if the children's work paid the ſociety's charge? Every one ſaid, I loſe greatly by the work. The ſociety now neither find new ſpinning wheels, nor pay for mending the old ones.

† It was owing to the ſhameful contract made by the committee of fifteen at Dublin, that they were without ſhoes and ſtockings; for many of the ſhoes (which I ſaw) were ſo ſmall as to be quite uſeleſs, and the ſtockings broke into holes on the firſt day's wearing.

‡ That this opinion concerning the ſcald head is not general, will appear in a report under the account of the Connaught nurſery, where children are ſtated to have *died* of it. p. 117.

Charter Schools.

Dunmanway School.

compaſſion, dirty and ſickly; all without ſhoes and ſtockings; many of the boys without breeches; ſome almoſt naked. In one of the bed rooms there were nine beds, in the other only three, and all very dirty.* The maſter excuſed himſelf from going with me into the bed rooms, by ſaying that he was afraid of catching a diſorder; the miſtreſs alſo had her fears; though the rooms were empty, having only one child in them who happened then to be ill of an ague. The *humane* and *faithful* committee lately reported, that " the children are healthy, and taken proper care of, and we recommend the maſter and " miſtreſs as deſerving the ſociety's bounty." Here, and at moſt of the ſchools, the maſters are ordered to draw for their money at twenty-one, thirty-one, and ſometimes forty-one days ſight, which is inconvenient to them though they charge the diſcount. In one of the bills which I ſaw, this charge was £1 : 1 : $7\frac{1}{2}$ beſides 10*s.* for ſending a man and horſe to receive it.

Cork County.

Caſtle-Martyr School. May 15th, 1788, twenty-one boys, and fifteen girls. The ſchool houſe (built in 1748 as appears by the inſcription over the door) has lately been thoroughly repaired. The bed rooms were not dirty; and the countenances of the children ſhew that they are properly fed; but they are not kept clean. Allowance, for ſoap and candles £5: fuel £10: ſervant-maid £5. Though this ſchool has an uſher (paid by the maſter) there ſeems to be little attention to the children's inſtruction, for ſeveral of four or five years ſtanding could not read. There was not a teſtament in the houſe.—Here alſo the maſter complained of the badneſs of the ſociety's clothes.

Athlone Ranelagh School.

Athlone Ranelagh *School.* At both the Ranelagh ſchools there are only the children of proteſtants: of this an affidavit muſt be made by their parents or neareſt relations before a magiſtrate. July 8th, 1787, here were forty boys. The rooms full of fleas: the boys dirty: no towels: no water: no vault. Here, and at the other ſchools which I viſited, the ſalutary practice of lime-whiting is not adopted; nor can any of the upper ſaſhes be let down. Allowance to the uſher £7 and a child's maintenance. Two maid-ſervants £5 each: ſoap and candles £7: fuel £10: clothing *here* £1 : 19 : 3 each. Allowance for diet £3 : 2 : 6, and the deduction for the work of three-fourths of the children as in other ſchools; though by a letter of the 9th of May 1787, the ſociety mentions " that the preſent income of the Ranelagh fund does conſiderably exceed the annual expenſes." In 1788, I found the boys dirty and ragged, and employed in carrying

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* The bolſters here and in ſeveral other ſchools were ſo matted with dirt, that probably, they convey the infection of ſcald heads.—The great Capt. *Cook* in his paper read to the Royal Society on the method taken for preſerving the health of his crew, informs us of his care to keep their " perſons, hammocks, bedding, clothes, " &c. conſtantly clean;"—" that he was not ſatisfied with ordering upon deck the hammocks and bedding every " day that was fair, but took care that each bundle ſhould be unlaſhed, and ſo ſpread out that every part of it " might be expoſed to the air."

Athlone.

carrying *heavy* loads of dung to a lighter. The children in general did not appear cheerful. The maſter was dead, and his ſon, totally unqualified, and only eighteen years of age, had been appointed to this important charge. April 19th, 1788, 40 Boys.*

Roscommon Ranelagh School.

Roscommon *Ranelagh School.* July 8th, 1787, forty girls. In this and the other Ranelagh ſchool the ſituation of the children is changed—the girls being now where there is much arable land, and the boys where there is little or none. Here are two acres of garden ground in which boys might be well employed.

The houſe was clean: the girls neat. Allowance for ſoap and candles only £6 a year. No towels: no pump. A new infirmary is left unfiniſhed. A contract was made for new ſaſhes for the houſe and for building the infirmary, and the carpenter began the work the 4th of October 1786 by order of the committee of fifteen, but not having received any part of the payment, he was arreſted and put into priſon for £11 : 10 : 2 and the work was at a ſtand.† Diet here and at Athlone *now* three-pence a day for each. At my laſt viſit the girls were ſpinning and knitting. The bed room was clean, but the children were not. The maſter's mother (old and infirm) was the miſtreſs. April 20th, 1788, forty Girls.

Nurseries.

Beſides the *Schools,* there are four Nurseries for the reception of children under the age of ſix years. One of theſe nurſeries is near Dublin, and the other three are called *Provincial Nurſeries.* I viſited them with peculiar attention, as the tender age of the children renders them incapable of ſtruggling with hardſhips, or making complaints.

Miltown-Road.

At *Miltown-Road Nurſery* near Dublin, June 6th, 1787, there were of both ſexes thirty-three children, many of them unhealthy. No diet table, nor rules hung up.

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* In the local-committee's book, are theſe words: "At a meeting, 21ſt of January 1767, thirteen gentlemen " preſent—having ſeen a dietary given to the ſchoolmaſter by Mr. *Lloyd,* ſigned by order, *Thomas Gibbons,* his excellency *Thomas Ponſonby* in the chair.—It is the opinion of this committee that the allowance of meal ſet forth " in the dietary is too ſmall, and that not leſs than $1\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* of meal is ſufficient for the ſupport of the children each " day, having ſeen one pound of meal weighed and baked. And not leſs than one quart of new milk, or three " pints of ſkimmed milk or buttermilk will be ſufficient for each boy or girl.

" Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the children be put on the allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* of " meal to each, until the reſolution of the committee of fifteen be farther known."

This was not confirmed by the committee of fifteen.

† The reports of the local committee are as follows: " 19th of May 1787, Resolved, that it is our opinion " that the ſum of £20 ought to be ordered to enable the undertaker to purſue the ſaid work, he not having been " paid any money hitherto for the ſaid ſaſhes and ſaid infirmary." And the " 29th of June, 1787, Resolved, " that the reſolution of this committee of the 19th of May, recommending £20 to be paid to the undertaker " of the new ſaſhes for the ſchool-houſe, and rebuilding the infirmary, not having been attended to, was the " occaſion of the ſaid undertaker's being arreſted and actually lodged in gaol; and this committee ſtrongly " recommend that the ſaid ſum of £20 and a farther ſum of £15 be ordered to the maſter to be by him paid " over to the ſaid undertaker, he having done work equivalent to that amount, *viz.* the ſaſhes made up, and " the infirmary wall built."

Miltown-Road Nursery.

I obſerved an exceſſive parſimony in linen, ſoap, and other things neceſſary for cleanlineſs and health. March 18th, 1788, 24 Children; eight had ſcald heads, and one the evil.

Leinster Nursery.

Leinster Nursery, at *Monaſtereven.* June 25th, 1787, there were ſeventy-eight children. Their ages, as in Miltown nurſery, from two to ſix years. The bed rooms and ſtairs not clean: bedding bad: ſheets, as at moſt of the ſchools, brown linen, which hides dirt and never ſeems clean. Allowance to maſter and miſtreſs £10 each; ſoap and candles, £12. Fuel only £14. Diet formerly 1¾*d.* a day each child, now 2¼*d.*[*] Maſter's dinner-time five o'clock. He calls himſelf an apothecary, and was lately paid ſix guineas for medicines. The impropriety of thus veſting the power of an apothecary and of the maſter in one man, appears too plainly from the uncommon mortality among the children.

April 16th, 1788, there were ſeventy-five children, all crowded into one room or hall; the room oppoſite to it, and intended for a ſchool or dining-room, being uſed only for a bake-houſe. The children very dirty, and their hair not kept properly combed. Fourteen or fifteen had ſcald heads, though in theſe nurſeries, the ſociety allows a maid ſervant for every ten children. Many whoſe ages were from two to four years were loaded with heavy and improper clothing. The youngeſt children are allowed only three meals a day. At the time I viſited them they were dining at three o'clock on potatoes, not properly boiled: five or ſix of the moſt ſickly dined on a piece of new half-baked cake or bread; but the drink of all of them was ſour butter-milk. The maſter (who thinks he *underſtands* phyſic) gives, as he ſays, to every child, ſulphur and milk in the morning, and intends to anoint them *all* for the itch. In his bill for the laſt quarter there were theſe articles, *viz.*

	£.	S.	D.
" Eleven coffins and grave digger - - - - - - - - - - -	2	12	3
" Sundries for upwards of eighty children in the fever and hooping cough, ſuch as wine, wine-whey &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	4	11	0
" Diet and wages, nurſe tender for thirteen weeks attending the children in the fever and hooping cough - - - - - - - - - - -	3	18	6

When I inſpected the children in 1787, I plainly ſaw they were improperly managed; this led me to doubt of the maſter's medical ſkill, and to obſerve to him that an attention to cleanlineſs and diet is more neceſſary than phyſic. Nor has my doubt been

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[*] The following letter had lately been received here from the ſociety. " At a general meeting of the " incorporated ſociety &c. held on Wedneſday the 30th of May 1787, his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of " Caſhell in the chair, Resolved, that it appears to this board, that the preſent allowance to the children in " the three provincial nurſeries is inſufficient, and that it is neceſſary to encreaſe the ſaid allowance to 2¼*d. per* " day to commence from the 25th of March laſt.

" By Order for Mr. *Thomas Gibbons*, Sec.

" *George Gordon.*"

removed

removed by the following *curious* report lately made by the local committee, *viz.* "This "committee apprehend there muſt be ſome miſtake in the information given to the "committee of fifteen, relative to the maſter's want of ſkill in adminiſtering of drugs, "as he has this day been examined on oath before this committee; when he ſolemnly "declared, that he was never examined, or in any manner queſtioned, relative to his "ſkill in medicine by any perſon whatſoever, ſince he became maſter of this nurſery."--- He complained to me of the inconvenience of being obliged to draw for his quarterly bills at twenty-one, thirty-one, and forty-one days date.

Monas-
tereven

Munster Nursery.

Munster Nursery, at *Shannon Grove,* is a large, well built houſe, properly adapted for *a ſchool-houſe.* April 5th, 1788, there were ninety-one children. They are not kept properly clean. They had not been waſhed, or combed, the day I was there: many had the itch; and I obſerved other cutaneous eruptions on their heads, necks and hands. Six had died the laſt quarter of 1787; nine ſince; and there were fourteen in the infirmary. The allowance for diet now being 2¼*d.* a day, I hope the children will no longer be fed with ſkimmed milk. Here alſo the quarterly bills are paid at three payments, at twenty-one, thirty-one and forty-one days date, and the diſcount is charged to the ſociety.

Con-
naught
Nursery.

Connaught Nursery, at *Monivea.* April 2d, 1788, there were twenty-two children, moſt of them from two to four years of age, in a very ſickly condition, with the itch, ſcald heads, and ſore eyes: ſome lay groveling in the turf aſhes. One (brought in about ſix months before, and recommended by counſellor *Marſh*) never could ſtand; another being very lame, uſed crutches; and I was told of a third, who ſeemed ill, that he had been ſent hither "becauſe he did not thrive with his parents." The children lay in a large cold room, which extends the whole length of the houſe. The young creatures, on coming from warm cabins, ſhould not be put immediately into ſuch rooms, but be inured to them by degrees. In a report, Jan. 2d, 1786, it is ſaid, that "three have *died* lately of *ſcald-heads*, and ſeveral others are ill of the ſame complaint." And May 19th, 1787, "On Wedneſday laſt, notwithſtanding our repeated directions "with reſpect to the children's diet, we found that at their breakfaſt of ſtirabout, ſmall "beer in a very ſour, unwholeſome ſtate was given them; and from the late ill health "of ſome of the children, and the preſent feeble ſtate of more, we apprehend ſuch "drink has been too often ſubſtituted for milk." The maſter, very properly, was ſoon after diſmiſſed, and a young couple from Dublin are now ſent; but, from a view of the children and the management of them, I am led to ſuſpect the ſociety has not changed much for the better. Salary to the maſter and miſtreſs £20. Allowance, for ſoap and candles £8: fuel £22 : 10 : 0. The water is at a mile's diſtance.

The viſitor lives about a mile and half diſtant. It ſeems that ſometimes he makes his report from his own houſe; for, on the back of one account ſent to the maſter, he wrote "ſend the copy of this to Dublin, and keep this for me." The committee room is a granary for the viſitor's oats.

To

REMARKS ON CHARTER SCHOOLS.

To the *remarks* I have already made on the CHARTER SCHOOLS which I viſited, it will not be improper to add the following *hints* for their improvement.

In the diet table the quantity and quality ſhould be fixed for every day in the week. — The maſter and miſtreſs ſhould attend the children at their meals, and dine within half an hour of their time, that the buſineſs of the houſe be not interrupted, and late hours introduced among the children. — The regulations for maſters — children — and ſervants, ſhould be printed on a board and hung up; and the bell rung at the times of riſing, prayers, meals &c.

To every fifteen children there ſhould be one maid-ſervant; and in large ſchools, there ſhould be a cook, who ought alſo to manage the dairy. The whole of Saturday ſhould be appropriated to cleanlineſs. There ſhould be a larger allowance for *ſoap*, ſtarch, candles and fuel; and proper utenſils for cleaning the rooms. --- The children's linen conſtantly changed *twice* a week. --- A crib bedſtead for every two children at moſt, and ſingle beds for the ſick children. In the maſter's or miſtreſs'ſ bed room a window to look into the children's dormitory. An infirmary in every houſe, with beds and proper bedding kept neat. --- Every houſe once a year to be lime-whited, that is, waſhed with *boiling* water in which freſh *lime-ſtone* has been ſlaked.* The ſaſhes of the windows both upper and under ſhould be moveable. --- A dairy and pantry in every houſe: a pump is neceſſary: a convenient bath: a proper vault with ſeparations: the maſter to keep only *one* dog: no pigs nor fowls ever to enter the houſe. --- The maſter and miſtreſs to accompany the children to and from church, and ſit with them there. --- The time for the children's work not to exceed *four* hours a day, and the maſters and miſtreſſes not to be charged for it. --- Large and neat gardens for a ſupply of vegetables, inſtruction and work for the boys. --- The girls to be employed in ſpinning and knitting, in

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* I have often mentioned the want of lime-whiting in the priſons, hoſpitals and ſchools in this country, when they appeared to me very dirty; as it is attended with little expenſe, is exceedingly ſalutary, and tends to inſpire young perſons in particular with a love of cleanlineſs. Of this laſt circumſtance, I am convinced from experience in ſomewhat ſimilar inſtances; as I have repeatedly obſerved, that when I have pulled down old cottages that had clay floors, and no pantry, no pump, no outhouſe for fuel, nor any vault, and have built new ones with *theſe* conveniences, which have alſo been white-waſhed both within and without; the very ſame families that were before ſlovenly and dirty, have, upon this change of their habitations, become clean and neat in their perſons, in their houſes, and gardens. — It was in conſequence of theſe obſervations, made during my reſidence on my eſtate in Bedfordſhire, that the clauſe for white-waſhing gaols was inſerted in the *act* for preſerving the health of priſoners. — In addition to what has been ſaid with regard to cleanlineſs, it may be obſerved, that when quick lime is ſlacked in boiling water, and immediately uſed, it not only deſtroys *vermin*, but is found to be one of the ſtrongeſt *antiſeptics*. In confirmation of this fact, I ſhall take the liberty of mentioning a remarkable inſtance of its efficacy in this reſpect. Dr. *John Hope*, the firſt phyſician to the royal infirmary at Edinburgh, informed me in one of my viſits there, that two or three years before, a putrid fever had prevailed in that hoſpital, and that one large ward in particular was ſo deeply infected, as to prove fatal, for ſome time, to the patients that were lodged in it; but that lime-whiting the walls had *eradicated* the infection, after waſhing the ward *repeatedly* with vinegar had failed of this effect; and that this *ſalutary* practice had been continued ever ſince.

making

Remarks on Charter Schools.

making and mending their linen, and in aſſiſting in all kinds of houſehold work.---Maſters and miſtreſſes to be prohibited from ſelling milk, butter and cheeſe.

As the ſociety's lands are out of condition, every maſter's expenſe in improving them with lime, marle &c. ſhould be fully reimburſed by the local committee, in caſe of his diſmiſſion or death.

The proteſtant gentlemen, within ten miles of a ſchool, ſhould be earneſtly requeſted to be of the local committee, and to make frequent viſits to it.---The ladies within the ſame diſtance ſhould alſo be deſired to favour the ſchools with *their* viſits; and both ſhould make their remarks in a book kept for that purpoſe.

The local committee ſhould be permitted to give ſtipulated premiums to the moſt cleanly, orderly and diligent children, and thoſe who make the beſt improvement. This to be done with a proper degree of applauſe, addreſſing them in ſuch a manner as may tend to excite their emulation, and this before perſons whom the children moſt reſpect; and the names of thoſe children who obtained the premiums ſhould be written in the viſitors' book, and ſent to the committee of fifteen in Dublin.

The committee of fifteen ſhould pay the greateſt attention to the remarks of a *reſpectable* local committee.

Some of theſe remarks were made in my former publication, but being more fully convinced of their importance, they are now repeated. The alterations propoſed may be thought too expenſive; but I am perſuaded that the penurioufneſs of the ſociety in providing diet, clothing &c. which has been long obſerved by thoſe who viſit the children, or ſee them at church, has conſiderably reduced the ſubſcriptions: and theſe improvements would probably recover and increaſe them. They would at leaſt retrieve the credit of the ſociety, and do honour to the proteſtant cauſe.

I cannot forbear here expreſſing a *wiſh* that the *benefits of education* were more *generally* extended *over* Ireland, than they are by *theſe* ſchools. If free-schools were inſtituted in every parish for inſtructing in the *lower parts* of learning, and the *principles of morality*, children of *each ſex*, and of *all perſuaſions*; it would perhaps more than any thing tend to ſoften the manners of the Iriſh poor, and enable their youth to reſiſt the various temptations to vice, to which they are inevitably expoſed in their crowded huts and cabins.

The lower claſs of people in Ireland are by no means averſe to the improvement of their children. At the cabins on the road ſide I ſaw ſeveral ſchools, in which, for the payment of 3*s.* 3*d.* Iriſh *per* quarter, children were inſtructed in reading, writing and accounts. Some of theſe I examined as to their proficiency, and found them much forwarder than thoſe of the ſame age in the charter ſchools. They were clean and wholeſome, and conſiſted of the children of both proteſtant and catholic parents. I hope I ſhall not be thought, as a *proteſtant diſſenter*, indifferent to the proteſtant cauſe, when I expreſs my wiſh, that theſe diſtinctions were leſs regarded in beſtowing the advantages of education; and that the increaſe of *proteſtantiſm* were chiefly truſted to the diſſemination of *knowledge* and *ſound morals*.

In

Remarks on Charter Schools.

In Scotland, almoſt every village has its ſettled ſchool-maſter; the beneficial effects of which are evident: for it is principally owing to this, that the numerous emigrants from that country, diſperſed over almoſt all Europe, appear with credit, and advance themſelves in their ſeveral ſtations.[*] The Sunday ſchools lately eſtabliſhed by the benevolence of the public, in ſo many parts of England, will doubtleſs in ſome degree produce ſimilar good effects; if the benefactors abate not of their zeal and attention. But no plan that I have ſeen for the extended inſtruction of the poor ſeems more judiciouſly calculated for the purpoſe, than one lately inſtituted by the truſtees of the *Blue-coat Hoſpital*, in the

city

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[*] In Dr. *Johnſon*'s Sermon to the Society in Scotland for propagating chriſtian knowledge, publiſhed in 1786, he informs us, that "about ſeven thouſand poor children are inſtructed in their different ſchools, in reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of the chriſtian religion, and the uſeful arts." In a *ſummary account*, publiſhed in 1783 by this *exemplary ſociety* are theſe words: "The whole annual revenue of the Society "in Scotland does not exceed £2000, of which there is not above £1500 applicable to their great object, "the propagation of religion in the Highlands and Iſlands; yet on this ſmall revenue they now maintain about "one hundred and eighty ſchools, and educate about ſeven thouſand young people. The ſum is ſo diſpropor-"tioned to the object, that it would be impoſſible for the directors to maintain ſo great a number of ſchools, "were they not ſtrictly attentive to the ſtate of the pariſhes, and in requiring the inhabitants, as far as they "can afford it, to contribute in part to the ſupport of the ſchoolmaſters, by a ſmall quarterly fee, and "eſpecially by furniſhing them with a houſe and ſchool-houſe, with fuel and a cow's graſs: this is no hardſhip "on them, but it is a material aid to the maſters: in a few inſtances, the gentlenmen or noblemen in the "neighbourhood pay a part or a half of the ſalary. By ſuch frugal management the directors are enabled "to make the charities intruſted to them more generally ſerviceable than otherwiſe they could have been."

The greateſt part of the ſchools ſupported by the ſociety are ſituated in the moſt remote parts of the highlands, where the young people have no other means of inſtruction; for in the low country of Scotland I had the pleaſure to find *parochial ſchools*, eſtabliſhed by law (as I have mentioned in a former publication) which afford to the pooreſt of the people, an opportunity of giving their children a proper education.—I muſt ſtill add, what was *highly* commendable, that "the ſociety, deſirous of obtaining the fulleſt information with regard to "the ſituation and circumſtances of their ſchools, and the conduct of their ſchoolmaſters in the highlands and "iſlands, granted a commiſſion to Mr. *Lewis Drummond*, Lieutenant in the late 115th regiment of foot, in "whom they placed a very great confidence, to viſit their ſchools in different parts, and to make an exact report "of all the particulars relative thereto, according to inſtructions given to him for that purpoſe. Mr. *Drummond*, "in two ſeveral viſitations (in 1771, 1772) each of which continued for many months, executed this truſt with "ſuch fidelity, diligence, and zeal, as juſtified the good opinion which the ſociety entertained of him, and gave "them entire ſatisfaction. He made two diſtinct and complete reports of theſe viſitations, which conveyed to "the ſociety much intereſting intelligence concerning the ſtate, not only of their ſchools, but of religion in "general, in the highlands and iſlands of Scotland, and ſuggeſted to them ſome material alterations for the "improvement of their plan.——

"From Mr. *Drummond*'s reports of the ſtate of their ſchools, the ſociety have been led to adopt ſeveral "uſeful regulations reſpecting them, to which, as well as to thoſe formerly made, they are determined "ſtrictly to adhere.—In order to render their ſchools as uſeful as poſſible, the ſociety have lately revived an "old regulation, which requires that they ſhall be ambulatory, that is, that they ſhall remain in one place no "longer than three years; at the end of which ſpace, they ſhall be removed to ſuch other ſtations in the ſame "or adjacent pariſhes as to the ſociety ſhall ſeem meet; provided always, that the conditions above mentioned "ſhall be performed by the inhabitants, who muſt alſo be at the expence of tranſporting the ſchoolmaſter "with his family and furniture."

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city of Cheſter, where, to an ancient eſtabliſhment of an *hoſpital* for *poor children*, a charity for the education of a large number of out-ſcholars has been annexed, and has been productive of the happieſt effects. I will therefore here tranſcribe the following particular account of it.

“ Of late years, the whole income of this charity has been expended in the maintenance “ and education of thirty boys, whom we now call in-ſcholars. The annual expenſe of each “ in-ſcholar has been about £13, and the education of each boy for four years has coſt “ £52. Such large charitable benefactions being beſtowed on a few, a much larger “ number of boys, equally deſtitute, have been ſuffered to grow up to men unemployed “ and uninſtructed.

“ In 1781, when the income of the hoſpital was augmented, it was propoſed to educate “ ſixty more boys, as out-ſcholars, to be taught reading, writing, and ſome arithmetic; “ but not to be clothed, maintained, or lodged in the houſe. This propoſal was not “ accompliſhed till the autumn of 1783. The improvement of the ſixty new ſcholars “ in reading, writing, and *behaviour*, was ſo remarkable, and ſo pleaſing, that, in “ December 1784 a propoſal was made to double the number, which was unanimouſly “ approved by a full and reſpectable meeting of the truſtees. Two maſters now teach “ one hundred and twenty out-ſcholars. The ſalary of the firſt maſter is £40, and of “ the ſecond £25, a year. Hence the expenſe of each out-ſcholar is 10*s.* 10*d.* “ a year to the maſter. The annual expenſe of each boy in books is 1*s.* 3½*d.* and “ in coals 4½*d.* A green cap, which coſts 1*s.* 6*d.* is given to each ſcholar every “ year. Hence it appears that the whole annual expenſe of each out-ſcholar is 14*s.* “ Conſequently, more money is beſtowed on one in-ſcholar, than would educate eighteen “ out-ſcholars.

“ A good education is now given to thirty in-ſcholars, and one hundred and twenty “ out-ſcholars, which comprehend above *one third of all the boys in Cheſter*. The boys “ are appointed ſcholars about nine years old, in order to have their inſtruction com- “ pleted about the age of going apprentice. When the out-ſcholars are of two years “ ſtanding, fifteen of the beſt are annually elected in-ſcholars, for two years; and the “ boys not thus elected remain two years longer in the out-ſchool.

“ It is an intereſting truth, which deſerves public attention, that two maſters can teach “ one hundred and twenty ſcholars. At the examination of laſt April, all the boys who “ had been two years in the ſchool, though ſeveral did not know a letter on their “ admiſſion, could read and write very well, underſtood ſome arithmetic, and had very “ perfectly learned their catechiſm.”*

Having

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* Report of the ſtate of the Blue-Coat Hoſpital, in Cheſter, from the 1ſt of May 1786, to the 1ſt of May 1787.

The following extract from the Conſiderations on the Cheſter School contains ſentiments which I think very juſt. “ A ſtrange and pernicious prejudice has too generally prevailed, againſt educating the children

Ackworth Rules.

Having in many of the ſchools I have viſited obſerved, among other irregularities, the *rudeneſs of the boys*, and being perſuaded that *no inſtruction* is given them relative to a decent and *becoming deportment*, perhaps hints may be taken for their improvement in this reſpect from ſome of the *rules* of the *excellent* inſtitution of the Quakers, at *Ackworth* in *Yorkſhire*, for the education of children of their perſuaſion, which I here copy.

“ *INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOL-MASTERS.*

“ That the ſchools, during the ſummer ſeaſon, open at half after ſix o'clock in the
“ morning, and in the winter at half after ſeven o'clock, and that they cloſe at eight;
“ that after breakfaſt they open at nine and cloſe at twelve; that after dinner they open
“ at two and cloſe at five. Theſe times to be obſerved as near as conveniently may be.

“ That they obſerve that the children come into the ſchools, when the bell rings,
“ in a quiet and becoming manner, with their faces and hands clean, hair combed, and
“ take their ſeats at the time appointed.

“ That the boys be inſtructed in ſpelling, reading, and Engliſh grammar; that after
“ dinner, the boys who attended the writing maſters, ſhall attend the reading maſters;
“ and the lads who attended the reading maſters, ſhall attend the writing maſters.

“ In order that puniſhments may be inflicted with coolneſs and temper, and in pro-
“ portion to the nature of the offence, the following method is agreed upon, *viz.* That
“ the treaſurer and each maſter keep a book, and minute down offences committed within
“ the day; that once a week, or oftener, they meet together and inſpect theſe books,
“ and adminiſter ſuch puniſhments as may be agreed upon, uſing their endeavours to
“ convince the children that the only purpoſe of correction is for their amendment, and
“ to deter others from the commiſſion of the like offence.

“ That they ſit down with the children and family on 1ſt day (Sunday) evening,
“ reading to them, or cauſing them to read ſuitable portions of the holy ſcriptures,
“ and other religious books, the treaſurer and principal maſter ſelecting ſuch parts and
“ ſubjects as are moſt inſtructive, and beſt adapted to their underſtandings.

“ That they in *particular* endeavour, by divine aſſiſtance, to impreſs upon the minds of
“ the children the neceſſity of a ſtrict adherence to truth, and abhorrence ~~to~~ of falſehood; as
“ well as a remembrance of their Creator in the days of their youth; having the fear of the
“ Lord before their eyes, which will preſerve under the various temptations to which they

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“ of the poor, ſo as to check the beneficence of the charitable and humane. Some have abſurdly maintained,
“ that the moſt ignorant are the moſt virtuous, happy, and uſeful part of mankind. It is aſtoniſhing what injurious
“ influence this doctrine has had, though ſo contrary to common ſenſe and common obſervation. Let any one
“ recollect the character of bricklayers, joiners, ſhoe-makers and other mechanics, as well as of domeſtic
“ ſervants, and he will certainly diſcover, that the moſt honeſt, ſober, induſtrious and uſeful both to their own
“ families and the public, are thoſe who have been accuſtomed to attend divine ſervice, and who were inſtructed,
“ when young, in moral principles, reading, writing, and accompts.”

Ackworth Rules.

" are incident, and lead to the enjoyment of real happineſs, by keeping a conſcience void " of offence towards God and towards Man.

" General Rules *to be ſtrictly obſerved by all the Boys at* Ackworth School, *and to be read to them once a Month.*

" That they riſe at ſix o'clock in the morning in the ſummer, and at ſeven o'clock " in the winter, and dreſs themſelves quietly and orderly, endeavouring to begin the " day in the fear of the Lord, which is as a fountain of life preſerving from the " ſnares of death.

" That they waſh their faces and hands, and at the ringing of the bell, collect them- " ſelves in order, and come decently into the ſchools; that they take their ſeats in a becom- " ing manner, without noiſe or hurry, and begin buſineſs when the maſter ſhall direct.

" That they refrain from talking and whiſpering in the ſchool; and, when repeating " their leſſons to the maſter, that they ſpeak audibly and diſtinctly.

" That they ſhould not be abſent from ſchool, nor go out of bounds without leave.

" That when the bell rings for breakfaſt, dinner or ſupper, they collect themſelves " together in ſilence, and in due order, having their faces and hands waſhed, their hair " combed &c. and ſo proceed quietly into the dining room: and eat their food decently.

" That they avoid quarrelling, throwing ſticks, ſtones and dirt, ſtriking or teazing " one another; and they are enjoined to complain not of trifles; and when at play to " obſerve moderation and decency.

" That they neither borrow, lend, buy, nor exchange without leave, and that they " ſtrictly avoid gaming of all kinds; that they never tell a lie, uſe the ſacred name irre- " verently, nor mock the aged or deformed.

" That when a ſtranger ſpeaks to them they give a modeſt, audible anſwer, ſtanding up, " and with their faces turned towards him.

" That they obſerve a ſober and becoming behaviour when going to, coming from, " and *in* religious meetings.

" That their whole conduct and converſation be dutiful to their maſters, and kind and " affectionate to their ſchool-fellows, and that in all caſes they obſerve the command of " Chriſt, *All things whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, do ye even ſo to them.*

" That in the evening they collect themſelves and take their ſeats in the dining room, " and after anſwering to their names when called over, and attending to ſuch parts of the " holy ſcriptures and other religious books~~, which~~ may be read to them, they retire to " their bed chambers, and undreſs with as much ſtillneſs as poſſible, folding up their " clothes neatly, and putting them in their proper places; and they are tenderly adviſed " to cloſe, as well as to begin the day, with the remembrance of their gracious Creator, " *whoſe mercies are over all his works.*"

as

The *inſtructions* to ſchool miſtreſſes; being ſimilar to thoſe for ſchool maſters; and the *general rules* being nearly the ſame for girls, I omit copying them.

I cannot better conclude this ſubject than in the words of my learned, much reſpected and honoured friend Dr. *Price.* "Seminaries of learning are the ſprings of "ſociety, which, as they flow foul or pure, diffuſe through ſucceſſive generations "*depravity* and *miſery*, or on the contrary, *virtue* and *happineſs*. On the bent given to "our minds as they open and expand, depends their ſubſequent fate; and on the general "management of *education* depend the honour and dignity of our ſpecies."

SECTION VIII.

ENGLISH PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

THE TOWER.

Tower. THE Tower is the only priſon in England for ſtate delinquents of *rank*. There has been no priſoner ſince Mr. *Laurens* went out, December 31ſt, 1781.

Here, in 1787, I ſaw a great quantity of junk or old cordage, and having again found the priſoners in the bridewells in and about London without employment, I cannot avoid repeating my former remark: "If the great quantities of old cables and ropes piled up at "the Tower were delivered out to the ſeveral keepers of bridewells in and about London "to be wrought for uſe, and prompt payment made for the work, this would prevent the "excuſes of keepers for not employing their priſoners."

NEWGATE.

Newgate. No alteration.* In three or four rooms there were near one hundred and fifty women crowded together, many young creatures with the old and hardened, ſome of whom had been confined upwards of two years: on the men's ſide likewiſe there were many boys of twelve or fourteen years of age; ſome almoſt naked. In the men's infirmary, there were only ſeven iron bedſteads; and at my laſt viſit, there being twenty ſick, ſome of them, naked and with ſores, in a miſerable condition, lay on the floor with only a rug. There were four ſick in the infirmary for women, which is only fifteen feet and a half by twelve, has but one window, and no bedſteads; ſewers offenſive: priſon not whitewaſhed.

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* It may be proper to inform thoſe readers who are not acquainted with my former publications, that when I ſay, *no alteration*, I ſpeak with reference to the ſituation which ſuch priſon was in when I laſt viſited it; the particulars of which may be found in my former editions of *The State of the Priſons* &c.

Newgate.

waſhed. Keeper's ſalary £450 in lieu of the tap. I found ſome of the *debtors* had in their apartments caſks of beer for ſale; and on the felons' ſide a perſon ſtood with cans of beer. At my laſt viſit I went over the wards of the criminals with Mr. *Curtis* the new Sheriff, from whoſe activity and zeal I would hope ſomething may be done for the naked objects left by the late ſheriffs.—The allowance of bread ſhould be weighed *in groſs*, and delivered to the priſoners every day.* Unleſs the debtors be removed to give room for the ſeparation of the other priſoners, and a reform be made in the priſons, an audacious ſpirit of profaneneſs and wickedneſs will continue to prevail in the lower claſs of the people in London.

1787, March 18, Debtors 140. Felons &c. 350.
1788, Aug. 26, - - 114. - - - 499. *viz.*

Men Debtors 96, Women 12; County Court Debtors 5; Exciſe Debtor 1; *Capital Convicts*, 10 Men and 1 Woman;† Capital Convicts reſpited, 63 Men and 19 Women; Tranſports, 183 Men and 103 Women; Fines, 40 Men and 4 Women; for Trial, 57 Men and 19 Women.

October 1ſt the priſoners were as numerous as at my former viſits.

THE FLEET.

Fleet.

No alteration. Liquors ſold as uſual, notwithſtanding the late *Act* which prohibits keepers from ſelling liquors, or having any intereſt or concern therein.‡

	In the Houſe.		*In the Rules.*	
1787, April 2, Debtors	121.	-	74.	
1788, Oct. 6, - -	132.	-	80.	*viz.*

Men within the Walls 125; Women 7. Men in the Rules 79; Woman 1.

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* In all priſons where great numbers are ſerved with bread, if it may not be expected that every ſingle loaf ſhould be weighed, yet they might be weighed by tens or twenties. To every ward here, and at both the Compters, there is an orderly priſoner called a *wardſman*, who ſhould waſh, ſweep and keep his ward freſh and clean, and who had for many years a double allowance of bread, till a late ſheriff, Sir *Robert Taylor*, took it off. I wiſh this ſmall encouragement to cleanlineſs had been continued.

† In my former work I have given an abſtract of Sir *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*'s table of convicts &c. But, as in the riots in 1780, all the records of the Old Bailey were burnt, that table, as being the only remaining memorial, is now become ſo valuable, that I have thought proper to annex it *entire* at the end of the book. A careful peruſal of it will, I doubt not, ſuggeſt many uſeful remarks; particularly, if the number of executions in former years be compared with the conſtantly increaſing number of the preſent time, it may, more than any thing elſe, excite a conviction of the neceſſity of no longer delaying the erection of *penitentiary houſes*, in order to avoid the charges of inhumanity and impolicy, in hurrying out of the world ſo many young creatures, who might have been reclaimed and reſtored to ſociety by a proper courſe of diſcipline.

I have alſo given a table of all the executions for London and Middleſex during the twelve ſubſequent years, and at the end of this book ſhall continue it to December 1788. Theſe tables together with *Janſſen*'s will give the total number of executions for forty years paſt.

‡ 24th of *Geo.* III. Cap. LIV. Sect. 22.

NEW LUDGATE.

New Ludgate.

Here are ſeveral improvements. Four fire-places are added: plenty of water by two pipes, one on each *main.* Priſon clean and quiet. The Lord Mayor ſends three chaldrons of coals, and the Sheriffs two as uſual. Keeper now has no licence. In the large work-room I always found either chair-makers, baſket-makers, or coopers at work. It would be more convenient if the court were paved with flat ſtones, and the waſte water conducted through the offenſive vault. On converſing with the keeper, who is ſecretary to Mr. *Akerman,* he obſerved to me, " now *priſoners* keep taps."

1787, Nov. 6. Debtors 24.

POULTRY COMPTER.

Poultry Compter.

Clean, and white-waſhed in 1787. Some caſements are wanted: in the prince's ward there are none. Criminals of both ſexes are together in one ſmall day-room. Viſitors, by the falſe lenity of the Sheriffs, are admitted from morning to night; and perſons are always ready at the gate to ſerve the priſoners with beer.* Allowance, to felons 1½*d.* in bread (weight in 1787, 17 *oz.*) to debtors a penny loaf (weight in 1788, 11 *oz.*) Theſe have from the ſheriffs meat and coals, weekly. Surgeon now Mr. *Jones.* Keeper's ſalary £150 in lieu of the tap.

1787, March 19, Debtors 37. Felons &c. 27.
1788, Aug. 26, Debt. M. Side 6. C. Side, Men 26, Wom. 4. Fel. &c. 18. For Examination 5.
- - Oct. 3, - - - - 7. - - - 25, - - 3. - - 7. - - - - 12.

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

Wood-Street Compter.

No alteration. This *ruinous priſon* not white-waſhed. Priſoners here are not reſtrained in the purchaſe of liquors. Mr. *Sheriff Bloxam* has lately releaſed ſixteen debtors with money given by the public. There were no ſick priſoners in either of the Compters.† Allowance to felons 1½*d.* in bread, weight in 1788, 1 *lb.* Keeper's ſalary £225 in lieu of the tap.—A new compter is now building.

1787, March 19, Debtors 51. Felons &c. 32.
1788, Aug. 26, Debt. M. Side, Men 17, Wom. 5. C. Side 16. Felons &c. 19. For Examin. 11.
- - Oct. 1, - - - - - - 13, - - 5. - - 26. - - - 10. - - - 38.

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* One advantage that was expected from the abolition of the tap in gaols, was preventing the comrades of criminals from aſſociating with them, which gave an opportunity of plotting further miſchief, and tended to ſuppreſs impeachments, through the falſe hopes with which their companions encouraged them before their trials; but, the unreſtrained viſits of their friends, and the permiſſion of beer, wine &c. to be brought to them from *certain* public houſes, this intended advantage is in a great meaſure fruſtrated.

† The priſons of late years are viſited by the ſheriffs, and they are much more healthy places of abode than they were formerly. The debtors, by the liberal contribution of the ſheriffs and others, live in the compters better than many *induſtrious* tradeſmen; but there is little attention to the ſeparation of priſoners, or their morals.

BRIDEWELL.

BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell

No alteration but the ventilator taken down. Each ſex has a work-room and a night-room. They lie in boxes, with a little ſtraw, on the floors. The priſon not being ſtrong the men were in irons. Some were picking oakum, and others were making ropes, which is a new and proper employment. Mr. *Hardwick*, a hemp-dreſſer, has their labour, and a ſalary of twenty guineas a year.—Allowance a penny loaf each, and four days in the week ten ounces of beef without bone &c. The allowance, for perſons conſtantly employed, is not too much; but would it not be better if they had leſs meat, and more bread? The priſon wants white-waſhing, and the men's night-room more light and air. At my firſt viſit two were in the infirmary; at my laſt, only one.

	Men	Women
1787, Nov. 6,	26.	25.
1788, Sept. 13,	19.	10.

There are *very properly* ſolitary cells for the bridewell boys, in which one was confined, and employed in beating hemp.

Vagrants and others committed to this priſon.

	Priſoners		Priſoners
In 1783,	1597.	*In* 1785,	612.
1784,	2956.	1786,	716.

N. B. The numbers are from the accounts made up every Eaſter.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

New Priſon Clerkenwell.

No alteration but the keeper's houſe improved by the late tap-houſe being laid to it: ſtill however he has no view of the courts, nor of any perſon coming into the priſon.—The priſon-rooms clean; the wardſmen having, very properly, a double allowance of bread. No ſick ward for women: *no bedding*. The bath never uſed: no water in that pump for two years. Chapel badly contrived: not white-waſhed. Men and women ſeparated; but *all ſorts* of priſoners aſſociate together, playing at cards &c.—Allowance one pound of bread a day. Keeper's ſtated ſalary £50; but if his perquiſites and fees do not amount to £250 more, the magiſtrates are to make up the deficiency. Priſoners are detained for their fees, and ſome pawn their ſcanty clothing to obtain a diſcharge.—Mrs. *Wildman* continues her late huſband's weekly benefaction to this priſon, and the bridewell.

1787, March 21,	Men	56.	Women	24.
1788, Aug. 28,	Men Felons committed	27.	Women ditto	13.
	Fines	8.		
	For Examination	19.		
	Miſdemeanors &c.	100.	—— *Total*	167.

Of theſe, ten only were maſter's-ſide priſoners, that is, priſoners who can pay for a bed three ſhillings and ſixpence a week.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

Clerkenwell Bridewell

No alteration. The priſon quite clean: the rooms waſhed every day. The priſoners on both ſides miſerable objects; very dirty; ſome almoſt naked: all without employment: no ſort of bedding allowed by the county:* ſeveral women in the ſick ward.—Allowance, one pound of bread a day; and to the fines an additional pennyworth of bread and a pennyworth of cheeſe. Keeper's ſalary £50, to be made up £300 by perquiſites and fees as at the new priſon.†

The foundation is laid for a new *houſe of correction*, in a much better ſituation. When the priſoners are removed, the adjoining priſon may be greatly improved, for the proper ſeparation of priſoners, an infirmary, chapel &c.

1787, March 21, Men 66. Women 77. 1788, Aug. 28, Men 114. Women 123.

Of the Men in 1788, 3 were Court of Conſcience Debtors, and 23 Fines. Of the Women 15 were Fines.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON.

White Chapel Priſon.

The keeper's houſe fitted up and the court latticed over. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer for the county of Middleſex, and in 1788 had two county priſoners in cuſtody.

1787, April 4, Debtors 2. 1788, Sept. 15, Debtors none.

TOWER HAMLET's GAOL.

Tower Hamlet's.

No alteration. The rooms dirty, and the priſon for ſome years going to ruin.

1787, April 4, Two Priſoners. 1788, Aug. 20, One Priſoner.

St. CATHARINE's GAOL.

St. Catharine's.

1787, April 4, It was let for a warehouſe.

THE SAVOY.

Savoy.

A great part of this *priſon* having been burnt laſt February, the priſoners at night are now crowded into two rooms. The priſon very dirty: not white-waſhed theſe two years. Some of the priſoners almoſt naked; without ſhirts, ſhoes or ſtockings. Several priſoners died laſt ſpring, and probably many more will die the ſpring enſuing, if greater attention be not paid to them. Here were ſix of the guards in a cloſe offenſive room (the black hole) in which they are confined on bread and water twenty-four or forty-eight hours, for drunkenneſs, neglect of duty &c.

1788, Sept. 13, Deſerters 45.

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* I am ſorry to obſerve that very little attention is ſtill paid in our priſons to the article of *bedding*, ſo eſſential to the health and comfort of priſoners.

† If magiſtrates think that £300 is a proper ſalary for their keeper, would it not be more generous to allow it, than to oblige many half-naked, and almoſt ſtarved objects, to part with their ſcanty clothing, or continue in confinement?

WESTMINSTER PRISON.

West-minster Priſon.

This *Priſon*, adjoining to the bridewell in Tothill-fields, the property of the dean and chapter, was erected in 1779 when the gate-houſe was taken down, and is now uſed in aid of the Savoy. It conſiſts of four rooms, nineteen feet nine inches ſquare, one of which is for the confinement of the refractory, in which there were two priſoners. The other three are lodging-rooms, very dirty, and the priſoners have neither bedding nor ſtraw. Many were almoſt naked, and had no ſhoes, ſtockings or ſhirts. Several deſerters had been confined from fifteen to ſeventeen months. Some were in heavy irons for attempting to break out. Many of them were ſickly, and objects of compaſſion. Allowance, four-pence a day each, for which they are ſupplied with proviſions. The ſtoppage of the two-pence of their pay, while they lie on the bare boards, is very ſevere.

1788, Sept. 17, Deſerters 94.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

Tothill-fields Bridewell.

No alteration in this priſon. The men aſſociating together in one part, and the women in another; all without employment, except three or four debtors who were ſhoe-makers. At night, ſome men come to a room in the women's court, and ſome women go to a room on the men's ſide, which is called the *chapel*, from the uſe made of it by the late worthy keeper. Several priſoners were drinking in a room uſed by the turnkey for his ſhop. Here is alſo a room for the depoſit of bonnets and other articles of clothing, which may be a convenient ſecurity for the keeper's fees; one woman, however, I turned out, who had remained four days after the expiration of her term, and had no ſhare in the property contained in this room. In ſome county gaols the ſalaries to the gaolers are in lieu of all fees; whereby the hardſhip of forcing poor creatures to part with ſome of their ſcanty clothing, in order to purchaſe their diſcharge, is prevented. No bedding here, which is the caſe in all the London priſons, except that in the city called bridewell, where they have a little looſe ſtraw, and beds for the few who can pay a high price for them. Surgeon Mr. *Hanbury*. Salary £30. No infirmary.*

1787, March 23, *Court of Conſcience* Debtors 1. Criminals, Men 79. Women 56.
1788, Aug. 30, - - - - - - - - - 3. - - - - 57. - - 78.

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* In converſation with the keeper, he obſerved, that a priſoner's term of confinement ends at midnight.— It would be much better if priſoners were releaſed after receiving their bread allowance, and not in the evening; for many, having neither money nor friends, are immediately expoſed to the temptation of repeating their former crimes.

THE KING's BENCH PRISON.

KING's BENCH PRISON.

No alteration. Liquors ſold in the ſame manner as before the act of 24th of *Geo.* III. I was pleaſed to ſee in the lobby an order printed on a board, that no dogs ſhould go into this priſon.

		In the Houſe.	*In the Rules.*	
1787, April 2,	Debtors	370.	60.	
1788, Oct. 9,	- -	340.	104.	*viz.*

Men within the Walls about 320; Women about 20. Men within the Rules about 95; Women about 9.

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

No alteration in this *ruinous* priſon. The premiſes belong to four landlords, and Mrs. *Marſon*, the widow of the late deputy marſhal, has them on a long leaſe, at £101 rent. She lets ſome ſmall rooms to the priſoners at 3*s.* a week, and other rooms to perſons who are not priſoners: here is a drunken turnkey; and ſpirituous liquors are ſold as common as beer. Within the priſon is an alehouſe (or tap) where there are frequent ſcenes of riot and debauchery.*

1787, April 2,	Debtors 25.	Admiralty Priſoners	3.
1788, Aug. 28,	- - 36.†	- - - - -	1.

BOROUGH COMPTER.

BOROUGH COMPTER.

A new gaol on a *bad* plan. Staircaſes narrow: paſſages dark and only three feet wide: the wards of the men and women debtors join, ſo that the priſoners aſſociate together. The whole priſon very dirty: not white-waſhed ſince occupied at Michaelmas 1787. Sewers not offenſive, the tide ebbing and flowing through them. Garniſh (2*s.* 10*d.*) not aboliſhed. Allowance, a penny loaf a day (weight in 1788, 10½ *oz.*) *Eleanor Gwinn*'s charity, of ſixty-five loaves every eight weeks, continued regularly. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer for Surrey: *no ſalary.*—A new table of fees hung on the gate; but as it ſeemed to be written by the keeper, and was not ſigned by any magiſtrate, I do not copy it.

1787, April 2, 6 Debtors.
1788, Aug. 28, 11 Court of Conſcience Debtors.

The two other priſons in Southwark belong to the county of Surrey.

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* One morning, on mentioning to the marſhal's ſubſtitute that ſeveral priſoners were drinking, he replied, "The chief vice among priſoners is drunkenneſs; and *that* brings them here; and while they can drink and riot in priſon they diſregard the confinement."

† One of the common-ſide debtors was an old man, whoſe original debt was £10 : 4 : 0 to a cow-keeper at Marybone, who has regularly paid him the allowance of 2*s.* 4*d.* a week ever ſince January 1784.

I ſhall now give a brief Account of the HOSPITALS *for the* SICK *in this great Metropolis, with ſuch Remarks as ſuggeſted themſelves to me in a late viſit to them.*

The London Hospital *in* Whitechapel Road.

London Hospital.

This ſpacious building is for the reception and relief of ſick and wounded ſea men &c. It conſiſts of eighteen wards; but now ſeven only are occupied; ſome having been ſhut up two or three years. The wards in general are twenty feet wide, and twelve high, and each contains about eighteen beds, which have no teſters. Over the doors were ſquare apertures. The paſſages, which are eight feet wide, are dark. There are no ciſterns for water: the vaults are often offenſive. In this, and our other hoſpitals, medical and chirurgical patients are together. Here the middle floor is occupied by the women, and the lower and upper floors by the men. Would it not be better if the men were on one ſide of the houſe, and the women on the other? I could wiſh that there were two wards appropriated to Jew patients, as they muſt almoſt ſtarve, on their ſcanty allowance of bread and beer, with only two-pence halfpenny a day. Perhaps a proper attention to them might be repaid by ſubſcriptions from the opulent of their own profeſſion. In a dirty room in the cellar there is a cold and a hot bath, which ſeem to be ſeldom uſed.—The wards were not dirty, but the houſe has not been white-waſhed for ſome years; nor has it, within or without, the appearance of neatneſs. Patients are generouſly admitted without any fee or reward to nurſes &c. nor is any ſecurity required for the expenſe of burial or removal; but for pariſh poor and ſoldiers, four-pence *per* day muſt be paid for their ſubſiſtence.—All accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night.—Here is a large chapel, in which divine ſervice is performed twice every Sunday; and prayers are read three days in the week.

The patients' diet I diſapprove of; as, their *common diet* is 8 *oz.* of meat *every* day for dinner; and for ſupper, broth ſix days in the week. *No vegetables*, and only 12 *oz.* of bread a day.—The *middle diet* is 4 *oz.* of meat every day for dinner; and for ſupper, a pint of broth or panado. *No vegetables*, and *only* 8 *oz.* of bread. The breakfaſt for every day, of thoſe patients that are on *common* diet, is one pint of milk pottage or water-gruel. Thoſe on the *middle* diet, one pint of panado or water-gruel. The drink of the former is three pints of beer in ſummer and one quart in winter. Of the latter one pint of beer every day.

Sept. 15th, 1788, Patients 120.

By a letter lately received, I am informed that the committee are exerting themſelves, and making ſeveral improvements in this hoſpital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital *in* Smithfield.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The wards of this hoſpital, which are three ſides of a ſpacious quadrangle, are on the ground floor and three ſtories above. The wards, being double, have not the advantage of oppoſite windows; but they were clean and not offenſive, except the men's four *foul* wards, which are on the uppermoſt ſtory, and had not one window open. The two foul wards for women were clean and freſh. The wards are lofty, twenty-two feet wide, and in each were about fifteen beds. The bedſteads are wood, and their teſters, though lofty, are a harbour for duſt and lumber. The beds were not crowded, and the wards were quiet. The ſtaircaſes are wide; the landing places ſpacious; and the windows were open.—The diet of the patients is nearly the ſame as in the London hoſpital, except on Thurſdays, when inſtead of 8 *oz.* of meat they have 4 *oz.* of cheeſe and 2 *oz.* of butter; and every day a pint of milk pottage, but on Thurſday a pint and a half; and every day three pints of beer. *The allowance of bread is too ſmall.*—Here is a large cold bath, and a room adjoining for a warm bath. To each ward there is a ſiſter and a nurſe; the former has a room adjoining, but no window into her ward. *Fees are taken* for the admiſſion of patients: for clean patients 2*s.* *viz.* 1*s.* for the ſiſter, 6*d.* to the nurſe, 6*d.* to the beadle; for foul patients £1 : 5 : 8, *viz.* 5*s.* for flannels, 18*s.* 8*d.* for two months ſubſiſtence at 4*d.* *per* day: 2*s.* ward dues.—Every patient muſt depoſit 17*s.* 6*d.* for a burial fee, or a houſe-keeper give ſecurity; except in caſe of ſudden accidents. Sept. 19th, 1788, Patients 428.*

The

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* Adjoining to Bartholomew's Hoſpital is Chriſt's Hoſpital, which being the greateſt charitable inſtitution in this kingdom for the education of children, I ſhall give a ſhort account of it. Here are now only boys, the girls being removed to Hertford. Near a thouſand children enjoy the benefit of this noble inſtitution.

In October 1788, there were in the Mathematical School - - -	44
Grammar School - - - -	49
Under Grammar School - -	148
Writing School - - - -	207
Reading School - - - -	96
At Hertford, Boys -	353
- - - Girls -	53
Total	950

The mathematical, and ſome other ſchool-rooms, are lofty and good; and the dining room is large, in which the children meet three times a day. The beds are *improperly* cloſe to the wall, and have wooden teſters. The boys lie two in a bed, and the beds have clean linen once a month. The kitchen has a cupola, and is the freſheſt and beſt kitchen for an hoſpital I have ever ſeen. The ſtaircaſes, ſchool-rooms and dormitories ſhould be lime-whited every year: great attention is paid to the cleanlineſs of the boys: they are waſhed morning and evening, and have clean linen *twice* a week.

No children are admitted under the age of ſeven. The girls are diſcharged at fourteen, and the boys at fifteen, except the mathematical boys and thoſe intended for the univerſity.

The boys have coats once a year: breeches twice: ſhoes and ſtockings every quarter: caps and girdles yearly; and bands four times a year.

At

The Middlesex Hospital *in* Marybone.

Middlesex Hospital.

This hoſpital, built in 1755, and ſupported by voluntary contribution, conſiſts of ſixteen wards, of which only four are occupied, the funds being very low. The rooms are cloſe and dirty, except one called the founder's. The bedſteads and wooden teſters are old: the houſe wants white-waſhing, and the whole has an air of poverty: yet an order is hung up, that no ſervant ſhall take any fee, gratuity or reward.—In the printed *laws*, and *orders* I am ſorry to find the following one. " That all drugs, " medicines, materials and neceſſaries be bought from perſons, who will furniſh them " at the cheapeſt rate, and that the *preference* be given *to* tradeſmen who are *ſubſcribers*." Sept. 16th, 1788, Patients 70.

At every meal, the maſter who preſides having ſtruck three times with a hammer for ſilence, a boy in the deſk, with an audible voice, aſks a bleſſing and returns thanks.

An augmentation of one fifth has lately been made to the bread allowance. They have now daily for breakfaſt half a ſmall loaf: the ſame quantity for dinner; and alſo for ſupper, with a ſmall quantity of either butter or cheeſe. The loaves are about the ſize of threehalfpenny loaves, and remarkably good. They have for dinner on

Sunday,	Beef boiled, with broth.	*Thurſday,*	Beef boiled, with broth.
Monday,	Milk pottage, with bread and butter.	*Friday,*	Boiled mutton, with broth.
Tueſday,	Mutton roaſted.	*Saturday,*	Peaſe porridge, with bread and butter.
Wedneſday,	Millet, or rice milk with bread.		

On particular days, the gift of benefactors, veal roaſted, beef roaſted, pork roaſted, and pork boiled. Of meat, each child has about four ounces. I made a remark on the impropriety of the blue-coat ſchool boys in Dublin being accuſtomed to ſo much animal food, without potatoes or any kind of vegetables: I muſt make the ſame here, and eſpecially, as I am now perſuaded that *that* ſchool and ſeveral others copy after this excellent charity. On this ſubject many authors might be quoted; but I ſhall only mention Dr. *Macbride*, who, in his *Experimental Eſſays*, ſhews, " that a property *common* to *all freſh vegetables*, is, that when mixed with " any *animal* ſubſtance, and placed in the proper degree of heat, they preſently run into *fermentation*, and, in the " courſe of that fermentation, throw off a ſubtile *vapour*, or ſpirit, of ſurpriſing activity, endued with a power of " *reſtoring ſweetneſs* to *putrid* animal fluids." And the Doctor " lays it down as a poſition, not eaſily to be con-" troverted, that the *genuine putrid ſcurvy* has never been known to yield to any other medicines than to ſuch as are " compoſed of *freſh vegetables*; and provided they be *freſh*, and of ſuch a nature as will allow them to be taken " freely, it is almoſt no matter what they are. The *acid*, the *ſweet* and the *bitter*, all of them *cure* the *ſcurvy*."— " Sir *John Pringle* aſcribes, and with great juſtice, to the frequent uſe of *freſh vegetables* and ſugar, which now " make up ſo great a part of the diet of the *European nations*, that we at this day ſo ſeldom hear of the dreadful " putrid diſeaſes which formerly ſwept off ſuch multitudes, every thirty or forty years, and generally went " under the name of plagues."

Here is a clean and ſeparate court, with wards for the ſick. Only one of theſe was occupied, in which were five children. I was informed that only two died laſt year.

The charges and orders for the ſeveral officers of this hoſpital are publiſhed, and given to the governors: and with pleaſure I confirm the remark of my worthy friend the late Dr. *Fothergill*, " that in this, which is one of " the largeſt public ſchools for the education of children in this kingdom, and in the centre of the city of " London, and where people of all ranks and orders are perpetually paſſing and repaſſing; ſuch is the due " *ſubordination* that is *impreſſed* upon them by their *ſuperiors*, that one ſees amongſt them, while at play in " the public courts of the ſchool, much leſs rudeneſs and diſorderly conduct than might have been expected " even from a more confined courſe of education."

St. Thomas's

ST. THOMAS's HOSPITAL *in* SOUTHWARK.

ST. THOMAS's HOSPITAL.

Some of the wards in this hoſpital are only eighteen feet wide: the bedſteads are iron and very properly detached from the walls: there are no teſters, but ſemicircular irons for the curtains in winter. The wards were freſh and clean, except the three foul wards, in which were fifty-three men and twenty-ſeven women: theſe were very offenſive and had not a window open. There were *no water cloſets*. The bread was *excellent*.

The Diet Table was as follows:

"FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.	Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days.
DINNER.	Three days half a pound boiled mutton, and two days beef; the other two days 4 *oz.* butter, or 6 *oz.* cheeſe.
SUPPER.	Broth one pint, on meat days bread fourteen ounces; beer one quart in winter, and three pints in ſummer.

MIDDLE OR LOW DIET.

BREAKFAST.	Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days.
DINNER.	Six ounces of mutton or veal five days, the other two days as above, *viz.* cheeſe or butter.
SUPPER.	Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days. Bread 12 *oz.* beer one quart.

MILK DIET.

BREAKFAST.	Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days.
DINNER.	One pint rice milk, or 8 *oz.* of pudding (if poſſible) three days.
SUPPER.	Milk porridge four days, water gruel three days. Drink one part milk and two water; a quart in winter, three pints in ſummer. Bread 12 *oz.*

DRY DIET.

BREAKFAST.	Two ounces cheeſe, or 2 *oz.* butter.
DINNER.	The ſame as the full diet, till it can be determined about pudding.
SUPPER.	Two ounces cheeſe, or 2 *oz.* butter. Five ſea biſcuits, or bread 14 *oz.*—Beer one quart a day.

FEVER DIET.

Barley water, water gruel, panado, thin broth, milk porridge, rice gruel, balm or ſage tea, when ordered."

The rules of the hoſpital, and the duty of the nurſes and patients were hung up.

I copy a good order at this hoſpital.

"XII. That if any ſurgeon have any conſiderable or extraordinary operation to "perform, he ſhall give notice of the time of his doing the ſame to the other ſurgeons, "that they may be preſent." But I ſearched in vain to find (what I have often wiſhed were a ſtanding order in *all* hoſpitals) that no *amputation* ſhould ever take place till after a conſultation of *three* medical gentlemen, who ſhall be of unanimous opinion that it is abſolutely neceſſary, and that there is no probability of effecting a cure without the uſe of the knife and ſaw.*

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* In a county hoſpital, I have known one of the moſt excruciating of all chirurgical operations prevented, by the ſpirited *exertions* of the *good* old houſe *apothecary*: and the patient by *his* attention and care was cured. And even in the experience of a private country gentleman, among the ſurrounding poor, ſome inſtances have occurred, in which *reſt*, *regimen*, and *cooling phyſic* have *ſaved* limbs, which gentlemen of the faculty were *decidedly* of opinion, muſt be amputated.

Every

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Every clean patient pays a fee of 3*s.* 6*d.* at admiſſion, and a foul or venereal patient pays 10*s.* 6*d.* beſides 4*d.* a day; and all pay the nurſes for waſhing their linen. A ſurety engages to ſupply the patient with clean body linen every week, and pay the fees for his burial to the ſteward of the hoſpital. I am ſorry to find ſuch great quantities of beer brought from public houſes into this and other hoſpitals. Here and at Guy's, the patients eaſily get out, there being no proper attention to the gates, ſo that the adjoining gin-ſhops often prevent the efficacy of medicine and diet. Sept. 17th, 1788, Patients 440.

Guy's Hospital *in* Southwark.

Guy's Hospital.

This hoſpital was founded and endowed at the ſole expenſe of *Thomas Guy*, a private citizen of London, and *erected* during his *life-time.* The wards in this hoſpital are in general too low: the height of ſome is only nine feet and a half. In ſeveral of the old wards (each containing about thirty beds) the beds and teſters are wood, and infeſted with bugs. In the new wards, which were clean and freſh,* are iron bedſteads and hair beds; and each patient has a box which ſlides under the bedſtead, and makes a ſeat when drawn out. The window at the upper end of each of theſe wards opens from the cieling to the floor;† and there are alſo ventilators in the cielings which communicate with the chimneys of the wards over them, and by means of the common fires draw off the foul air. The water cloſets in the new wards are on the *beſt* conſtruction, and *not* in the leaſt *offenſive*; for by opening the door, water is turned into them.‡ Here is a good contrivance for eaſily opening the upper ſaſhes, which in other hoſpitals, being lofty and heavy, are opened with difficulty. The medicines are principally prepared under the care of an ingenious gentleman, who has been furniſhed with a laboratory and mills, that they may be certain of having their drugs free from adulteration. The patients box and medicine-tray, are numbered: this prevents confuſion, and conſequently miſtakes which may be ſometimes fatal, through the ignorance or careleſſneſs of nurſes. Here are excellent baths, in clean and neat rooms. The *alterations* in this hoſpital are to go on, and as it is ſituated in a very cloſe part of the town,

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* The following order is in the rules of this hoſpital, that "if any patient be found ſmoking tobacco in bed, or in the ward, they are to be diſcharged."

† The ſaſhes are hung on pivots, which are on each ſide the window: they are in ſeveral diviſions, and lap upon each other:—when they are ſet open to their greateſt extent, they form horizontal planes, at right angles with the ſaſh-frames, and admit air equal to the whole opening of the window, excepting the ſubſtance of the frames.

‡ The water cloſets are conſtantly ſupplied with freſh water, from a reſervoir; they empty and fill the baſin by opening the door. They are ſo ſimply conſtructed that they require little attention, and are not liable to be eaſily put out of repair. They are free from ill ſcents. The baſin is of earthen or queen's ware, glazed; and it is always charged with water, being ſupplied afreſh every time the patient leaves the cloſet. The door acts on the ciſtern by a common lever, and the ſame operation diſcharges all that is left in the baſin.

Guy's Hospital.

town, and ſurrounded with buildings, they are highly commendable, that the patients may enjoy the advantage of a free circulation of air. Each ward is to be taken in rotation; it being the deſire of the governors, and that of the preſent attentive treaſurer, to carry the *improvements*, for the benefit of the patients to the greateſt extent. The architect is the ingenious Mr. *William Blackburn*.—To the former gentlemen I muſt mention, that I ſaw a woman bring her child, and with tears leave the fee of 2*s.* 9*d.* for the nurſe, and 6*d.* for the ſteward.—The foul patients pay 7*s.* Every patient on admiſſion muſt lay down 20*s.* or find ſecurity for their burial. Sept. 17th, 1788, Patients 304.

The Westminster Hospital *in* James's-street.

West-minster Hospital.

This was the *firſt* of its kind in this kingdom. It was inſtituted 1719, *For the Relief of the Sick and Needy from all Parts*; with an eſtabliſhment for *incurables*, begun 1734, ſupported by voluntary contributions. The wards of this old hoſpital are in general only ſeventeen feet wide: the beds parallel and cloſe to the walls, with wooden teſters: the floors were ſanded; and the walls dirty. Moſt of the upper ſaſhes were not moveable. A ſum is paid every year for the deſtruction of bugs. Bread allowance to the patients is too ſmall. A diet-table is publiſhed, and an annual account, but no book of the rules and orders. Here are *no* ward-fees taken, nor ſecurity for *burial.* Sept. 24th, 1788, Patients 71, and 14 Incurables.

St. George's Hospital *for* Sick *and* Lame *at* Hyde-Park-Corner.

St. George's Hospital.

This is in a good ſituation. Here are three large, and three ſmall wards for men; and the ſame number for women: the lower wards are for accidents. The wards are twenty-two feet and a half wide, and only ten and a half high: they are too cloſe, eſpecially the men's, which were very offenſive, all the windows being ſhut. The windows are ſmall, and too diſtant from the cieling: the bedſteads are old, have teſters, and the beds ſtand cloſe to the wall:* the floors were ſanded; and the walls wanted white-waſhing. The kitchen and offices are under ground, and were neither neat nor clean. A good cold bath, but not uſed. A good garden. The ſtaircaſes here, and in almoſt all our hoſpitals, are of wood: the ſtone ſtaircaſes in the hoſpitals *abroad* are more proper.

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* I am fully perſuaded that very much depends on the patients lying on freſh and clean beds. In many hoſpitals the beds are old, and crowded againſt the walls, ſo that there is no circulation of air round them; and, by a ſucceſſion of patients with various diſorders, muſt be very offenſive. If the annual ſum paid in ſeveral hoſpitals for the deſtruction of bugs, were expended in airing, beating and bruſhing the beds, the end, perhaps, would be much better anſwered. For in the country where the air is freſh, and freely admitted into lodging-rooms, there are few or no bugs. In the hoſpitals in Sweden I obſerved a very good mode of ſweetening the beds: on every fine day a certain number were brought into the open air, and beaten and bruſhed on a deal machine made for that purpoſe. I could wiſh that ſuch a practice were adopted in our hoſpitals, and that the reſt of the bedding were more frequently waſhed and aired.

St. George's Hospital.

There are no rules or orders publiſhed; but only an annual account, with the names of the governors &c. on one ſheet of paper. In ſeveral wards this order is painted on a board. "At a General Court, Jan. 11th, 1783 ordered, That no perſon whatſoever be-"longing to this houſe preſume, upon pain of expulſion, to take of any, either in or "out-patient a fee, reward or gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any "ſervice received in this houſe; and this not only while they are under the care of this "houſe, but alſo after they ſhall be diſcharged." Sept. 22d, 1788, Patients 150.

The British Lying-in Hospital, *in* Brownlow-street, *for the* Reception *of* Married Women.

British Lying-in Hospital.

Here are ſix wards, and in each ſix beds. The wards were clean and quiet: proviſion good: kitchen and pantry clean. This is a good inſtitution, and proper attention is paid to the patients; who continue here three weeks after they are delivered. The houſe is old, and wants white-waſhing, and the cielings are too low. Here *female* pupils are inſtructed in the art of midwifery, and after reſiding four or ſix months, receive certificates of their ability to practiſe. Women are admitted here in the moſt generous manner, for no fee or gratification of any kind is allowed to the nurſes or ſervants.

The laws, orders and regulations of this hoſpital are publiſhed, and they are full and explicit. I was glad to find the following one, *viz.* "The *ladies,* governors and "ſubſcribers to this charity, may at any time viſit the lying-in wards; and ſuch their "viſitation will be eſteemed as a favour done to the charity."

Women delivered and diſcharged from Dec. 31ſt, 1786, to Dec. 31ſt, 1787, 550. Died 7.—*Total* 557.

The City *of* London Lying-in Hospital *in the* City Road, *for* Married Women.

London Lying-in Hospital.

Here are eight wards, ſeventeen feet wide, which open into paſſages ſix feet wide; ſix only are occupied, each containing eight beds. The wards and beds were clean, and over the door of each ward was a circular aperture of about a foot diameter. Here there is a chapel. The houſe wants white-waſhing.—The women continue three weeks after delivery, and in particular caſes longer; if they chooſe it, their children are baptized in the houſe. The annual account is publiſhed; and in the hall, liſts of the donors' names are painted on boards; alſo the hoſpital liſt of women and children, which commenced in 1771, when there were 489 Women delivered; 4 had twins. *Total* born 493, *viz.* Males 230, Females 263.

The numbers in 1779 were	545	6	551,	281,	270.
1780	451	4	455,	220,	235.
1781	453	3	456,	223,	233.
1782	456	6	462,	214,	248.
1783	510	3	513,	276,	237.
1784	549	5	554,	269,	285.
1785	582	9	591,	299,	292.
1786	586	12	595,	310,	285.

583 / As-6 9

LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Oppoſite the door is this order; that no perſon be allowed to go up into the wards to viſit the patients, but between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

I could wiſh that there were a ſtanding order in this, and all hoſpitals, that no governors or governeſſes of hoſpitals ſhould have any concern, directly or indirectly, in ſerving the hoſpitals to which they belong with proviſions &c. Sept. 23d, 1788, Women 36.

The LOCK HOSPITAL *near* HYDE-PARK-CORNER, *for the* Relief *of* venereal Patients *only*.*

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Here are three wards for men and three for women. The beds have canvaſs teſters. The wards want white-waſhing. The chapel is ſpacious: the patients during divine ſervice are in two upper rooms, concealed from the audience by blinds. There is a good bathing room, and a garden. Viſiters to the patients are admitted on Mondays, from two o'clock till four. The abſtract of the rules and orders is publiſhed. The admiſſion and diſmiſſion of the patients are without a fee or gratuity to any of the ſervants, and no ſecurity at admiſſion is required for their burial. Sept. 22d, 1788, Men 36. Women 28.

BETHLEM

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* A *prejudice* prevailing in the minds of many people *againſt ſuch hoſpitals* will, I hope, be my excuſe for copying the INTRODUCTION to the *Abſtract of the Rules and Orders*.

" The diſeaſe which intitles the objects of this hoſpital to relief, is in itſelf extremely loathſome, and direful in its effects; and the unhappy ſufferers, if poverty be their companion, are doubtleſs involved in the moſt *deplorable wretchedneſs*.

Many a worthy woman has here to lament the diabolical profligacy of an abandoned huſband.—Many a poor and helpleſs infant to deplore its being the offspring of a diſtempered parent.—Many a young creature of tender years, yea, even in *infancy itſelf*, has to bewail the inhuman violence of a diſeaſed, filthy, and loathſome raviſher.—Others who have been led away by the arts and wiles of ſeducers, by promiſes made only to be broken, and fair words meant only to deceive.—And laſtly, many who have inadvertently ſought their own ruin, have alſo been cured in this hoſpital; ſuch, many ſuch, but for this houſe, had rotted and periſhed miſerably. Some of theſe, whoſe lives have happily been preſerved, have kiſſed the rod of affliction; by the bleſſing of God have turned from their iniquity, and been happily reſtored to their family, their country and *themſelves*.

Therefore their having brought on themſelves the diſeaſe by their own ſin and folly is no reaſon why they ſhould be left to periſh. A life loſt to the public, from whatever cauſe, is ſtill a loſs.——If we ſpeak of the matter in a chriſtian view, how dare any, who profeſs to *know the grace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt*, make this an objection? Suppoſe the Redeemer had urged ſuch a plea againſt *becoming poor for our ſakes*; ſuppoſe he had ſaid of us,—" Leave thoſe ſinners to the conſequences of their ſin and folly—they are miſerable, guilty, loſt and " undone, but it was their *own* fault—let them periſh eternally—let the law take its vengeance on them—I'll " not *become poor for their ſakes*, to ſave them from its curſe, for they do not deſerve that I ſhould,"—had this been the language of our Lord, where had we now been?——We ſhould not now be partaking of his mercies, but feeling his righteous vengeance—not invited to an opportunity of ſhewing pity and compaſſion to others, but ourſelves in torment, crying in vain for *a drop of water to cool our tongues*.

And though this charity gives encouragement to repentance, by giving the moſt proffligate, *one* fair opportunity to reflect, and amend their lives, yet it deſtroys all incitement to *preſumption*, by affording no repetition of its countenance and favour, to the hardened and impenitent.—For it is a fixed, determinate, fundamental rule of the charity, that no perſon whatſoever, if once diſcharged, is ever to be admitted a ſecond time.—

And

BETHLEM HOSPITAL *in* MOORFIELDS,

For the Cure of Lunatics, *and the Reception of* Incurables.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

The committee room and apartments for the ſtewards &c. are in the centre; and in long galleries and wings on each ſide, are the rooms for the patients. The ſize of theſe rooms is twelve feet by eight feet ten inches, and twelve feet ten inches high: the rooms in the wings and at the top of the houſe are leſs: the galleries are ſixteen feet wide. On the four floors there are about two hundred and ſeventy rooms: theſe were quite clean and not offenſive, though the houſe is old and wants white-waſhing. The galleries have, very properly, rooms only on one ſide. The patients communicate with one another from the top to the bottom of the houſe, ſo that there is no ſeparation of the calm and quiet from the noiſy and turbulent, except thoſe who are chained in their cells. To each ſide of the houſe there is only one vault: very offenſive. There are no ciſterns at the top of the houſe, nor water in the upper floor.

There are ſitting rooms with fire-places properly guarded with iron—a cold bath and airing grounds for each ſex—*no chapel*—Bread allowance to patients, 1 *lb.* a day (8 *oz.* at dinner, and the ſame at ſupper). Their bread, butter, cheeſe and beer were very good. Two houſe-keepers, "when a patient is to be admitted, enter into "a bond of £100 to pay for bedding and clothes, during the patient's continuance in the "hoſpital, and to take him or her away when diſcharged by the committee, and to pay "the charge of burial, if the patient die in the hoſpital." When a patient is diſmiſſed as incurable, his name is entered, that when there is a vacancy among the incurables (the number of whom is ſixty men and fifty women) he may be admitted, paying only *half a crown* a week.—Viſiters are admitted by a governor's ticket, only on Mondays and Wedneſdays, between the hours of ten and twelve. Sept. 26th, 1788, Men 133. Women 139.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL *for* Lunatics *in* OLD-STREET ROAD.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

This ſpacious building was firſt occupied on new year's day 1786; the former in Moorfields being old and inconvenient. Here are on each of the three floors, three long galleries and wings, with oppoſite cells for the patients; and in the centre are apartments for officers &c. On one ſide of theſe apartments are the men, on the other the women. In each gallery there are thirty-two cells which are arched, boarded and wain-

And all the patients, have a paper of rules and directions delivered to them at their admiſſion, at the bottom of which ſtand theſe words.—

N. B. "*Having been once cured, or diſcharged for any other cauſe out of this hoſpital, you never can be admitted again.*"

Therefore the language of this inſtitution is, like that of our bleſſed LORD—"*Go and ſin no more,*" and like him it adds, "*leſt a worſe thing happen unto thee.*"

St. Luke's Hospital.

ſcoted (ten feet four inches by eight, and thirteen feet three inches high) and each cell has a window outward, and a large aperture over the door, with inſide wire lattice to the iron bars, to prevent accidents, and (very properly) no ſhutters. The cells were very clean and not offenſive. The boxes on which the beds or ſtraw lie are on a declivity, and have falſe bottoms. The cells open into galleries fifteen feet wide; and in each gallery was a vault, which was not offenſive. There are many ciſterns on the top of the houſe, which are filled by four machines or forcing pumps, to ſupply the galleries with water. Theſe machines coſt £200. Here are large airing grounds for men and women: there is alſo a new, but very inconvenient bath.

Every patient is admitted till cured, or for one year, and muſt bring a ſecurity from two houſeholders of £100, to take him out at the end of that term. If within the year he be diſmiſſed as cured, and relapſes within two months, he may be readmitted on the former petition. At the end of the year the patients who are not cured, are put on the liſt of incurables. Here are forty incurables, who are called boarders, for each of whom their friends pay *five ſhillings* a week.

Here are *very properly* two ſitting rooms in each gallery, one for the quiet, the other for the turbulent; but I could wiſh that the noiſy and turbulent were in a ſeparate part of the houſe, by day and by night. I have mentioned the propriety of hair beds for the ſick, and in ſuch houſes as this they are peculiarly neceſſary, becauſe water runs through them.

Several women were calm and quiet, and at needle-work with the matron. A *chapel* would be proper here for the *advantage* of recovering patients, as I have ſeen in ſuch houſes abroad.

P.64.

Though this noble hoſpital was neat and clean, yet I greatly prefer one at Conſtantinople, which is deſcribed in this volume, and the *Dol-huis* at Amſterdam, which is particularly mentioned in my former publications. Sept. 25, 1788, Men 54. Women 108.

Remarks.

I ſhall beg leave to ſubjoin a few *general obſervations* concerning *defects* in the London hoſpitals, premiſing, that I fear the public attention to them is much relaxed of late years, in conſequence of the newer eſtabliſhments of diſpenſaries, which have multiplied ſo as to injure the funds of the older inſtitutions.

The ſecurities and fees required at admiſſion into many of the hoſpitals bear hard upon the poor, and abſolutely exclude many of thoſe who have the greateſt occaſion for charitable relief. The nurſes' fees in particular open a door to many impoſitions.

The viſits of Governors are too often only a matter of form, the viſiter hurrying out of an offenſive room, and readily acquieſcing in the reports of nurſes &c. Hence I apprehend, many inſtances of neglect in ſurgeons and their dreſſers, as well as other officers, go unnoticed.

I have never found any clergyman adminiſtering conſolation and admonition to the ſick; and prayers are uſually attended by very few.

Remarks.

White-waſhing the wards is ſeldom or never practiſed; and *injurious* prejudices againſt waſhing floors, and admitting freſh air, are ſuffered to operate.

Bathing, either hot or cold, is ſcarcely ever uſed; I ſuppoſe, becauſe it would give trouble to the attendants.

There are no convaleſcent wards or ſitting rooms, ſo that patients are often turned out very unfit for work, or the common mode of living.

The admiſſion of great quantities of beer for the patients from ale-houſes, by alledged, or pretended orders from the faculty, is a great and growing evil. Every *proper* article of diet ſhould be provided by the hoſpital, and *no other*, on any account, be admitted.

It is a pity that for want of attention to theſe circumſtances, ſuch noble inſtitutions ſhould be rendered of much leſs public utility, than was intended by their generous founders and ſupporters.

I gave in my laſt Publication ſome hints on the Construction *and Regulation of Hoſpitals*, moſt of which were collected from the obſervations I had made abroad: I ſhall now take the liberty of repeating them, with a few additional obſervations.

The *ſituation* of an *Infirmary* or *Hoſpital* ſhould be on elevated ground, near a ſtream of water, and out of a town.—The wards, if only one for each ſex, to be from twenty-five to thirty feet high, arched, and without apartments over them; otherwiſe, the building to conſiſt of only *two ſtories* beſide the cellars, and the area extended as far as neceſſary upon this plan, that the inconvenience of higher rooms may be avoided. The firſt floor raiſed four or five ſteps from the ground, and the aſcent made eaſy to the entrance. The *wards* fifteen feet high to the cielings, and diſtinct ones for medical and chirurgical patients. Two doors to each ward, one of them iron latticed, or canvaſs. *Staircaſe* of ſtone, ſpacious, convenient and eaſy, as in Italy, Marſeilles, Malta &c. No room to contain more than eight *beds*. The *windows* lofty and oppoſite, or large circular apertures (as at Leeds infirmary) opening into paſſages not leſs than ſix feet wide: haſps and ſtaples to the upper ſaſhes to prevent their being ſhut at improper times: one of the windows ſhould open from the cieling to the floor, either as folding doors, or like thoſe at Guy's hoſpital: a ſtone gallery for more readily opening and ſhutting the windows, as in the Italian hoſpitals. The *cielings* lathed and plaſtered, and proper apertures in them. The fire-places in the middle of the longer ſide of the wards: the beds in ſpacious receſſes, as at Toledo and Burgos; or to each bed a *receſs* with curtains as at Genoa, Savona &c. The bedſteads iron, painted, and with a ſcrew, that the backs may be eaſily raiſed or lowered: the beds on varniſhed boards or laths, with hair mattreſſes. In each ward a ciſtern, baſin and towel for the patients. Vaults on the outſide of the wards, and water cloſets, as at Guy's hoſpital: for every improvement that may render ſuch places leſs offenſive, ſhould be carefully adopted in all houſes containing a number of inhabitants. Airy rooms and refectories for convaleſcent patients: one *ſpare* and *unfur-*

niſhed

Remarks.

niſhed ward; each ward to be taken in ſucceſſion, and called the ſpare ward. The kitchen, waſh-houſe, brew-houſe and bake-houſe, out of the houſe: but if the kitchen be in the houſe, it ſhould be lofty, as in Chriſt's hoſpital (not under ground) and the entrance through the ſervants' hall. A convenient bath, with an eaſy deſcent into it. A piazza and ſpacious walk to induce patients to take the air and exerciſe. The wards waſhed once a week—ſcraped and lime-whited at leaſt once a year. (The machines at *Northwich* for ſupplying the ſalt mines with freſh air, being on a ſimple conſtruction, would be of *admirable uſe* in hoſpitals, eſpecially if ſituated in cloſe and confined places.) The patients waſhed at their admiſſion in the cold or warm bath, and to conform ſtrictly to the rules of *nicety* and *cleanlineſs*.

It may be proper to ſuggeſt, that many of theſe ideas may be adopted with equal propriety in the *conſtruction* and *regulation* of *poor houſes*.

HOME CIRCUIT.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

Hertford County Gaol.

The windows are neither ſufficiently large nor lofty, and the felons' day-rooms are too ſmall: not white-waſhed. On their ſide garniſh is aboliſhed; but the debtors have the aſſurance to write it up, and no reſtraint of liquors is fixed by the magiſtrates. Some years ago, complaint being made to Judge *Forſter* that the two ſhillings and ſixpence a week was not paid to the aſſize convicts, he reprimanded the under ſheriff; ſince which it has been regularly paid, and charged in his bill of cravings. No bath, though the ſurgeon obſerved the propriety of it in gaol-fevers.* Gaoler's ſalary now £180. *No* licence

1787, Oct. 29, Debtors 8. Felons &c. 3.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

Bride-wells.

HERTFORD. This priſon adjoins to the borough gaol. The county gaoler the keeper of both. No alteration. No fire-place in the bridewell: the priſoners always confined: no employment. The men at night I ſaw chained to a *poſt* in the *dungeon*.

1787, Oct. 29, Priſoners in the *bridewell* 3. In the gaol, none.

HITCHIN. A bad priſon: not ſecure: no apartment for the keeper.

1787, Oct. 29, No Priſoners.

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* I hope I ſhall be excuſed repeating what I formerly mentioned; that in the interval of two of my viſits to the *old gaol*, the *gaol-fever* prevailed, and carried off ſeven or eight priſoners, and two turnkeys; that I was then well informed, that a priſoner brought out as dead, from one of the dungeons, on being *waſhed under the pump*, ſhewed ſigns of life, and ſoon after recovered. Since this, I have known *other inſtances* of the ſame kind.

ST. ALBANS BOROUGH GAOL.

ST. ALBAN'S

The only alteration is one room added for debtors: no fire-place: no court. Keeper's ſalary now £20.

1788, Aug. 12, One Criminal.

The LIBERTY GAOL. Much improved. Now a court with water, a day-room and four bed-rooms are added: not white-waſhed. The three former offenſive rooms not uſed. Keeper's ſalary £40 in lieu of the tap.

1788, Aug. 12, Felons, &c. 6.

The BRIDEWELL for the *Liberty*. No alteration for the better.

1788, Aug. 12, No Priſoners.

ESSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

CHELMSFORD. COUNTY GAOL.

The debtors' court and apartments are convenient and ſpacious. They have *very properly* a large day-room and work-room. Though the greateſt number were in the former, yet in the latter ſome weavers and ſhoe-makers were at work. The felons' court is alſo ſpacious, and paved with flat ſtones; and I hope will never be ſpoiled with cells or any other buildings. In a narrow court on the women's ſide, there are eight new cells. The women are in the infirmary, which has never been furniſhed with beds &c. for the ſick. The roof of this priſon is now covered with copper, it having been laid too flat, which is the fault of almoſt all the new priſons. Allowance 1½ *lb.* of bread, and a quart of ſmall beer, for which the county pays the keeper 3*d.* a day. Tranſports have the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. The table of fees, the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up. The gaol has been white-waſhed and is clean. No bath. Acquitted priſoners are kept in irons till the judge leaves the town, unleſs the fees to the clerk of the crown be paid. Forty convicts here (ſome of whom had been under ſentence of tranſportation three or four years) regularly receive the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. In many other gaols the convicts have only the county allowance; and ſeveral gaolers have obſerved, that when releaſed after long confinement, they ſeldom live above a year or two. Here is a better contrivance for the execution of criminals than that at Newgate. The hooks and eyes being fixed in the wall, the ſcaffolding is eaſily placed; and, by a ſimple contrivance, the platform falls back, and the criminals are left hanging. I have *now* no complaint of the neglect of the chaplain's duty; but I could wiſh that here, and in all county gaols, thoſe gentlemen would note down every time of their attendance in a book kept for the purpoſe, for the inſpection of the magiſtrates; as is done in ſome hoſpitals.—Gaoler's ſalary £280 in lieu of the tap.

1787, Dec. 6, Debtors 31. Felons &c. 36. Tranſports 40.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

CHELMSFORD. No alteration in this *unhealthy* priſon. Priſoners always locked up. Employment, ſpinning and carding wool: priſoners have none of the profit; conſequently, little work is done; eſpecially in winter. Allowance, 1½ *lb.* of bread and a quart of ſmall beer, for which the keeper is allowed 3*d.* a day.—There were ſeveral ſick objects on the floors. All the men lay in one ward: the ſick complained to me that they were diſturbed and deprived of ſleep by the noiſe of the others. At the ſame time I found that one of the two ſick rooms, for the ſake of a ſmall emolument, was filled with the *arms* of the *militia.* Keeper's ſalary £30.

1787, Dec. 26, Men 23. Women 7.

COLCHESTER. The Caſtle, the property of the late *Charles Gray* Eſq. was formerly the county gaol. No alteration: but the well of fine water is *now* opened, for the convenience of the priſoners.

1787, Feb. 26, Priſoners 5.

NEWPORT. No alteration, but allowance now 1½ *lb.* of bread, and a quart of ſmall beer, for which the keeper receives of the county 3*d.* a day. Women ſtill continue in a room on the men's ſide. Court not paved. Allowance for ſtraw only £2 a year. Priſon not clean: has been white-waſhed but once. Employment, ſpinning jerſey; but, the county having all the profit, little work is done. In the *State of the Priſons,* I mentioned the propriety of a latticed partition (or pound) before the keeper's door; and now there is one (five feet by four and a half) but it was not made till the keeper and his family had been cruelly uſed by ſeveral of the priſoners, who ruſhed out at the time of locking up.

1787, Dec. 5, Priſoners 13.

BARKING. No alteration in the two rooms. In that for men (fifteen feet by ten and a half and only ſeven high) there have been lately ſeven priſoners, and ſome of them ſick. At the back of the priſon is the keeper's garden, and he has a large barn and yard.

1788, Aug. 20, Priſoners 2.

COLCHESTER TOWN GAOL and BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1787, Feb. 26, Petty Offenders 3.

HARWICH TOWN GAOL.

No alteration. Windows towards the ſtreet.

1787, Feb. 25, No Priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

Maidstone County Gaol.

Here are many good alterations. The *Debtors' Priſon* is new and ſeparate; and the gaoler's houſe is now between that and the felons' priſon. The rooms that were lately the debtors' on the firſt floor, and alſo their court, are now occupied by the felons; yet they are ſtill crowded and have too little air. The infirmary, which conſiſts of two cloſe rooms, is in one of the courts. No bath. Two years ago, about twenty died of the gaol-fever. The thick wooden bars in the windows of the wards greatly obſtruct the air and light. Divine ſervice is ſtill performed on the ſtaircaſe. Several windows both of the debtors and felons are towards the ſtreet, which occaſion many inconveniences to the neighbourhood. Here are no rules reſpecting the quantity of liquors which may be admitted for the debtors: indeed rules would be almoſt uſeleſs where the windows are ſo ſituated. Debtors and felons have the county allowance of bread and beer, and the aſſize convicts have alſo the half crown a week. Some of the priſoners expreſſed their deſire of having their bread allowance increaſed, though they were to have leſs beer.

The *Gaol* was clean. I obſerved that the irons on the felons were very light, which induces them to uſe exerciſe; and I am perſuaded that a good gaoler can more eaſily manage his priſoners by humane attention than by ſeverity and heavy irons. Gaoler's ſalary £300 in lieu of the tap.

Here was a priſoner under ſentence of death in one of the dungeons. The gaoler agreed with me in opinion, that execution ſhould not be deferred longer than ten days after the ſentence.

1788, July 15, Debtors 31. Felons &c. 80. *viz.*

Felons 4. Aſſize Convicts 38. Seſſion Convicts 23. Fines 15.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

MAIDSTONE. No alteration. Priſon not clean: not white-waſhed for ſome years: fowls in the court: no coverlets to the beds. Employment, beating and ſpinning hemp. Allowance, a half quartern loaf in two days. Many priſoners in irons.

1788, July 15, Priſoners 25.

DARTFORD. No alteration. Only one room for women whether ſick or well; no coverlets: employment, beating hemp. Allowance, a twopenny loaf a day (weight 19½ *oz.*) and a halfpenny in money.

1788, July 15, Priſoners 9.

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL.

Rochester City Gaol.

No alteration. There are three windows towards the ſtreet. The keeper ſaid "The "liberality of the public is ſo great, we cannot keep the priſoners ſober. Perſons have "even deſired to be confined, to have the liberty of the begging grate."

1788, July 15, No Priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

Horsham County Gaol.

No alteration in this *well conducted* priſon. The debtors and felons are quite ſeparate. Each debtor is permitted to ſend for one quart of beer, or one pint of wine a day; but the felons are not permitted to have any beer, or wine.—Allowance to felons two pounds of fine white bread a day. All the priſoners were in health: each had his room and proper bedding; and fuel is allowed by the county. No infirmary: attention to cleanlineſs and order has hitherto prevented the want of it. Aſſize convicts are clothed, and have the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, with which they buy meat, coffee, tea, cocoa, milk &c. From the gaoler's houſe there is not a proper view of the courts. His ſalary, £100. Each of the three turnkeys has half a guinea a week paid by the county. Chaplain Rev. Mr. *Jameſon*; ſalary £50. Service *every* day. Surgeon Mr. *Dubbings:* his ſalary £15.*

1788, July 10, Debtors 16. Felons 4. Convicts 11.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Petworth County Bridewell

PETWORTH. A new priſon in an airy ſituation. The rooms are on two ſtories, over arcades, ſixteen on each floor, thirteen feet three inches by ten feet, and nine feet high. Each room has two doors (one iron grated) an iron bedſtead, ſtraw mattreſs and bolſter, two blankets and a quilt. The ſtaircaſes are ſtone with iron rails, and all the windows cloſe glazed, not made to open. There are two infirmaries on each floor, the only rooms which have chimneys. The chapel is in the centre, and has thirty-two pews, each three feet by two feet two inches: the ſides ſo lofty that the priſoners cannot ſee one another, though they are all in the view of the chaplain. The keeper's houſe is detached, and has only one cloſet window towards the priſon. Allowance two pounds of bread a day. No employment. There are many good rules in the keeper's book, which I hope will be printed and hung up. Keeper's ſalary £50, and half a guinea a week to the turnkey. No fees. Surgeon's ſalary £15.

1788, July 9, Priſoners 5.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

Chichester City Gaol.

A new priſon, having the ſame ſmall court which belonged to the Eaſt-gate gaol. Allowance three-pence a day in bread.

1788, July 9, Priſoners. 2.

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* On converſing with the ſurgeon on the health of thoſe priſoners who have no *fermented liquors*, he ſaid, "I have never ſeen any priſoners intoxicated ſince I have attended the new gaol; but I have ſeen the former gaoler, who had the tap, and eight or nine debtors drunk in the kitchen." The gaoler told me, that he had a debtor who was ſo addicted to the uſe of *ſpirits*, that he thought he ſhould *die* if they were refuſed him; but after his diſcharge, he had ſeveral times called to acknowledge the benefit he had received from entirely breaking him of that habit.—The gaoler alſo aſſerted, that the felons after a few weeks were evidently *improved* in *health* by their *reſtriction from all ſpirituous and fermented liquors*, and remained in priſon perfectly well.

COUNTY GAOL in SOUTHWARK.

Surrey County Gaol.

No alteration. Gaoler's ſalary £200 in lieu of the tap. The allowance in bread three-halfpence a day (weight 16 *oz.*). Here is ſtill the ſame *dreadful* aſſemblage of criminals. Some of the common ſide debtors' rooms look into the felons' court. One cannot but lament that ſo opulent a county ſhould have ſuch a cloſe and ill conſtructed gaol. I wiſh that in all county gaols there were a ſeparation of ſexes, and five entire diviſions—debtors—aſſize felons—quarter ſeſſion priſoners—tranſports—fines.

1787, March 28, Debtors 32. Felons &c. 98.
- - Nov. 4, - - 28. - - - 63.*
1788, Aug. 26, - - 26. - - - 55. *viz.*

Maſter's-Side Debtors 14. Common-Side, Men 10. Women 2. Felons &c. for Aſſize 8, for Quarter Seſſion 5. Fines 9. Tranſports 33.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

Bride-wells.

St. GEORGE's FIELDS. No alteration; but ſome loads of *gravel* or *dirt* brought by order of the magiſtrates into the men's and women's courts, to be removed in baſkets from one ſide to the other. This reminds me of what I once heard a keeper ſay, "I endeavour to *plague* and teaze my priſoners by making them ſaw wood with a blunt ſaw." The priſon not white-waſhed. No ſtraw or blankets allowed by the county. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer, has one woman debtor in confinement.

1787, March 28, Men 24. Women 15.
1788, Aug. 26, - - 27. - - 7.

KINGSTON upon Thames. The priſon very dirty: not white-waſhed. Fowls in the courts. No employment, but an *order* ſimilar to that at the bridewell in St. George's Fields, for thoſe priſoners that are committed to hard labour. Allowance, a three halfpenny loaf a day to each priſoner (weight 14*oz.*). Though there were only twenty-four priſoners, yet the baker aſſured me he had delivered thirty-three loaves that day, and on every day in the preceding week.—Some of the priſoners had bedding or ſtraw: ſeveral of them paid 9*d.* others 1*s.* for the ſtraw on which they

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* Fifty of the felons in 1787 were convicts for tranſportation, ſentenced in 1783 and the following years. Theſe poor wretches lay almoſt periſhing in the gaol, and had only the allowance of 1½*d.* a day in bread, and the precarious charity of a little meat, broth &c. collected from the neighbours who knew their diſtreſs. Many had worn out their ſhoes, ſtockings and ſhirts, and had hardly clothes to cover them; and by being forced to live in idleneſs, and aſſociating together, were driven to acts of deſperation. Such dreadful nurſeries have been a principal cauſe of the increaſed number of crimes, and the ſhocking deſtruction of our fellow creatures. I am perſuaded this would have been in a great meaſure prevented, if *penitentiary houſes* had been built on the *ſalutary ſpot* at Iſlington fixed on by Dr. *Fothergill* and myſelf: the gentlemen whoſe continual oppoſition defeated the deſign, and adopted the expenſive, dangerous and deſtructive ſcheme of tranſportation to *Botany Bay*, I leave to their own reflections upon their conduct.

BRIDE-WELLS.

lay; others had none. The garniſh ſtill continued, 2*s.* 6*d.* Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary £45 in lieu of the tap.

1788, July 13, Priſoners 24.

GUILDFORD. This bridewell not white-waſhed for ſome years: only one ſmall day-room (ten feet two inches by ſeven feet) for men and women: the court paved with ſharp flints: a pig ſty in the court. Allowance, three halfpenny worth of bread (weight 15*oz.* and badly made): no ſtraw or bedding: employment, removing gravel as in the two other bridewells: the work-room locked up. Keeper's ſalary, now £45 in lieu of the tap. (His ſon keeps a public houſe near).

1788, July 11, Priſoners 8.

KINGSTON TOWN GAOL.

KINGSTON TOWN GAOL.

No alteration: out of repair: not white-waſhed: a window towards the ſtreet; which I found locked up, becauſe the priſoners were intoxicated. Keeper, no ſalary: has a licence for beer.

1788, July 13, Debtors 4.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

AYLESBURY COUNTY GAOL.

On the debtors' ſide are great improvements. They have now a ſeparate court, and ſeveral good rooms. The felons have another day-room; but their ſide is cloſe, particularly the bed-rooms, and they muſt ever be liable to the gaol-fever; the late gaoler died of it. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up: no infirmary. Allowance to both debtors and felons 1½*lb.* of bread a day, and ſoup twice a week. Bedding and coals allowed alſo by the county. Tranſports have not the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Sixteen felons lately broke out: confinement in ſeparate cells would prevent ſuch eſcapes. Gaoler's ſalary £170, out of which he finds the priſoners ſoup.

1787, Nov. 29, Debtors 11. Felons &c. 24.

The following Rules for the Gaol were hung up.

BUCKS. MIDSUMMER SESSIONS, 1785.

1. Every priſoner, whether debtor or felon, ſhall be allowed one pound and a half of good bread *per* day, to be weighed to them on delivery, by weights to be provided by the county.
2. Every priſoner, whether debtor or felon, to receive on Sundays, and Thurſdays, a pint of thick ſtrong ſoup.
3. No ſtrong liquors to be admitted into the priſon, except wine, and ſtrong beer or porter; the wine at the rate of one pint *per* day for each perſon, or one quart of ſtrong beer or porter.

AYLES-BURY GAOL.

4. The cells to be waſhed every day, from the firſt day of May, to the firſt day of October, and every day by the priſoners in their turn, upon penalty of loſing half a pound of bread, and their ſoup: and on every Sunday, all priſoners to attend chapel on the ſame penalty.

5. Every attempt to eſcape, for riot, or improper conduct, to be puniſhed by confinement in the dark cells, at the diſcretion of the gaoler, on the allowance of one pound of bread only.

6. The cells to be opened from ſix to eight, from the firſt of May, to the firſt of October; and from day-break, to four o'clock in winter.

7. Two buſhels of coals, for three days, to be allowed to debtors from the fifteenth of October, to the firſt of April; and the ſame to the felons.

8. Every part of the priſon to be white-waſhed once in every year, after the ſummer aſſize.

9. All priſoners after conviction, except thoſe ordered for execution, are to work in the ſame manner as thoſe confined in the bridewell, upon penalty of loſing half a pound of bread, and the ſoup.

10. No gaming to be allowed in the priſon, and no garniſh to be taken of a priſoner, under any pretence whatſoever.

11. No fees to be taken by the gaoler, of any ſort or kind, either from the felons, or debtors, and the bedding to be provided for the latter by the gaoler *gratis*.

12 All perſons going into the priſon are to be ſearched by the gaoler, if he thinks fit, to prevent the introduction of liquors or tools.

13 No wife or child of the debtors or felons to ſleep in the priſon.

By the Court,

G. R. Minſhull, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Bucks.

AYLESBURY. The new bridewell adjoins to the gaol. The wall of the men's court is not ſecure. Each priſoner has a room (nine feet by eight and a half) and proper bedding. The Marquis of *Buckingham* kindly intereſted himſelf in the alterations both in this priſon, and the county gaol. No allowance of coals. County gaoler is keeper. The priſoners here wiſhed that the magiſtrates had made *rules* alſo for them.*

1787, Nov. 29, Priſoners 10.

The County Bridewell at *Newport Pagnel* was taken down in 1786, and petty offenders are now ſent to the new county bridewell at Ayleſbury.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

BUCKING-HAM TOWN GAOL.

This gaol built by Lord Viſcount *Cobham*, conſiſts of the keeper's apartment, two rooms for debtors, and two for criminals: no dungeons.†

1788, Feb. 17, No Priſoners.

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* It may be proper to premiſe, that though I viſited all the county gaols in England, yet it is to be underſtood I did not in theſe late tours take all the county *bridewells*, as the attention of gentlemen has been of late ſo much exerted for the improvement of them, and as it was not the principal object I had immediately in view.

† I am ſorry I ſhall have occaſion ſo often to mention *dungeons*, in which priſoners are confined; for I always then mean, *ſubterraneous dark* cells.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

BEDFORD COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration in this priſon. The men and women felons aſſociate together: their night-rooms are two dungeons. Only one court for debtors and felons; and no apartment for the gaoler. Convicts have not the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. A table of fees, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners are hung up; but *rules* and orders, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are not hung up: no infirmary: no bath: priſon not kept ſo clean as in the former keeper's time. Coals allowed both to debtors and felons. Chaplain to the *gaol* and *bridewell*, the Rev. Mr. *Crowe*; his ſalary £40. Gaoler's ſalary £60 in lieu of the tap. The county propoſes building a new gaol; a proper ſpot near the river, and not far from the ſeſſions houſe, has been fixed on for that purpoſe.*

1787, Nov. 30, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 6.
1788, Aug. 9, - - 6. - - 7.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

BRIDEWELL

BEDFORD. A new day-room, with a chimney, and ſick room over it: the priſon clean but not white-waſhed. Allowance, a half quartern loaf a day, and coals both in winter and ſummer. Employment, beating hemp; priſoners have their earnings. Keeper's ſalary £20. No fees. There ſhould be ſolitary night cells: the court paved, the walls raiſed, and a pump ſet down.

1787, Nov. 30, Priſoners 5. 1788, Aug. 9, Priſoners 7.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY GAOL.

The gaoler's ſalary is increaſed to £70 in lieu of the tap. Allowance, four half quartern loves a week (weight of each in 1787 2*lb.* 6*oz.*): convicts have not the half crown a week. No allowance for coals: on the felons' ſide no fire-place. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. No chaplain has been provided ſince the diſmiſſion of the zealous Mr. *Brock* in 1776: though I would hope from the books I found the priſoners reading, that ſome of them are well diſpoſed.

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* I ſhall here beg leave to make a ſhort digreſſion, in order to recommend to notice and imitation a *Work-houſe* ſituated in the adjacent pariſh of *Cardington*. This is a *neat* building, with *lofty* rooms ventilated by *oppoſite* windows, having *detached*, an infirmary, and various offices, as waſh-houſe, bake-houſe, cow-houſe &c. together with a *good garden* and drying ground. The poor in it are *neatly* clad; and their diet, employment, and treatment in ſickneſs and health, are all regulated with ſtrict *order* and humane *attention*. The children are kept *clean*, and made *cheerful* and happy, in *conſtant* employment, yet not to the neglect of their *inſtruction* in what regards their *beſt intereſts*. It is to the unabating zeal and aſſiduity of a *young lady*, that *this* pariſh is indebted for the *exemplary management* of its poor.

Hunting-don County Gaol.

At my laſt viſit, the hemp-dreſſer's houſe at the back of the priſon was taken down, and many alterations were making; yet *(being on a bad plan)* it will not be a convenient priſon.

1787, Dec. 3, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 11. Petty Offenders 7.
1788, Aug. 8, - - 4. - - - 9.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell.

HUNTINGDON. A new priſon in a low ſituation, though a riſing ground is at the back of it. Here are two work-rooms and two bed-rooms, with a court for each ſex; but no night-rooms for ſolitary confinement. The bed-rooms are too low, only ſeven feet nine inches. 1788, Aug. 8, Priſoners 2.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

Cam-bridge Castle.

A good ſized court for debtors is made out of the caſtle yard; and a ſmall court for felons: this I am perſuaded is little uſed; for at my viſits I found them locked up, as is generally the caſe where the keeper lives at a diſtance. The felons have no fire-place; their rooms are cloſe and offenſive, eſpecially the inner room for women. Tranſports have not the two ſhillings and ſixpence a week. Acquitted priſoners are confined till the judge leaves the town. Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. *Holmes*, his ſalary £45; twenty pound of it is paid by lord *Hardwick*. The gaoler's ſalary is £50.

1787, Sept. 29, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 3.
- - Dec. 5. - - 7. - - - 8.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell.

CAMBRIDGE. Here are now two courts; but that for men uſeleſs, not being ſecure. Allowance 1½ *lb.* of bread a day. Keeper has *all* the profit of the work. The priſoners make their ſtraw into mats for bedding: no blankets are given by the county.

1787, Sept. 29, Priſoners 6. And Dec. 5, Priſoners 13.

Town Gaol.

CAMBRIDGE Town Gaol. No alteration. The ſame miſerable *hole* for criminals. At my laſt viſit, the felon having the ſmall-pox, the gaoler, though he has no ſalary, had humanely taken him into his houſe. 1787, Dec. 5, Debtors 2. Felon 1.

Town Bridewell.

CAMBRIDGE Town Bridewell. No alteration. Priſoners have no uſe of the court. Allowance four-pence on Sunday, and to the ſick, three-pence a day. The bedding improperly lies on the floors. Employment, ſpinning worſted: priſoners have what they earn. No allowance for coals, though more neceſſary where ſpinning is the only employment: but I have encouragement to hope that the preſent vice-chancellor will be ſo conſiderate as to make ſome allowance for coals, ſoap and other neceſſaries. No divine ſervice. 1787, Dec. 5, Priſoners 9.

ELY GAOL.

Ely Goal. No alteration. The felons' court not ſecure; but water being now laid in, I am perſuaded, from the humanity of the biſhop, they will have the uſe of it. Allowance now 1½ *lb.* of bread. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up. The gaol not white-waſhed for three years. Tranſports have not the two ſhillings and ſixpence a week.—The iron bars and ring ſtill remain in the room in which criminals were, formerly, cruelly confined. Gaoler's ſalary only £10.

1787, Dec. 4, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 3.

Bridewell ELY Bridewell. No alteration. The gaoler is keeper; his ſalary £10.

1787, Dec. 4, One Priſoner, and One Lunatic.

NORFOLK.

COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

Norwich Castle. The gaoler's ſalary is £120 in lieu of the tap. All the apartments were clean. The felons were clothed in an uniform.—The convicts broke out in 1787, while the gaoler was at Thetford. This ſhews the impropriety of having the aſſize at a *diſtance* from the county gaol; and alſo the neceſſity of the nocturnal ſeparation of priſoners. Convicts *now* have not the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, which the gaoler ſaid they had a few years ago.

1787, Sept. 18, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 26.
1788, Sept. 11, - - 20. - - - 20.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell WYMONDHAM. The old priſon is laid to the keeper's houſe, and two wings are built for the priſoners, containing thirteen arched cells, ſome of which are fifteen feet and a half by ſix and a half, and nine feet and a half high, which open into a paſſage four feet and a half wide. Every man has his room, in which is a bed and proper bedding; here alſo, he works, beating, heckling, and ſpinning hemp.

There is alſo a mill for beating hemp and cutting logwood.—Here is an infirmary; and a chapel in which the Rev. Mr. *Beevor* kindly officiates every other Sunday. The priſoners have no uſe of the large court, but for waſhing themſelves at the pump in the morning. The rooms were clean, and none of the priſoners in irons. Keeper's ſalary £62 and one fourth of the priſoners' earnings.

A liſt of the priſoners is made out for the inſpection of the magiſtrates at every quarter ſeſſions, containing—their names—crimes or offences—time when committed—by whom committed—for what time committed, and puniſhments to be inflicted—ages—diſtinction of ſexes—trade or occupation—employment—behaviour—total earnings—and expenſe of maintenance.

The

WYMONDHAM COUNTY BRIDEWELL

The *diet table* hung up; which is as follows. *Breakfaſt*; one penny loaf, houſehold bread, every day. *Dinner*; Sunday, *Hanway*'s ox cheek: Monday, a penny loaf: Tueſday, potatoes: Wedneſday, boiled peaſe: Thurſday, a penny loaf: Friday, potatoes: Saturday, boiled peaſe.

They are allowed to reſt half an hour at breakfaſt, an hour at dinner, and half an hour at ſupper; though no ſupper is given them. No other liquor than water is permitted, except in caſe of ſickneſs, and when ordered by the ſurgeon. The weight of the penny loaf was 13*oz.* The allowance is too ſmall for thoſe who are confined ſeveral months, and kept conſtantly to work. They ſhould be permitted to purchaſe milk and bread, at leaſt, out of that part of their earnings to which they are entitled by Act of Parliament. Several young men ſeemed as if they could not go out ſo fit for labour, as they came in.

1788, Sept. 12, Men 12. Women 4.

I have been the more particular in my account of this priſon, as it affords one of the beſt examples of the proper management of a houſe of correction, ſo as to render it a *place of reformation* for the idle and diſſolute. It is to the unremitted attention of a neighbouring magiſtrate, Sir *Thomas Beevor*, that the public is indebted for the improvements in this houſe, and the ſtrict execution of its ſalutary regulations. The other bridewells in this county, I underſtand, are on the ſame plan.

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

NORWICH GAOL.

The gaoler's ſalary is £65; and *now* no illegal fee or gratuity is paid to the ſheriffs. No free ward for poor debtors. The chamber rent is high: the price fixed over the door of each room as in the caſtle. The gaol very dirty: the *rules* not enforced. No proper ſeparation of the ſexes: this and ſeveral other defects I intimated to the magiſtrates who met me here in 1787, but there has been no alteration ſince, except in the infirmary.

The gaol-delivery for this populous city being only *once* a year, priſoners are often confined before their trials ten or eleven months. The Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens have lately petitioned his Majeſty, that the aſſizes may be at Norwich, *twice* a year. Surely there will be no denial to the *juſtice* and *humanity* of this petition. A *county meeting* was *alſo* held on July 19th, 1788, for obtaining the *removal* of the Lent aſſize from Thetford to Norwich.

1787, Sept. 19, Debtors 8. Felons &c. 20.
1788, Sept. 11, - - 16. - - - 10.

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL.

CITY BRIDEWELL

The magiſtrates viſit this *priſon* once a fortnight, and have been ſo conſiderate as to order that no priſoners ſhould lodge in the dungeons. Several new cells are added, in which the priſoners work. Their employment is beating hemp, ſpinning, and cutting logwood. The taſk for cutting logwood is 56 *lb.* a day. The keeper's ſalary is £30,

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL

and 2*d.* in the ſhilling of the priſoners' earnings. In 1788, I found two perſons (committed for baſtardy) playing at cards in the gaoler's kitchen, in the middle of the day. All *cards* and *dice* ſhould be *ſtrictly prohibited* in priſons.

1787, Sept. 18, Priſoners 11. 1788, Sept. 11, Priſoners 12.

The *rules*, and orders, which were hung up, are to be obſerved, and enforced at the *Houſes of Correction*, in the *County of Norfolk*. Theſe rules are in fourteen ſections, but the firſt thirteen, being ſimilar to thoſe at *Bury*, and the fourteenth as the ſixteenth order in that paper, I here omit them; as I ſhall give them under the article of *Bury St. Edmund's*.

The NORFOLK *and* NORWICH HOSPITAL.

NORFOLK HOSPITAL.

This ſpacious *infirmary* was perfectly neat and clean: the beds not crowded: the wards quiet and freſh; and the dietary hung up. A notable matron. There are about ninety beds: at my laſt viſit fifty-two were occupied. If I might hint at a defect in an hoſpital which does honour to the governors, I would mention the impropriety of the waſh-houſe being *within* the houſe, and the preſervation of the urine as a perquiſite of the nurſes.

POOR-HOUSES.

In this city there are two large *poor-houſes*; and a new and good inſtitution of ſpinning ſchools for children of both ſexes, where they ſpin in the Scotch way.*

I viſited alſo the hoſpital for aged perſons, which was formerly a monaſtery, and given to the city by king *Henry the Eighth*. The houſe and lands are appropriated for an aſylum to the aged of both ſexes. Here were eighty-ſix perſons who lodge in encloſed beds in halls, where I found all the windows ſhut. Some of them ſaid they ſuffered this inconvenience from the obſtinacy of one or two who lay in the ſame hall. It would be much better if each perſon had a room with a window, as at the hoſpital for old people at Edinburgh, *page* 77.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration ſince 1781. The dungeon ſtill uſed in the aſſize week. Keeper has now no licence; ſalary not ſettled.

1788, Sept. 12, No Priſoners.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL. The ſtraw-room is made into four cabins (eight feet by ſix) for the nocturnal ſeparation of felons. The gaoler's ſalary is not advanced; and though he has no licence, he ſells liquors as uſual.

1787, Sept. 21, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 14.
1788, Sept. 9, - - 1. - - - 9.

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* A ſimilar inſtitution was lately eſtabliſhed by the *Provoſt's Lady* at Dunbar. There I ſaw about forty children, clean and neat, and cheerfully ſpinning with *both* hands.

Yarmouth Town Bridewell.

YARMOUTH Town Bridewell, in the work-houſe yard. No alteration.

1788, Sept. 9, One Apprentice Boy, employed in knitting fiſhing-nets.*

SUFFOLK.

COUNTY GAOL at IPSWICH.

Ipswich County Gaol.

This *priſon* as uſual, was very clean. The houſe is much quieter ſince the late *Act*; the *felons* having only ſmall beer: and the magiſtrates have *properly* ordered, that no *debtor* ſhall have more than one quart of beer in a day; to which order the gaoler and turnkey *ſtrictly* adhere. In conſequence of the *Act*, and ſimilar regulations, I have *found* in ſeveral priſons, *fewer* debtors. Here the number of inſolvent debtors, on an average, was formerly fifteen; of late, not more than nine; and now it is reduced to ſeven. The gaoler's ſalary is now £200. The Rev. Mr. *Brome* is ſtill aſſiduous in his attention to the priſoners; frequently weighing the bread, and making his reports to the magiſtrates: and he ſees that a proper diſtribution is made of Mr. *Pemberton*'s charity. I was pleaſed with his obſervation, that he could not attribute the health and regularity of the priſoners in general, and their *conſtant* attendance at the *chapel* with great decency and devotion, to any other cauſe than to the *total abolition of the tap*.

1787, Sept. 27, Inſolvent Debtors 7. Crown Debtors 8. Felons &c. 18.

Mr. *Blackburn* is building a new county gaol, and the work is executed in the beſt manner.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

IPSWICH. No alteration. Priſoners all at work. Keeper has half their earnings. The preſent keeper is a wool-comber, and has the ſame ſalary as the former. Allowance a twopenny loaf.

1787, Sept. 27, Priſoners 9.

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[*] At ſeveral of my former viſits to this town, I looked in at the *poor-houſe*; but generally finding it in a dirty and ſickly condition, and affording no ſubject for imitation, in conformity to my uſual cuſtom, I paſſed it over in ſilence. I had now, however, the pleaſure of finding this large houſe, containing three hundred and two perſons, quite clean; the poor taking their meals in a clean and ſpacious hall, formerly a crowded bed-room; the old wooden teſters removed; and the bed-rooms kept freſh and clean by waſhing twice a week. In ſuch houſes much depends on a neat and notable *matron*, who has *humanity* joined with *firmneſs*, and good ſenſe enough to be directed by thoſe who have more knowledge than herſelf. Such a woman is a *treaſure* in an hoſpital or pariſh work-houſe.

I alſo viſited a *charity-ſchool* here, where I ſaw thirty fine healthy boys and twenty girls. I was pleaſed with a practice I obſerved of taking the boys to bathe in the ſea, under the inſpection of their maſter. This is done in a very orderly manner, three times a week, during the ſummer. Cold bathing, eſpecially in ſalt-water, prevents many cutaneous and other diſeaſes, promotes perſpiration, and ſtrengthens and invigorates the whole habit. It would alſo be uſeful to encourage the children in learning to ſwim on theſe occaſions.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WOODBRIDGE. Here are ſeveral improvements. Six of the rooms are twelve feet by nine. The ſtaircaſe *now* is ſtone, with iron rails. Keeper's ſalary only £17.

1787, Sept. 26, Priſoners 10.

BECCLES. Many *new* rooms are added (twelve feet by ſeven) in which are bedſteads; but even theſe rooms were not clean. A good court, with a pump, is encloſed for men; and a ſmaller one for women. Spinning wheels and blocks are now provided by the magiſtrates: priſoners have no part of their earnings. Keeper's ſalary £35.

1787, Sept. 25, Priſoners 3.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S. This County Bridewell is lately built, near the town. There are fifteen rooms for men and ſeven for women, of a good ſize (ten feet by ſeven). The infirmaries are cloſe; and that for the men is badly ſituated. The work is not ſubſtantial; the wood being not ſeaſoned, the planking on the ſides of the rooms, and the floors are ſhrunk, ſo as to leave conſiderable interſtices. (All ſuch interſtices are peculiarly improper in *priſons* and *hoſpitals*, as they afford a harbour for dirt, and are productive of ill ſcents). The outer wall is too low; and the priſon is not ſecure. Keeper's ſalary £50.

1787, Sept. 28, Priſoners 3.

IPSWICH.

IPSWICH TOWN BRIDEWELL. No alteration in the two rooms.

1787, Sept. 27, No Priſoners.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

No alteration, but the gaol quiet, and the gaoler's ſalary £100 in lieu of the tap. Debtors and felons together as formerly, there being only one court. Here were ſeveral *dogs* belonging to the turnkey. I wiſh no dogs were permitted to be kept in priſons, but *one* for the gaoler.

1787, Sept. 28, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 17.

RULES, ORDERS, *and* REGULATIONS,

To be obſerved and enforced at the HOUSE of CORRECTION, *for the* Diviſion *of* BURY ST. EDMUND'S, *in the* County *of* SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S RULES.

I. That the ſeveral perſons committed to the houſe of correction, to be kept to hard labour, ſhall be employed (unleſs prevented by ill health) every day, (except Sundays, Chriſtmas-Day, and Good-Friday) for ſo many hours as the day-light in the different ſeaſons of the year will admit, not exceeding twelve hours, being allowed thereout to reſt half an hour at breakfaſt, an hour at dinner, and half an hour at ſupper, and that the intervals ſhall be noticed by the ringing of a bell. *Vide Rules preſcribed by the act* 22 Geo. III. *c.* 64.

II. That the governor of the houſe of correction ſhall adapt the various employments directed by the juſtices, at their quarter ſeſſions, to each perſon, in ſuch manner as ſhall be ſuited to his or her ſtrength and ability, regard being had to age and ſex. — *Vide act above cited.*

III. That

BURY ST. EDMUND'S RULES.

III. That the males and females ſhall be employed, and ſhall eat and be lodged in ſeparate apartments, and ſhall have no intercourſe or communication with each other. — *Vide act above cited.*

IV. That every perſon ſo committed ſhall be ſuſtained with bread, and any coarſe but wholeſome food; but perſons under the care of the phyſician, ſurgeon, or apothecary, ſhall have ſuch food and liquor as he ſhall direct. — *Vide act above cited.*

V. That the governor and ſuch other perſons (if any) employed by the juſtices to aſſiſt the governor, ſhall be very watchful and attentive in ſeeing that the perſons ſo committed are conſtantly employed, during the hours of work; and if any perſon ſhould be found remiſs or negligent in performing what is required to be done by ſuch perſon, to the beſt of his or her power and ability; or ſhall wilfully waſte, ſpoil, or damage the goods committed to his or her care, the governor ſhall puniſh every ſuch perſon in the manner hereafter directed. — *Vide act above cited.*

VI. That if any perſon ſo committed, ſhall refuſe to obey the orders given by the governor, or ſhall be guilty of profane curſing or ſwearing, or of any indecent behaviour or expreſſion, or of any aſſault, quarrel, or abuſive words, to or with any other perſon, he or ſhe ſhall be puniſhed for the ſame in the manner hereafter directed. — *Vide act above cited.*

VII. That the governor to have power to puniſh the ſeveral offenders, for the offences herein before deſcribed, by cloſer confinement, and ſhall enter in a book (to be kept by him for the inſpection of the juſtices, at the quarter ſeſſions, and the viſiting juſtice or juſtices) the name of every perſon who ſhall be ſo puniſhed, expreſſing the offence, and the duration of the puniſhment inflicted. — *Vide act above cited, laſt of the ſchedule preſcribed by the act.*

VIII. That the governor ſhall prevent all communication between the perſons committed upon charges of felony, or convicted of any theft or larceny, and the other priſoners. — *Vide latter part of the firſt ſection of Act* 22 Geo. III.

IX. That the governor ſhall employ in ſome work or labour (which is not ſevere) all ſuch priſoners as are kept and maintained by the county, though by the warrant of commitment ſuch priſoner was not ordered to be kept to hard labour; and he ſhall keep a ſeparate account of the work done, by priſoners of this deſcription, and ſhall pay half of the net profits to them on their diſcharge, and not before. — *Vide S.* 7. *of* 22 Geo. III. *c.* 64.

X. That the governor, nor no one under him, ſhall ſell any thing uſed in the houſe, nor have any benefit or advantage whatſoever, directly or indirectly, from the ſale of any thing, under the penalty of ten pounds, and diſmiſſion from his employment; neither ſhall ſuffer any wine, ale, ſpirituous, or other liquors to be brought into the houſe, unleſs for a medical purpoſe, by a written order from the ſurgeon or apothecary uſually attending there. — *Vide S.* 8. *of* 22 Geo. III. *c.* 64.

XI. That clean ſtraw, to lodge upon, ſhall be allowed to each priſoner weekly, or oftener, if neceſſary; and the priſoners be obliged to ſweep out and clean their rooms every day, and the duſt and dirt be conveyed out of the priſon daily.

XII. That no perſon, without permiſſion of a viſiting juſtice, or acting magiſtrate for the diviſion, ſhall viſit any priſoner; and all the priſoners ſhall, every night in the year, be locked up, and all lights extinguiſhed at or before the hour of nine, and ſhall, during reſt, be kept entirely ſeparate, if rooms ſufficient can be found for that purpoſe; and, during their labour, as much ſeparate as their employment will admit of. — *Vide S.* 1.

XIII. That the governor may put handcuffs or fetters upon any priſoner who is refractory, or ſhews a diſpoſition to break out of priſon; but he ſhall give notice thereof to one of the viſiting juſtices, within forty-eight hours after the priſoner ſhall be ſo fettered, and he ſhall not continue ſuch fettering longer than ſix days, without obtaining an order in writing from one of the viſiting juſtices. — *Vide S.* 11. 22 *of* Geo. III.

XIV. That

BURY ST. EDMUND'S RULES.

XIV. That every priſoner be obliged to waſh his face and hands once, at leaſt, every day, before his bread be given to him.

XV. That each priſoner be allowed a clean ſhirt once in a week.

XVI. That the three prohibitory clauſes of the 24 Geo. II. chap. 40. be painted on a board, and hung up in ſome conſpicuous part of the priſon, together with a printed copy of the rules, orders, and regulations.

XVII. That male priſoners committed on charges of felony, or convicted of any theft or larceny, or other miſdemeanor, be, immediately upon their commitment, cloathed at the expence of the county in a dreſs, conſiſting of jacket, trowſers, and ſtockings of yellow and blue; and alſo that due care be taken to bake, or fumigate, the cloathes of the priſoners of the above deſcription, to be returned to them, when going to be tried, or when diſcharged.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

WARWICK COUNTY GAOL.

The felons were ſadly crowded. Only one ſmall day-room for the men; and I ſaw thirty-two lie chained in a dungeon of twenty-two feet diameter, down thirty-one ſteps; two of whom were ill of a ſlow fever.[*] There were three others in a room, very ill, and in irons. In two rooms (ſeven feet and a half by ſix and a half) with apertures only in the doors, there lay fourteen women, almoſt *ſuffocated*. None of the women were *now* in irons. No infirmary: no bath. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. No coals.[†]—Allowance, a three pound loaf every other day: it was good bread and full weight. Convicts have not the half crown a week. Acquitted priſoners are kept in irons till the judge leaves the town. Executions are at the gaoler's expenſe[‡]. The priſoners receive yearly, from a legacy, £1 : 10 : 0, the rent of a houſe in the town. Some of the felons complained of having been forced to pay 4*s.* 2*d.* for garniſh, or be ſtripped of their clothes. This is one of the bad effects of the admiſſion of beer. The debtors pay for garniſh a much larger ſum. Gaoler's ſalary £60 in lieu of the tap.[‖]

1788, Feb. 15, Debtors 31. Felons &c. 51. *Women* Convicts 9.

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[*] Before the convicts went off, who lately were ordered to Plymouth, this dungeon was ſo crowded that ſome of the poor wretches were forced to ſtand up (and take a ſort of miſerable night watch) while the others ſlept. From the aperture of this dungeon, which is three feet three inches wide (as from the door and the two funnels of the dungeon in the gaol at *Stafford)* the ſteam of the priſoners' breath comes out, in winter, like the ſmoke of a chimney.

[†] No coals being allowed, the women here, as in other gaols, ſell even their bread to procure fuel.

[‡] At Monmouth, Worceſter, Warwick and moſt other county gaols, the expenſe of executions falls on the gaoler, though the charge is made by the ſheriff in his bill of cravings. This I mention as an impoſition on gaolers, which encourages them to indemnify themſelves by impoſitions on their priſoners.

[‖] If the tap had been ſooner aboliſhed, it might have ſaved the life of the late gaoler *Roe*, who died in the prime of life.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

WARWICK COUNTY BRIDEWELL

WARWICK. A new Priſon is finiſhed and occupied. There are ſeparate apartments, and courts with water, for men and women; and vagrants have a court and apartments ſeparate from the other priſoners. Allowance, as in the gaol. No coals: no employment at preſent; but a long room, ten feet and a half wide is provided, with looms, and other materials for work. 1788, Feb. 15, Priſoners 10.

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

COVENTRY CITY GAOL.

No alteration. The ſame bad dungeons: no proper ſeparation of debtors, or men and women felons. An old houſe adjoining belongs to the corporation. Allowance to felons now a twopenny loaf of houſehold bread (weight 1 *lb.* 7 *oz.*) Gaoler's ſalary £50 in lieu of the tap. 1787, Dec. 19, Debtors 10. Felons &c. 10.

CITY BRIDEWELL.

CITY BRIDEWELL

No alteration. Very dirty: ſeveral of the keeper's dogs in the rooms: court not ſecure: no employment: no rooms for faulty apprentices: no allowance for coals. Bread the ſame as at the Gaol. Keeper's ſalary £10.

1787, Dec. 19, Priſoners 8.

BIRMINGHAM. TOWN GAOL.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL. The court is now paved with broad ſtones, but dirty with fowls. There is only one day-room for both ſexes, over the door of which there is *impudently* painted *Univerſal Academy*.* Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. The gaoler has no ſalary, but has ſtill a licence for beer. 1788, Feb. 14, Priſoners 13.

BIRMINGHAM COURT PRISON.

BIRMINGHAM COURT PRISON for DEBTORS. No alteration. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Court of conſcience debtors for ſums under 20*s.* are *now* diſcharged in twenty days. As liquors are introduced by viſiters, and through the windows which are towards the ſtreet, moſt of theſe priſoners think their confinement little or no puniſhment. 1788, Feb. 13, Priſoners 7.†

ASTON GAOL.

ASTON GAOL, near BIRMINGHAM. Two damp dungeons down ten ſteps, and two rooms over them.—Court not ſecure. No water. Gaoler no ſalary: he keeps an ale-houſe. 1788, Feb. 15, Priſoners 5.

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* There being no proper places for the confinement of idle and diſſolute apprentices either here, or in the county bridewell at Warwick, the puniſhment for ſmall offences is often omitted till unhappy youths are ruined. Some ſuch young creatures I ſaw in the county gaol: and ſome of theſe boys I again met with on board the hulks. On this ſubject, ſee a note at *Leeds*.

† In the poor-houſe at Birmingham, the cielings of both the old and new parts are too low; but the rooms were clean; the proviſions good; and great attention was paid to the numerous inhabitants.

COUNTY GAOL at LEICESTER.

Leicester County Gaol.

The debtors' free ward is ſtill a *dungeon*; their beds are on bedſteads; but the felons have only the county allowance of mats in their damp dungeons. One ſmall court for debtors and felons. Keeper's ſalary £200, out of which he is to give each priſoner three pints of ſmall beer a day. The gaol now clean and quiet. Garniſh aboliſhed. I have ſaid, the *Caſtle-hill* near the ſhire hall, is a fine ſpot for air and water.

1787, Oct. 25, Debtors 15. Felons &c. 14.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

County Bridewells.

LEICESTER. No alteration: very clean as uſual. Keeper's ſalary £26 : 5 : 0; he pays land-tax and all other rates. Allowance, as in the county gaol, a fourpenny loaf every other day (weight 3 *lb.* 1 *oz.*). 1787, Oct. 25, Priſoners 9.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. Two rooms. No court: no water. Keeper's ſalary only £4.

1788, Aug. 7, No priſoners.

Town Gaol.

LEICESTER Town and County Gaol. No alteration. The felon complained of illneſs contracted by lying on the damp brick floor with only a mat. Keeper no ſalary: the magiſtrates continue his *licence* for beer.

1787, Oct. 25, Debtor 1. Felon 1.

County Infirmary *at* Leicester.

County Infirmary.

The ground floors are brick; the upper floors rough terrace; and none of the windows being open, the wards were very cloſe. The under ſaſhes are not moveable.

DERBYSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL at DERBY.

Derby County Gaol.

Gaoler's ſalary is £140 in lieu of the tap. The priſoners are healthy, and the debtors are fewer ſince the ſale of liquors has been aboliſhed.* Here are three new cells (ſeven feet two inches by ſix feet nine). Eſcapes by ladders on the outſide are now prevented, by a few courſes of looſe bricks laid on the ſtone coping. The convicts in ſeveral gaols, not being removed for a long time after their ſentence, become deſperate, and often break out, as they did lately at this priſon. There were two women in the bridewell

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* Mr. *Simpſon*, and ſome of the moſt reputable gaolers have ſaid, "it is a great happineſs to this country that the taps are taken from the gaols," and they are pleaſed with the alteration; but eſpecially their wives, as the priſoners are more quiet and orderly. Other keepers have ſaid, "if my priſoners were to have no other drink but milk and water, they would enjoy better health."—I add, *now*, perſons of reputation will more readily accept the important truſt.

DERBY.

part unemployed; one of them in irons, which were taken off the next morning. The chaplain's ſalary is now £35. No ſervice on *Sundays.*

1787, Oct. 22, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 11.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

CHESTERFIELD. No alteration but the court enlarged. The priſon on too contracted a plan. No allowance: no water. This might be made a *good* priſon, and a *current* from the river be eaſily *brought* through it.

1788, Aug. 5, Priſoners 4.

TIDESWELL. An old houſe lately purchaſed. Priſoners were formerly confined in a room in the keeper's public houſe. No allowance. Keeper's ſalary £20.

1788, Aug. 3, No Priſoners.

DERBY TOWN GAOL.

DERBY TOWN GAOL and BRIDEWELL. Much improved. Here are three rooms for debtors, three for the bridewell, and two for felons, with bedſteads, ſtraw and blankets; and a convenient court, water, and bath. Gaoler's ſalary £40, and £5 for the bridewell.

1787, Oct. 22, Debtor 1. Women Convicts 2.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL. The old priſon is not uſed. Under the new town hall, which was finiſhed laſt year, two cloſe rooms, opening into a paſſage five feet wide, are deſigned for the priſon. No court.

1788, Aug. 5, No Priſoners.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM. COUNTY GAOL.

At the entrance is this inſcription on a board, "No ale, nor any ſort of liquor ſold within the priſon." Gaoler's ſalary now £140. The priſon too ſmall. The debtors, in three rooms, pay 2*s.* a week each, though two in a bed. They who can pay only 6*d.* are in two rooms below, confined with ſuch felons as pay 2*s.* a week. The other felons lie in two dark, offenſive dungeons, down thirty-ſix ſteps, called *pits*, which are never white-waſhed.* Another dungeon in 1787 was occupied by a man ſentenced to two years ſolitary confinement. The town tranſports and criminals are here confined with the county felons, which it may be hoped the magiſtrates will ſoon rectify. The room

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* It is peculiarly neceſſary that all *dungeons* ſhould be lime-whited *twice* a year: the lime being taken hot from the kiln, ſlacked in boiling water, and immediately uſed, *freſhens* ſuch damp places.

NOTTING-HAM.

uſed for a chapel was too cloſe, though when I was there, only one debtor attended the ſervice.—Allowance to felons now $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in bread and a halfpenny in money. Five of the felons were county, and five *town* convicts.

1787, Oct. 23, Debtors 9. Felons &c. 21.
1788, Aug. 6, - - 12. - - - 19.

Committed by a Biſhop's Writ two neat women. One cannot but wiſh, that the *Reformation*, or *Revolution*, had done away that *power* of impriſonment.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL

SOUTHWELL. On a ſtone tablet over the door is this inſcription; "This houſe was built in the year 1656; and the new addition with the walls in 1787." There is now the old *dungeon*, a day-room, and court for felons, and *ſeveral* rooms and courts for the *ſeparation* of the priſoners of different denominations, and alſo of the ſexes; and *very properly* three cells for the refractory. Water in all the courts. The priſoners were *unemployed.* Allowance three halfpennyworth of bread; weight 1 *lb.* Keeper's ſalary £45. Fees 3*s.* 6*d.*

1788, Aug. 6, Priſoners 11.

TOWN GAOL.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL. No alteration. The building is too ſlight for a priſon. Windows towards the ſtreet. In the room (called the *bars*) on the ground floor, the priſoners may take in what liquor they pleaſe. No rules are hung up. Debtors pay 2*s.* a week for a bed. The county gaoler is keeper.

1787, Oct. 23, Debtors 5. Petty Offender 1.
1788, Aug. 6, - - 5.

TOWN BRIDEWELL

NOTTINGHAM TOWN BRIDEWELL. Four rooms are added; and a court is encloſed, to which the priſoners ſeldom have acceſs. They were all locked up and unemployed. Allowance, a threepenny loaf every other day. Keeper's ſalary only £8. In 1788, there was a *new* keeper, and the priſon much cleaner. Here is a mill for grinding beans, and on the outer door was written, "Beans ground at 8*d.* a quarter."

1787, Oct. 23, Priſoners 14. 1788, Aug. 6, Priſoners 3.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY INFIRMARY.

COUNTY INFIR-MARY.

A neat hoſpital in a fine ſituation. The bedſteads were iron, and the furniture clean. Reſervoirs of water were over the cloſets. The windows are *(improperly)* about three feet below the cielings. If new hoſpitals were annually lime-whited, eſpecially the wards and paſſages, they would longer continue freſh and cheerful, as well as ſalutary to the patients. Oct. 23d, 1787, Patients 44.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

LINCOLN CASTLE.

No alteration in the old gaol. Allowance now $1\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* of bread; broth twice a day; 2 *d.* on Sundays, and ſix chaldrons of coals a year. The keeper has an addition of £200 to his ſalary, for ſupplying the priſoners with their augmented allowance, and in lieu of the tap. Aſſize convicts have the half crown a week. Acquitted priſoners are not releaſed till the clerk of aſſize delivers the calendar to the gaoler, after the judge has left the city, for which he receives of the gaoler a guinea, and his clerk five ſhillings.

A new gaol is built in the caſtle-yard, in which the paſſages will be cloſe and dark, but there are no dungeons.

1788, Jan. 16, Debtors 20. Felons &c. 29.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL

FOLKINGHAM. No alteration in this *offenſive* priſon. Court not ſecure. Priſoners locked up. No water: no employment. Keeper's ſalary £40, out of which he maintains *(or ſtarves)* his priſoners.

1788, Jan. 17, Priſoners 3.

CITY GAOL.

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL. No alteration. Through the windows of the two damp cells, both men and women freely converſe with idle people in the ſtreet, who often ſupply them with ſpirituous liquors till they are intoxicated. No court: no ſewers: no water acceſſible to the priſoners. Gaoler's ſalary augmented £20 in lieu of the tap.

1788, Jan. 16, Debtors none. Felons &c. 5.

CITY BRIDEWELL

LINCOLN CITY BRIDEWELL. Two new rooms adjoining to the ſpinning ſchool.* Allowance, a ſhilling a week and half the earnings. No water. The maſter of the ſchool is keeper. Salary £10. 1788, Jan. 16, Priſoners 3.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

OAKHAM COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration in the priſon. Allowance now 2*d.* a day in bread. Aſſize convicts have 2*s.* 4*d.* a week. Table of fees *now* hung up.

1788, Aug. 2, No Debtors. One Petty Offender.

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* The Spinning School is ſupported by a legacy of £700 left in 1686. The maſter has a ſalary of £30. to teach the children of the poor in this city to ſpin. There were about twelve ſpinning worſted in a large room. Mrs. *Yorke* the preſent Biſhop of Ely's Lady, when ſhe reſided at Lincoln, frequently viſited this ſchool; and by *her attention*, and encouragements to the moſt cleanly and induſtrious children, it was *then* in a flouriſhing condition.

OAKHAM TABLE OF FEES.

RUTLAND *to wit.* At the General Quarter Seſſions holden at the Caſtle in Oakham,—1784, before *George Bridges Brudenell,* and *Henry Boulton* Eſqrs. and the Rev. *Thomas Foſter.*

It is ordered by this court that the following rates and fees be taken by the keeper of his Majeſty's gaol for this county, and no other.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging every debtor *per* week	0	2	4
If two lie in one bed, each *per* week	0	1	6
If they find their own bed, and lie in the room called the debtors' room, wherein there are bedſteads of the gaoler's, each *per* week	0	1	0
For every debtor that lies on the common ſide *per* week	0	0	0
For the copy of every warrant or commitment	0	1	0
For the delivery of every declaration	0	1	0
For ſigning a certificate in order to obtain a ſuperſedeas	0	2	0
For the diſcharge of every debtor	0	14	10
Attending upon every priſoner to give bail, ſpecial bail, *habeas* or any thing neceſſary to go out of gaol, for every mile travelling	0	1	0

And it is further ordered that the above table of fees be laid before the Judges at the next Aſſize.

We the Judges of the Aſſize for the county of Rutland have reviewed, and do hereby confirm the above written Table of Fees. Given under our hand at the Aſſize holden at Oakham the 23d day of July 1784.

J. SKYNNER, W. H. ASHURST.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY GAOL.

Gaoler's ſalary £200, out of which he is to give every priſoner three pints of ſmall beer a day. In the walls of the felons' courts there are now apertures for air. The priſon clean as uſual. The new room for the ſick is over the bridewell, with iron bedſteads and proper bedding. The bread allowance to felons is a fourpenny loaf every other day (weight 3 *lb.* 2 *oz.*). County convicts 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

1787, Oct. 27, Debtors 9. Felons &c. 20.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL

OUNDLE. The houſe is now purchaſed by the county. It is in a ruinous condition: never white-waſhed: no poſſibility of keeping the priſoners, but in heavy irons: no employment. Allowance in bread &c. 6*d.* a day.

1788, Aug. 8, Priſoner 1.

TOWN GAOL.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL. Damp and inſecure. Felons' court only four feet wide. Gaoler has no licence nor ſalary.

1787, Oct. 27, Felon 1.

COUNTY INFIRMARY *at* NORTHAMPTON.

INFIRMARY.

The bed-furniture is linen. Here is a good cold bath, but it is ſeldom uſed. Each patient at entrance pays 15*s. caution money.*

PETERBOROUGH.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL. No alteration in the damp rooms. The gaoler's ſalary of £12 is now augmented, only to £24, out of which he ſupplies the priſoners.

1788, Jan. 17, Felon 1.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL. No alteration in this *bad* priſon but a partition in the lower room. Court not ſecure. No water.

1788, Jan. 17, Priſoner 1. Lunatic 1.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

BERKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

READING COUNTY GAOL.

This *priſon* is clean and quiet. Lord *Craven* and ſome of the juſtices viſit this gaol and the bridewell, and enter their reports every month: yet there are no rules reſpecting the quantity of liquors permitted to *debtors*, which are particularly neceſſary where their court and that of the felons are divided only by *open* palliſades. Allowance three-pence a day in bread, either white or brown; (weight, of the former 2 *lb.* 4 *oz.* of the latter 2 *lb.* 12 *oz.*). Convicts have not the king's allowance of half a crown a week. Surgeon, for the gaol and bridewell, Mr. *Baker*; his ſalary £20. Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. *Hodgkinſon:* ſalary £50 for the gaol and bridewell, and ten guineas from the corporation. The juſtices order their wages to be paid to him, which he very properly diſtributes among the priſoners. Gaoler's ſalary £100. No fees. £25 to the turnkey, who keeps a *ſhop*, and, no doubt, ſupplies the priſoners *privately* with liquors.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Deane* (who died on the 5th of July 1787) widow of *H. A. Deane* Eſq. late of Reading, by will bequeathed £150 to the corporation, upon truſt, to buy fire-wood for the county gaol. Accordingly on the 24th of November 1787, with this legacy £156 : 17 : 3 was purchaſed in the 4 *per cents*; and the dividends thereof ariſing, are to be laid out in the purchaſe of fire-wood, for the ſole uſe and benefit of the priſoners who ſhall from time to time be confined in the county gaol of Berkſhire, ſituate in Reading. A very humane benefaction!

1788, July 12, Debtors 10. Felons &c. 18.

The

IN READING GAOL. The following Memorial is hung up for the inſpection of the felons.—" As a teſtimonial of the good effects " of peaceable and decent behaviour, and for making ſuch diſcoveries as may prevent future eſcapes, the " following is inſerted. Mr. *Daniel Buſhnell*, keeper of this gaol, preſented a petition to the chairman " *P. Powney*, Eſq. of the Michaelmas general quarter ſeſſions held at Reading, Oct. 7th 1783, in favour of " *Richard Read*, a convict under ſentence of tranſportation to Africa for ſeven years, who by a timely diſcovery, " prevented the eſcape of his fellow priſoners, and for which diſcovery he receivd his majeſty's full and " free pardon."

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE RULES. *The following* ORDERS, RULES *and* REGULATIONS *have been made at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, held for the County of* BERKS, *on the ſeveral Days mentioned in the Margin, and are publiſhed for the Information of the acting Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, and for the Direction of all others whom they may concern.*

1786. JAN. 20. ORDERED, That a Book be provided by the Treaſurer, and all contingent bills belonging to the gaol, and the two Houſes of Correction, entered therein for ſix years paſt, to be produced by him at the ſeveral quarter ſeſſions, and the current bills entered therein, to be ready at all times for the inſpection of the juſtices; and that the expences attending the ſame be paid by the county.

ORDERED, that the keeper of the houſe of correction at Reading be allowed a ſalary of fifty pounds a year, to be paid by the treaſurer quarterly, in lieu of his former ſalary, and of all fees, and as a compenſation for any profit derived from the ſale of liquors, which ſalary is to commence at Midſummer laſt; and alſo twenty *per cent.* on the net profit ariſing from all work done in the ſaid houſe of correction; and that he be alſo allowed twenty-five pounds a year for a turnkey.

ORDERED, That the keeper of the houſe of correction at Abingdon, be allowed a ſalary of twenty-five pounds a year, to be paid by the treaſurer quarterly, in lieu of his former ſalary, and of all fees, to commence from the laſt quarter ſeſſions; and alſo twenty pounds *per cent.* on the net profits ariſing from all work done in the ſaid houſe of correction. This order to be referred to the juſtices at the next quarter ſeſſions held at Abingdon, to be confirmed or altered as they may think moſt proper.

1786. Jan. 20. IT WAS ORDERED BY THE COURT, *That the following* RULES *and* REGULATIONS *for the better Government of the* GAOL *of the ſaid County at* READING, *and the Priſoners therein, ſhould be hereafter adopted and eſtabliſhed.*

1ſt. That no garniſh or other exactions at entrance be permitted to be taken by the gaoler, or ſuffered to be paid by one priſoner to another.

2d. That no abuſe, ill-treatment, affray, or profane or indecent language be ſuffered between the priſoners. If any ſuch ſhould happen, the offenders to be puniſhed by reduced allowance on the order of a juſtice of the peace, or by cloſe confinement, at the diſcretion of the gaoler; ſuch cloſer confinement not to be continued beyond forty-eight hours, without the ſpecial order of a juſtice of the peace as aforeſaid.

3d. All games whatſoever in the gaol are ſtrictly prohibited, and muſt be prevented; and innocent exerciſes, and ſuch as are conducive to health only allowed.

4th. Irons for the priſoners to be provided at the county expence.

5th. That of the uſual allowance of three-pence to each priſoner, one half to be delivered in bread, and the other half in money, unleſs ſuch allowance ſhall happen to be reduced by order of a juſtice of the peace on complaint of the gaoler, for miſbehaviour.

6th. The gaoler and turnkey to ring a hand bell at the time of opening the cells, which is to be at ſun riſing between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and at ſix o'clock between Lady-day and Michaelmas; and alſo at the time of locking up, which is to be at ſun ſet the whole year.

No perſon to be ſuffered to go into the night cells at any time, unleſs to waſh or clean them; the doors and windows to be kept open when the priſoners are let out, except the doors at the foot of each ſtaircaſe, which are to be kept ſhut.

Berkshire Rules.

7th. The night cells to be cleaned once by one of the priſoners daily, and waſhed once every week, or oftener if thought neceſſary. No filth of any kind to be left in the courts, nor any ſticks, ſtones, or other obſtructions thrown down or made in any of the drains or ſewers.

8th. No fees whatever to be taken of any priſoner, except debtors, or from any debtors, but according to the particulars hereunder written.

9th. The gaoler is not allowed to take any indulgence money, upon any conſideration whatever, from any of his priſoners, on pain of being immediately removed from his office.

10th. That the gaoler be allowed a ſalary of £100 a year, to be paid by the treaſurer quarterly, and twenty-five pounds a year for a turnkey; and that when extra attendants are neceſſary for ſecuring the priſoners, the gaoler ſhall repreſent the ſame to a viſiting juſtice, and not make any other charge to the county for ſuch attendants but what is authoriſed in writing by the viſiting juſtice, unleſs in caſes of emergency to be ſpecially ſtated at the ſeſſions.

11th. The Chaplain to read prayers and preach a ſermon every Sunday, Chriſtmas-day, Good-Friday, and on government faſt and thankſgiving days; and alſo to read prayers either on Wedneſday or Friday in every week; at which all priſoners in the gaol are to attend, and to appear clean and behave with becoming decency.

12th. It is requeſted and recommended to the juſtices at all future quarter ſeſſions, to the grand jury at the aſſizes, and to every juſtice of the peace acting for the ſaid county, to inſpect the gaol as often as poſſible, and to enquire into the conduct of the gaoler and treatment of the priſoners.

13th. The gaoler to keep a book or regiſter for each ward, together with an alphabetical index, in which he is to enter the following particulars of every perſon who ſhall be committed into his cuſtody, and produce the ſame at every quarter ſeſſions for the inſpection of the juſtices.

Date of confinement — Perſons' names — Places of abode — By whom committed — For what offence — Stature, complexion, &c. — When diſcharged, or how diſpoſed of — Remarks on behaviour, &c.

14th. That no ſtronger liquor than ſmall beer be allowed to any priſoner, except in conſequence of a written certificate from the ſurgeon or apothecary of its being neceſſary for his health, which certificate the gaoler muſt keep in his poſſeſſion to produce at any time as his juſtification for having allowed it.

A Table of the RATES *and* FEES *to be taken by the* GAOLER *and* TURNKEY *at* READING, *from* DEBTORS *confined in the ſaid Gaol, of the*

FIRST CLASS.

	£.	S.	D.
Every debtor voluntarily going into the maſter's ward, — to pay the keeper at entrance,	0	3	4
And to the turnkey,	0	1	6
To the keeper at the diſcharge of every debtor, (except inſolvent debtors)	0	6	8
And to the turnkey,	0	2	6
Every debtor lodging in the maſter's ward, and having a bed to himſelf, *per* week,	0	2	6
Two ſuch debtors, in a bed, each,	0	1	3
And every debtor in the maſter's ward (bringing his own bed) — for lodging room *per* week,	0	1	3

SECOND CLASS.

Every ſuch debtor, having a room and bed to himſelf, furniſhed by the gaoler, *per* week,	0	1	6
Two ſuch debtors in a bed, each *per* week,	0	0	9

DEBTORS *in general are to pay to the* GAOLER,

For ſigning every certificate to obtain a ſuperſedeas, or a rule, or order of court,	0	1	6
For each copy of ſheriff's warrant, (if demanded)	0	1	0
For regiſtering every declaration againſt a debtor	0	1	0

Theſe Orders are ſigned by the Juſtices of the Peace and Judges of Aſſize.

That

Berkshire Rules.

April 24, 1786.

That the gaoler and bridewell keepers ſhall inſert the date of each expence paid by them in their quarterly bills in the margin, and that vouchers be produced for all money laid out by them for the county.

That the gaoler be allowed two guineas for his journey to and expences at each aſſize at Abingdon, and one guinea and a half at each quarter ſeſſions at Abingdon and Newbury, and that when he is neceſſarily out on any other county buſineſs, he be allowed three-pence a mile for his travelling charges, and five ſhillings a day for his extra expences.

Ordered, That the bridewell-keepers do charge the ſame allowance for their attendance at the aſſizes, and at the quarter ſeſſions at Abingdon and Newbury, and for travelling expences on county buſineſs, as have been this day ſettled for the gaoler.

That the under-ſheriff of this county do in future pay the gaoler's bill of cravings to the treaſurer to be put to the county ſtock, inſtead of paying it to the gaoler as heretofore.

That whoever is gaoler ſhall give up his whole time to the duties of his office, and ſhall not be permitted to hold any other office whatever.

That the chaplain to the gaol be the only clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church permitted to viſit or attend the priſoners at and before the time of execution, or at any other time, except at the particular requeſt of any priſoner under ſentence of death, that requeſt being firſt notified to the chaplain; but if any priſoner or priſoners ſhould declare himſelf or themſelves as diſſenting from the doctrines of the eſtabliſhed church, then one miniſter of the faith and perſuaſion of the ſaid priſoner may be permitted to viſit and attend him or them, provided that ſuch miniſter does not viſit or attend upon any other priſoner, not of ſuch declared faith and perſuaſion.

Ordered, that the gaoler, when he has occaſion to convey priſoners to Abingdon, Newbury, or elſewhere, do convey them in the moſt œconomical manner conſiſtently with their ſafe cuſtody; that he do charge the actual expences incurred and nothing more, and produce a particular account with proper vouchers for the ſame.

Ordered, that Mr. *Tilleard*, the apothecary, do attend the debtors, as well as all the priſoners in the gaol and houſe of correction; that no other perſon be employed at the expence of the county, and that he be allowed in future an additional ſalary of ten pounds a year for the ſame.

Ordered, That the gaoler and bridewell-keepers and all other perſons having claims upon the county do produce their accounts at the opening of each quarter ſeſſions, in order that the bench may forthwith form a committee for the examination of them.

April 25, 1786.

Ordered, That the rules and regulations of the county gaol be publiſhed once in the Reading and Oxford news papers, and a copy thereof put up in a conſpicuous part of the gaol.

In order to prevent impoſitions or irregularities in the charges made by conſtables for conveying priſoners to the county gaol,—It is ordered by the Court, this preſent ſeſſions, that the following allowance only be made in future by the county.

	£.	S.	D.	
For the Conſtable - - - - -	0	2	0	*per* day.
Guard, if neceſſary, - - - - -	0	1	6	ditto.
Subſiſtence for the priſoner - - - - -	0	1	0	ditto.
For conveying, if one, - - - - -	0	1	0	*per* mile
If two, for each - - - - -	0	0	6	ditto.
If three, for each - - - - -	0	0	4	ditto.

And 4*d*. *per* mile for each, for any larger number.

Ordered, That no work be done to the gaol or bridewell, unleſs by an order under the hand of a viſiting juſtice; or, in caſes of neceſſity, of the chaplain.

July 11, 1786.

Ordered, That no money be at any time taken for the admiſſion of perſons to ſee the priſoners in the gaol.

Ordered, That the gaoler be not only in general attentive to the regulations of the 20th of January laſt reſpecting ſtrong liquors, but that he be particularly careful that no ale or other liquor, ſtronger than ſmall beer, be conveyed to any convicts from the time of their conviction to their execution.

Ordered,

Berkshire Rules.

Ordered, That the viſiting juſtices do cauſe the debtors' begging window at the gaol to be ſecured in ſuch manner as to them may appear moſt proper: and that the gaoler do not allow any communication between any debtor, whilſt in the mumping room, and the reſt of the priſoners.

Ordered, That the gate between the debtors' court and the court of the ſtrong rooms called the middle kitchen, be always kept locked; and that the gaoler do never permit any felon to go amongſt the debtors.

Ordered, That the rooms on the weſt-ſide of the gaol be allotted to the common debtors, and not ſet apart as maſter's wards, without the previous permiſſion of the ſheriff, or the viſiting juſtices.

Ordered, That the gaoler and bridewell keepers do deliver, at every quarter ſeſſions, an account of the county cloaths in their poſſeſſion, agreeably to the following form.

Account of County Cloaths *in the Gaol at* Reading, *or Houſe of Correction at* Reading *or* Abingdon, *at the Michaelmas Seſſions,* 1786, *as the Caſe may be.*

Articles; frocks, waiſtcoats, breeches, ſhirts, gowns, petticoats, ſhifts, ſtockings, ſhoes, and ſo if any other articles—*Balance of laſt ſeſſions*—*Provided ſince*—*Total*—*Worn out, &c.*—*Balance,* 3*d Oct.* 1786—*Remarks*; if any cloaths have been loſt or ſent away with priſoners, &c. the particulars may be explained in this *laſt* column.

The foregoing rules are drawn up with ſo much care and attention by the magiſtrates, that I did not know how to do juſtice to them, either by abridging, or omitting any of them; which I hope will be my excuſe to my readers.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell

READING. A *new* priſon, containing ſix cloſe (called *refractory*) cells, nine feet and a half by ſeven and a half; eight ſolitary cells, ten feet by ſeven feet nine inches, with courts about the ſame ſize; and ſix wards for priſoners, who are permitted to be together. The rooms are furniſhed with bedſteads and ſtraw mattreſſes, but no coverlets. The ſewers make moſt of the rooms and courts offenſive. Here is a chapel, where the worthy chaplain officiates twice a week. Allowance, a threepenny loaf daily (weight 2*lb.* 3*oz.*) and meat on Sundays. *No employment.* Keeper's ſalary £50. No fees. The names of the priſoners, and terms of confinement, are written on the doors of their cells. I obſerved ſome were for one year: a ſevere confinement, to be ſo long in ſolitude, unemployed, in nauſeous cells, and without fire in winter.[*]

1788, July 12, Priſoners 17.

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[*] I wiſh all priſoners to have ſeparate rooms; for hours of thoughtfulneſs and reflection are neceſſary. The gentlemen of this county, by their building this *houſe of correction*, and in various other inſtances, have ſhewn themſelves ſo attentive, and zealous in whatever may contribute to the real intereſts of their fellow creatures, that I am glad to take this occaſion of making ſome remarks on *ſolitary confinement*. The intention of this, I mean by day as well as by night, is either to reclaim the moſt atrocious and daring criminals; to puniſh the refractory for crimes committed in priſon; or to make a ſtrong impreſſion, in a ſhort time, upon thoughtleſs and irregular young perſons, as faulty apprentices, and the like. It ſhould therefore be conſidered by thoſe who are ready to commit, for a *long* term, petty offenders to *abſolute* ſolitude, that ſuch a ſtate is more than human nature can bear, without the hazard of diſtraction or deſpair; that it is repugnant to the *Act* which orders all perſons in houſes of correction to *work*; and that for want of ſome employment in the day (as in ſeveral houſes of correction) health is injured, and a habit of idleneſs or inability to labour in future, is in danger of being acquired. The beneficial effects on the mind, of ſuch a puniſhment, are ſpeedy, proceeding from the horror of a vicious perſon left entirely to his own reflections. This may wear off by long continuance, and a ſullen inſenſibility may ſucceed.

READING TOWN GAOL.

READING TOWN GAOL. Only one room in a public houſe, which is kept by the eldeſt ſerjeant; the corporation now ſending their priſoners to the county priſons. I wiſh the county magiſtrates would *prevent* this prevailing *mode* of crowding their priſons.

1788, July 12, No Priſoners.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

WINDSOR CASTLE, PRISON for DEBTORS. The diſcontinuance of this priſon for ſome time was occaſioned, *probably*, by the murder of the old keeper in the tap-room. It is now uſed as a priſon, and there is no alteration in the ſix rooms for confinement.

1788, July 13, Debtors 2.

TOWN GAOL.

WINDSOR TOWN GAOL. No alteration in this *bad* priſon. The keeper lately diſmiſſed for drunkenneſs. 1788, July 13, Priſoner 1.

OXFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

OXFORD CASTLE.

A priſon is now building for a county gaol and bridewell, on Mr. *Blackburn*'s plan. The very active and worthy magiſtrate, Mr. *Willoughby*, has put in practice Dr. *Fothergill*'s favourite ſcheme of employing the convicts in building, which he had adopted in regard to the intended Penitentiary Houſes.* Here the lodges, and the gateway with the

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* A liſt of priſoners in the county gaol and bridewell, from January 23d, 1786, to January 7th, 1787, was publiſhed, with an account of their earnings, expenſe of maintenance, materials for work &c. which was as follows:

Total Earnings - - - - - -		£198 : 1 ; 11
Expenſe in Bread - - -	£58 : 19 : 0	
Ditto in Clothes and extra Feeding	85 : 1 : 9½	
Overlooker - - - -	22 : 10 : 0	
Materials for Work &c. -	11 : 11 : 0	
Total Expenſe - - - - - -		178 : 1 : 9½
Balance ſaved to the County - - - -		20 : 0 : 1½

From January 7th, 1787, to January 1ſt, 1788, Balance ſaved to the County £113 : 9 : 2.

"The above report was made at the laſt Epiphany Seſſions, and was then ordered to be printed, and to be "ſent to the Lord Lieutenant, the acting Magiſtrates of the county, the Foreman of the Grand Jury at the next "Lent and Summer Aſſizes, and to the *ſubſcribers to the gaol charity*."—To the honour of the Gentlemen of this county I quote what follows reſpecting this their well-directed charity. "And the *Treaſurer* of the *ſubſcription* "for pecuniary *rewards* on the diſcharge of *induſtrious priſoners*, having reported to the Magiſtrates then "preſent, that there was a conſiderable balance in hand from the laſt year's ſubſcription, it was agreed, "that there was no immediate occaſion to call on the ſubſcribers; but that the *Treaſurer* ſhould have liberty "to call *on them* for their *annual ſubſcriptions*, when, and in ſuch manner, as the *Committee* appointed to "ſuperintend the management of the caſtle gaol *ſhould think proper*."

Some priſoners, when they are diſcharged, are completely clothed, have a little money in their pockets, and a good character given them, with a further promiſe that if they bring at the end of the year, a certificate from the maſter with whom they work of a good and ſober character, they ſhall be further rewarded.

Oxford Castle.

chapel over it, will be built entirely by the convicts. Theſe were at work, and guarded only by one man, though ſeveral of them, for their *good behaviour*, had their irons taken off. This proves, that among ſuch delinquents many are reclaimable, and not ſo entirely abandoned as ſome are apt to ſuppoſe. (They were going to work on the navigation). The encouragements here given with reſpect to their diet, clothes, and term of confinement, have been the means of recovering many from their bad habits, and of rendering them uſeful members of ſociety. Here the convicts are not *defrauded* of the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

In my former edition of *The State of the Priſons*, his Majeſty's kind donation of £200 for the diſcharge of inſolvent debtors at Saliſbury was inſerted. His gracious Majeſty lately left £300 at Oxford for the ſame humane purpoſe; by which bounty twenty-ſix debtors out of twenty-ſeven were releaſed: *all* their creditors, *one only* excepted, *readily* coming into the compoſition, and the twenty-ſeventh received £25, to recover a debt for the benefit of himſelf and his creditors. With pleaſure I mention this *proper* and *faithful* application of the money, well knowing that part of the donation at Saliſbury was ſpent for the benefit of the gaoler's tap.

The *felons* lodge in the old caſtle. Here all the rooms were much cleaner and freſher than I had ſeen them at my former viſits. One of the regulations is, that no viſiters ſhall be admitted on Sundays; which would be very proper in all gaols, as that is, too generally, a day of confuſion and intoxication. This is remarkably the caſe in the priſons at London. The new gaoler's ſalary is £105. 1787, Nov. 26, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 24.

City Gaol.

OXFORD City Gaol is now building. Mr. *Blackburn* is the architect. It is intended for a gaol and bridewell. The city priſoners are in the county gaol, and in the bridewell.

City Bridewell.

OXFORD City Bridewell. Two rooms on the ſecond floor; that for the women only ſeventeen feet by nine, and ſeven feet high, in which were ſeven priſoners, and frequently there are many more: court not ſecure: priſoners never let out but for a few minutes. Allowance, two quartern loaves a week. No employment: no coals: no bedding.

Oxford Radcliffe Infirmary.

County Hospital.

I am ſorry that I muſt repeat my remarks on the cloſeneſs and offenſiveneſs of four out of the five large wards of this county hoſpital, *viz.* three of the men's and the lower one of the women's. None of the windows of the ſtaircaſes were open: the upper ſaſhes are fixed; as is one part of the ſaſhes in ſeveral of the wards. The dry-rubbing of the floors, which is too generally practiſed in hoſpitals, is almoſt as bad as hiding the dirt with ſand. Here is a convenient and good bath; and, very properly, the waſh-houſe and brew-houſe are detached buildings.

Banbury Gaol.

BANBURY Town Gaol and Bridewell. No alteration. The priſoners are not permitted to have any fire, their bedding being ſtraw. Keeper now pays no rent, and has a ſalary of £15 in lieu of the tap. 1788, Feb. 16, Priſoners 3.

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

Worcester Castle.

Here are eighteen new cells and a day-room for men, and two cells and a day-room for women felons, and over theſe, two rooms, with *ſmall* windows for women-debtors. The workmen were repairing the *dungeon*, in the court. In each of the cells, *two* felons (very improperly) lie *together* on the floors. Theſe cells were dirty; and the apertures for air were all ſtopt, through the inattention of the gaoler. Debtors and felons are in one court: this ſhould be divided: and there is only one day-room for felons and convicts: theſe ſhould have ſeparate day-rooms and courts. Convicts have not the half crown a week.

The two ſick-rooms are badly contrived; one of which has no window. The late keeper and his wife who ſucceeded him, both died of the gaol-fever.[*] Acquitted priſoners are kept in irons till the judge leaves the city, when the gaoler pays 2*s.* for each, and 12*s.* 6*d.* for the calendar.—The gaoler is a butcher, and lives ſome miles diſtant; and his ſon, a young man, has the care of this large priſon. Salary £150 in lieu of the tap.[†]

1788, Feb. 5, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 31. Convicts 16.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell.

WORCESTER. No employment. Allowance a ſixpenny loaf every other day as in the county gaol (weight 4*lb.* 1*oz.*). No blankets being allowed, moſt of the priſoners ſaid they lay in their clothes. Allowance for ſtraw, 25*s.* a quarter. A new priſon is nearly finiſhed. By the ſmall number of the cells, it ſeems that they are not deſigned for ſolitary confinement at night. 1788, Feb. 6, Priſoners 13.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

City Gaol.

No alteration, but cleaner and quieter than in the time of the late gaoler. The windows of the free ward are towards the ſtreet. Gaoler's ſalary £40 in lieu of the tap. The

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[*] In the courſe of my purſuits, I have known alſo ſeveral amiable young gentlemen, who, in their zeal to do good, have been carried off by that dreadful diſorder, the *gaol-fever*; and this has been one incentive to my endeavours for its extirpation out of our priſons. I ſhall mention one affecting inſtance which happened here, of a young phyſician falling a ſacrifice to this diſtemper through a benevolent attention to ſome priſoners afflicted with it, as the circumſtance is related by Dr. *Barnes* in the *Mancheſter Memoirs*, vol. II. *p.* 85. "Dr. *Johnſtone* "junior, of Worceſter, has lately fallen a much lamented martyr to a noble diſcharge of duty, in attending "the priſoners ill of a fever in Worceſter jail (1783). He attained, at an early period, to great and deſerved "eminence in his profeſſion: and will be ever regretted as a phyſician of great ability and genius, and as one of "the moſt pleaſing and benevolent of men; prematurely ſnatched from his friends and country, when become highly "agreeable and uſeful to them."—And yet, alas! the dreadful dungeon here, the planks of which were periſhed by damp and the breath of priſoners, was at my laſt viſit preparing again for the reception of others.

[†] His Majeſty, in his late viſit to this city, very humanely left £300 to be applied to the releaſing of debtors from confinement. I could have wiſhed he had made ſuch a kind viſit to this caſtle as he did at Oxford.

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Worcester City Gaol.

nine-pin ground, where idle people reſorted, is now added to the garden. Allowance, a threepenny loaf.—The gaol-fever was lately here. A convenient infirmary might be made in the ſpacious garden.

1788, Feb. 5, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 7. Convicts 8.

County Infirmary *at* Worcester.

County Infirmary.

In this hoſpital there were fifty-three patients. Not a window open in the wards or ſtaircaſes. Men's wards offenſive. Beds not made at noon. The floors rubbed, not waſhed.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

Stafford County Gaol.

No alteration in this crowded priſon. Only one ſmall day-room for men and women. In the dungeon for male felons, I ſaw fifty-two chained down, hardly fourteen inches being allowed to each. The moiſture from their breath ran down the walls. I need not intimate the heat and offenſiveneſs of this dungeon, and the paleneſs of the priſoners. The women were in irons, and lay in another dungeon. Laſt year, ſeven of the felons died in their dungeon of the gaol-fever; and the *free ward*, or county chamber, being directly over it, nine out of thirteen of the poor debtors died. No infirmary: no bath. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Though this priſon is bad and crowded, many things might be done by an attentive and humane gaoler for the convenience and health of his priſoners, conſiſtently with his own ſecurity. One debtor's attempting to eſcape was not a ſufficient reaſon why a window ſhould be bricked up in the county chamber, which before was too dark and cloſe. A lofty and good room with a fire-place, over the women's dungeon, was kept during the ſickneſs, and is ſtill retained, for the gaoler's lumber. I am ſorry that when this circumſtance was publicly mentioned, ſome gentlemen ſhould ſo readily acquieſce in the gaoler's *excuſe*, that the room was not ſecure. It is a ſtrong room: but even admitting it not ſo ſtrong as the dungeon, it is ſufficiently ſecure for ſome who are not the moſt atrocious criminals, and eſpecially ſuch as are ſick, or in dying circumſtances. Allowance, two ſhillings, in fifteen penny loaves and 2*lb.* of cheeſe a week. The bread was good and of proper weight. Convicts have the two ſhillings and ſixpence a week. Gaoler's ſalary £100 in lieu of the tap.* The county is now going to build a new gaol.

1788, Feb. 11, Debtors 31. Felons &c. 39. Convicts 22.

COUNTY

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* Many of the windows of this priſon are towards the ſtreet; and oppoſite to the priſon gate, there are *three adjoining ale-houſes*. One of them having harboured a gang, of which ſome were condemned and executed, Judge *Buller* took away the licence; but, it being *now* renewed, the houſe is ſaid to be again the reſort of bad company.—The great and increaſing number of *ale-houſes* that I obſerve in my tours through this kingdom I cannot

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

STAFFORD COUNTY BRIDEWELL

STAFFORD. No alteration. The priſon clean, and none of the priſoners in irons. No court: no employment. The ſame allowance of bread and cheeſe* as in the gaol. Bedding only ſtraw, which is ſent in every fortnight. The keeper puts in a deputy, who has no ſalary. 1788, Feb. 11, Priſoners 18.

LICHFIELD CITY AND COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

LICHFIELD CITY GAOL.

No alteration. Gaoler's ſalary £50 in lieu of the tap. 1788, Feb. 13, No Priſoners.

COUNTY INFIRMARY *at* STAFFORD.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

This hoſpital is quiet and clean, and has a *humane* and *attentive* apothecary. The ſurgeons are here paid for their attendance.

SHROPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration in this *cloſe* priſon. Women in irons, though confined to their day-room and dungeon; the men double ironed, and chained to the floor at night.† No infirmary.‡ Allowance, 3*d.* a day in bread. The gaol is ſerved by two bakers, one appointed by the county, the other by the ſheriff. The weight of their ſixpenny loaf was only 4*lb.* 4*oz.* when the weight at the bridewell was 4*lb.* 12 or 13*oz.* and of the ſame bread in the town 4*lb.* 13*oz.* The convicts have 2*s.* and a ſixpenny loaf every Saturday. Acquitted priſoners are not diſcharged in court. A publican with cans of beer was waiting on Sunday, in the inſide, to ſerve the priſoners. This county obtained an act 26 *Geo.* III.

I cannot but lament; as it is one *great* and obvious reaſon why our priſons are ſo crowded both with debtors and felons. Many magiſtrates are ſenſible of this evil, yet ſo dreadfully ſupine and timid, as to grant freſh licences (often at the interceſſion of their intereſted clerks) in which *their* conduct is highly culpable. It ſhould be remembered, that it is the *ſpirit* of our laws, and therefore the *duty* of magiſtrates, by every means to *prevent*, if poſſible, the commiſſion of crimes.

* Such a quantity of cheeſe is improper in priſons. For the 9*d.* a week here in milk, oatmeal, potatoes, or other vegetables, they might have a hot meſs almoſt every day.

† I have often wiſhed that gentlemen would make *Rules* for the *conduct* of *gaolers*, as well as for priſoners, and many gaolers have wiſhed for ſuch rules. *New* keepers would then be informed that *ſteady* diſcipline, and *ſtrict* regularity will do more to keep priſoners in health, and prevent the commiſſion of *crimes* in gaols, than *ſeverity* and *oppreſſion*. I have often thought that a ſober, humane, half-pay *officer* would make one of the *beſt* gaolers.

‡ The late gaoler's charge to the county for the ſick, for four years, in wine &c. was £386 : 15 : 0½, excluſive of the ſurgeon's and apothecary's bills. Probably, if a tenth part of it had been allowed for clothes, linen, ſoap, and other neceſſaries for cleanlineſs, with proper bedding and nouriſhment, it would have ſaved the lives of many of our fellow creatures.

Shrewsbury.

cap. 24. for building a new gaol and houſe of correction, and they have fixed on a fine ſituation for that purpoſe. I am ſorry to find this clauſe in the act "That the gaoler for the time being ſhall be the keeper of the houſe of correction." A table of fees, the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. Gaoler's ſalary £100 in lieu of the tap, and £5 from the town.

1788, Feb. 9, Debtors 25. Felons &c. 22. Convicts 7.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell

SHREWSBURY. No alteration, but the addition of two night-rooms for women. Of late years the priſoners are not permitted to attend public worſhip in the county gaol. Only one day-room for both ſexes. No employment. Keeper's ſalary £5 : 5 : 0 and £5 from the town. 1788, Feb. 9, Priſoners 14.

Town Gaol.

SHREWSBURY Town Gaol is taken down, and the priſoners are ſent to the county gaol and bridewell, which *before* were far too much crowded. One debtor and ſeven other priſoners were in the county gaol, and five in the bridewell. The *town* allowance is only 10½*d* a week, in bread, which is ſerved by the county baker.

Bishop's Castle Gaol.

BISHOP's CASTLE Town Gaol. This priſon is only two rooms at the town houſe. One, called the *dungeon*, has the windows towards the ſtreet,* a dirt floor and no fire-place: the other for debtors is the *jury* room. 1788, Feb. 8, No Priſoners.

Ludlow Gaol.

LUDLOW Town Gaol. No alteration. The windows are towards the ſtreet.

1788, Feb. 7, Priſoner 1.

Town Bridewell

LUDLOW Town Bridewell. A dark room in the old work-houſe.†

1788, Feb. 7, No Priſoners.

County Infirmary *at* Shrewsbury.

County Infirmary.

The wards of this hoſpital are inconvenient, the cielings low, and the water cloſets offenſive; the houſe not being originally built for an hoſpital. It is now out of repair, and as the governors intend the addition of ſome new wards, I took the liberty to adviſe the building of an entire new hoſpital.‡

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* Where the windows are towards the ſtreet, the diſorderly are encouraged rather than checked and reformed by impriſonment.

† The old work-houſe is a diſmal, neglected houſe, in which, the keeper told me, the poor of that pariſh and ten others were farmed. He mentioned looms, but it ſeemed that there were none in uſe.

‡ Shrewſbury poor-houſe, originally deſigned for a foundling hoſpital, and afterwards occupied by Dutch priſoners of war (See *The State of the Priſons, page* 190.) is now purchaſed for a work-houſe, being well adapted for that purpoſe. It was neat and clean, and does great credit to the attention of the directors: it may vie with the beſt regulated houſes of induſtry in this kingdom.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

Hereford County Gaol.

Here are twelve new rooms for men, and four for women: they are too low, and the ſtaircaſes are inconvenient. By the advice of Mr. *Cam*, the ſurgeon, a convenient court is now made for the men; and I doubt not but he will procure the enlargement of the women's court; it being only five feet wide. Allowance three pennyworth of bread a day: to convicts a twopenny loaf and two-pence in money. Acquitted priſoners are not releaſed till the judge leaves the city. Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up; nor rules, which now become *more* neceſſary, to reſtrain the free admiſſion of liquors. Women convicts continue in this, and other gaols, longer than the men—ſome even four or five years. I found that moſt of the women felons were in heavy irons,* but they were taken off the next day. No employment: no allowance for coals. Gaoler's ſalary £60 in lieu of the tap.

1788, Feb. 4, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 16. Convicts 9.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell

HEREFORD. No alteration in the two offenſive rooms. Allowance, three halfpence in bread. A fine ſpring of water is near the priſon. Employment, making ſhoemakers' pegs. Keeper's ſalary £15. 1788, Feb. 4, Priſoners 5.

City Gaol.

HEREFORD City Gaol and Bridewell. No alteration. Allowance two pennyworth of bread a day. No court. Gaoler no ſalary, but 20*s.* as keeper of the bridewell: he ſtill ſells beer.†

1788, Feb. 4, Debtors 2. Petty Offender 1.

Hereford County Infirmary.

County Infirmary.

Here is lately built a county infirmary on a fine ſpot near the river. The kitchen out of the houſe: the wards not crowded: a *dining-room* for each ſex: convenient baths. The floors are of elm, which is not durable; and though the colour is brown, one might ſee that they were not clean.‡

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* This *indecent*, *wanton*, and *cruel* cuſtom of putting irons on the *weaker* ſex in priſons, is not practiſed in any of the moſt *uncivilized* countries that I have viſited.

† In this city, and many other places, the bakers make only the white bread. The aſſize here from the 4th to 11th of February 1788 was, the twopenny loaf ſtandard wheaten, 1*lb.* 5*oz.* 6 *drams*, the ſixpenny loaf 4*lb.* 3 *drams*. So that the poor are almoſt obliged to buy dear and fine bread.

‡ In the work-houſe for the city, the rooms and the inhabitants were clean, having a *notable* matron. With reſpect to *health* and conveniences in work-houſes and infirmaries, more depends on ſuch women than is generally imagined.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

Mon-mouth County Gaol.

No alteration. Still no chaplain. Allowance only a pennyworth of bread (weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ *oz.)* and that out of the gaoler's ſalary of £20. The convicts have the half crown a week. The felons are chained to the floor at night. Acquitted priſoners are detained in irons till the clerk of aſſize delivers the calendar to the gaoler, after the judge has left the town; for which the gaoler pays 12*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* for every ſuch priſoner. Each priſoner receives a ſixpenny loaf every quarter day from Mr. *James Gabriel*'s kind donation, who died the 26th of March, 1754. To the gaoler's former ſalary of £20, there is an addition of £45, in lieu of the tap.

A county gaol is building on a fine eminence, near the water: the ground is given by the Duke of *Beaufort*, and Mr. *Blackburn* is the architect.

1788, Jan. 31, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 10.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell

USK. No alteration. The priſon and court clean: a pump with fine water: no employment. 1788, May 23, Priſoners 4.

Town Gaol.

MONMOUTH Town Gaol. No alteration: no court: no water. Gaoler's ſalary £4, as formerly, and he ſells beer.

1788, Jan. 31, Felons &c. 2.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

Glou-cester Castle.

The old gaol is taken down, and a new one, with a houſe of correction is now building near the river, under the inſpection of Sir *George Oneſiphorus Paul*, who has beſtowed the moſt zealous and unremitting attention on this object; and will render it a laſting monument of his ſkill and humanity.*

In the temporary priſon, allowance is two-pence in bread, and a penny in money. The twopenny loaf for the felons weighed 1 *lb.* 5 *oz.* that for the fines, being ſomewhat coarſer, weighed 1 *lb.* 11 *oz.* The tranſports have their 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. His Majeſty

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* The *act* for building a new gaol and penitentiary houſe, and certain new houſes of correction, for the county of *Glouceſter*, and for regulating the ſame (25th *Geo.* III. 1785.) drawn up by Sir *George O. Paul*, *well* deſerves to be conſulted by gentlemen who have any intention of building a *county gaol* or *priſon*.

GLOUCESTER.

in his late viſit, very humanely left £300 for the relief of the debtors, and gave £50 to the infirmary. 1787, Nov. 24, Debtors 20. Felons &c. 31. Fines 23.
1788, Jan. 30, - - 24. - - - 37. - - 20.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL

LAWFORD's GATE, BRISTOL. No alteration: no employment.
1787, Nov. 19, Priſoners 6. 1788, May 26, Priſoners 5.

In the new bridewell which is building in the adjoining field, there are forty cells on the two upper floors (ſeven feet four inches by ſix feet one inch) which open into a paſſage rather too narrow (four feet and a half) though the ingenious Mr. *Blackburn* is the architect.

ST. BRIAVELT's GAOL.

ST. BRIAVELT's GAOL, FOR DEBTORS. No alteration. The keeper ſells beer; and there is company as at a common ale-houſe. Here were lately releaſed—one who was confined near a year: debt only 3*s*. Coſts £4 : 11 : 4—another, near two years: debt 40*s*. Coſts £7 : 15 : 8—another, debt £1 : 19 : 0. Coſts £4 : 4 : 6. Some would here periſh for want, if it were not for the kindneſs of Mr. *Milſon* a maltſter, who lives near, and ſends them proviſions, and procures collections in the neighbouring towns for their releaſe. Their caſes cannot be known to Lord *Berkeley* the proprietor, who *never* viſits the town. 1788, Jan. 31, No Priſoners.

CITY GAOL.

GLOUCESTER CITY GAOL. The new gaol is now occupied. Allowance a threepenny loaf a day. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up. Gaoler's ſalary £21.
1787, Nov. 24, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 6.

COUNTY HOSPITAL *at* GLOUCESTER.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

In this hoſpital the wards were clean and freſh, and there was a ſpacious and convenient bath. Of the many good rules for the government of this infirmary, the ſixth is, "That "no perſon ſhall have a vote at any general meeting, unleſs he has been a ſubſcriber for "*ſix* months complete, to be computed from the day he paid his firſt ſubſcription." I wiſh, inſtead of *ſix* months, it had been *twelve* months.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER COUNTY GAOL.

A new priſon for felons, at the back of the old gaol, is nearly finiſhed. Allowance to felons a threepenny loaf a day (weight 2*lb.* 3*oz.*). Convicts receive only part of the half crown a week, though charged by the under ſheriff in his bill of cravings. Gaoler's

ſalary

ſalary £200 in lieu of the tap,* and £75 for his two turnkeys. The gaol is kept very clean, and frequently viſited by the magiſtrates; yet I ſaw no bath: and no rules or orders are hung up. 1788, July 4, Debtors 31. Felons &c. 30.

WINCHESTER.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WINCHESTER. A new and ſpacious priſon (the foundation ſtone laid June 7, 1786, finiſhed Nov. 6, 1787) which has four courts, and a pump in each court; a chapel, and infirmary. There is a good houſe for the keeper, and the priſon is kept very clean. Keeper's ſalary £100 in lieu of *all* fees, and £30 for the turnkey. The priſoners' names and terms of confinement are hung on the doors of their ſolitary cells. Allowance, 1½*d.* in bread, a day, and to thoſe that work 2*d.* more. The priſon is conſtantly viſited by a worthy nobleman in this city. 1788, July 4, Priſoners 26.

GOSPORT. No alteration. Only one day-room for men and women. No employment. Allowance, two pennyworth of bread. Keeper's ſalary £52 in lieu of the tap.

1788, July 6, Priſoners 2.

ODIAM. No alteration. Only one day-room for men and women. No employment. Allowance, three halfpennyworth of fine bread (weight 17 *oz.*). No fuel nor bedding allowed by the county. Priſon not white-waſhed theſe *five* years. Keeper a ſheriff's officer; his ſalary £15. The large room in the centre ſtill kept for a brew-houſe.

1788, July 11, Priſoners, one Man and one Woman.

CITY PRISON.

At WINCHESTER, the old County Bridewell is now the CITY PRISON. No alteration in it. The keeper has a licence for beer and wine.

1788, July 4, No priſoners.

The PRISON for *Debtors* called the *Cheney Court*, the property of the Biſhop, is now diſcontinued.

COUNTY HOSPITAL *at* WINCHESTER.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

In this *hoſpital* all the windows of the paſſages and ſtaircaſe were ſhut, and the under (or venereal) wards were dirty, cloſe and offenſive. The bedſteads are iron, and painted green: the furniture blue and white. The patients, who are able to ſit up, dine *very properly* in a room adjoining to their wards. Here, and in ſeveral of our county hoſpitals, I could wiſh there were large apertures over the doors (as in the *London* hoſpital) to prevent, in part, the offenſiveneſs of the wards at night. July 4th, 1788, Patients 43.†

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* I am perſuaded that in this, Warwick, Brecon, and ſeveral other gaols, debtors *now* ſell beer.

† Out of the gate of this city, there is a pillar erected (as a memorial of a dreadful *plague* that ſwept off a great number of the inhabitants) upon the ſpot to which proviſions were then brought for the ſupply of the city.

South-ampton Prisons.

SOUTHAMPTON. The Bar Gate is diſcontinued as a priſon for debtors.

The *gaol* for felons (the *tower*) is enlarged, and converted into two priſons, one for debtors, the other for felons; each of which has a court and water, and a ſeparate keeper. Salary to each £10. Allowance to priſoners, 3*d.* a day.

1788, July 5, Debtors 2. Felons 2.

Bridewell

SOUTHAMPTON Bridewell. No alteration. 1788, July 5, No Priſoners.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Ports-mouth Town Gaol.

No alteration, but cleaner than at my former viſits. No convenience for the ſeparation of the ſexes in this *cloſe* priſon. Debtors' window towards the ſtreet. Allowance to felons, a twopenny loaf, and a penny in money. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors now hung up: the keeper no licence: ſalary £60. 1788, July 8, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 18.

The Royal Hospital *at* Haslar *near* Gosport.

Haslar Hospital.

I always found this *well-conducted* hoſpital remarkably clean and quiet, and (what is very different from the practice in the county hoſpitals) none of the floors were ſanded, or dry rubbed, and the windows on all the ſtaircaſes were open.* The patients have white linen ſhirts and the hoſpital clothes; and the linen of the beds is white. In this hoſpital there are about eighteen hundred beds, nineteen or twenty in general in a ward. The wards are ſixty feet by twenty-four, and the height twelve feet, on two floors, and ten on the third, and the arcades below are twenty-four feet wide. All the nurſes here, and in the hoſpital at Plymouth, are women, which is very proper, as they are more cleanly and tender; and they more eaſily pacify the patients, who are ſeafaring men. Viſiters are admitted, very properly, only on two days in a week. The ſtaircaſes are ſpacious, but they are of wood: the riſes are too high; and there is no hand-rail on the wall. The *inſide ſewers* are offenſive: there are *no ciſterns* in the wards: the pipes by which they are ſupplied with water, both for drink and waſhing, adjoin *(indelicately)* to the ſewers. The two cells for lunatic patients are too cloſe and badly ſituated. The cieling of the attic floor is too low (ſeven feet); when the hoſpital is new roofed, it may be raiſed with little additional expenſe. To each wing there ſhould be a ſea-bath; and a *circulation of air* is as *abſolutely neceſſary* through the centre of the *front* as in the wings. If there were apertures into the paſſages, near the cieling, they would keep the wards freſh at night. Under ſeveral of the wards there are cellars for wood, lumber &c. which are dangerous in caſe of fire. For ſecurity againſt fire and infectious diſorders I prefer the hoſpital at Plymouth, a plan of which is in my former work.

Some of the principal offices, ſuch as the diſpenſary, water-works, waſh-houſe, bed-houſe and fumigating-cells, being *very properly* detached buildings, are not in the plan which I give of this hoſpital at Haſlar. See *plate* xix.

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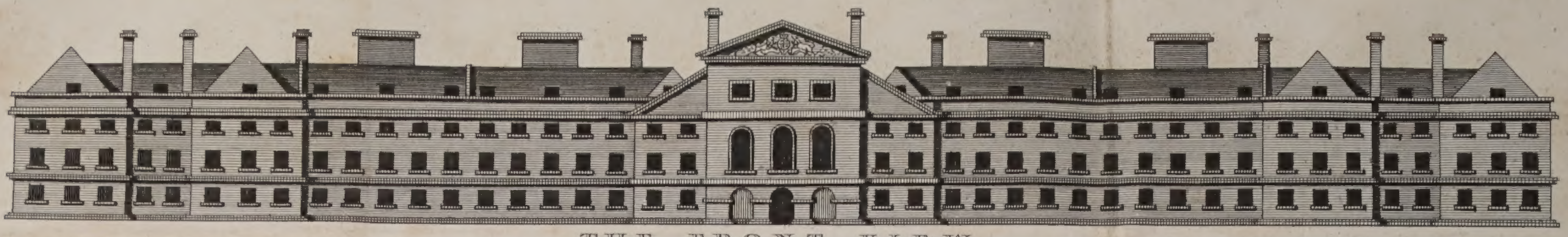
* Dr. *Lind* long ſince informed me, that he had the ſaſh windows on the ſtaircaſes nailed up in ſummer, to prevent their being ſhut.

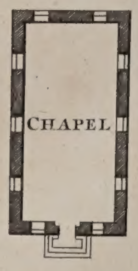
HASLAR

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

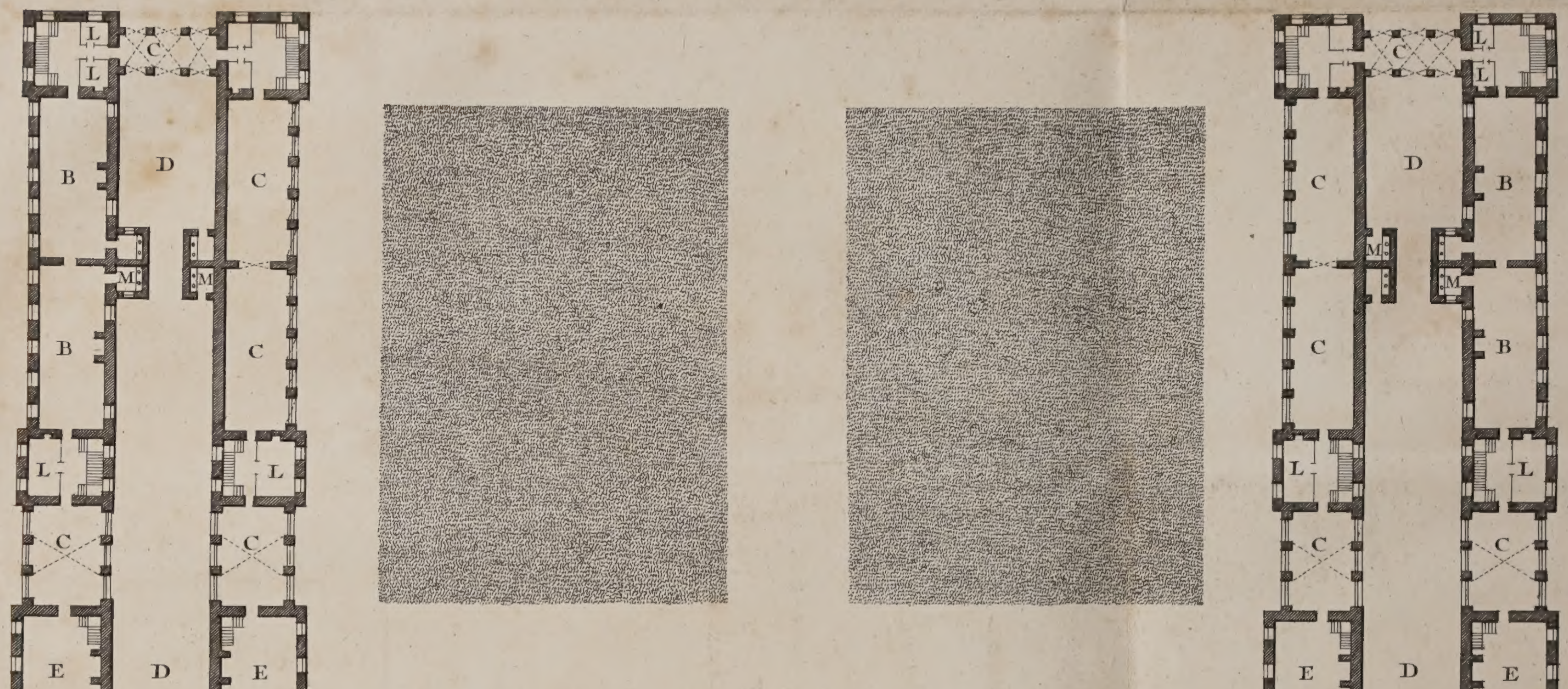


THE FRONT VIEW.

References.
A *Entrance.*
B *Wards.*
C *Arcades.*
D *Courts.*
E *Store Rooms.*
F *Kitchens.*
G *Officers' Apartments.*



References.
H *Council Room.*
I *Receiving Room.*
K *Steward's and Agent's Offices.*
L *Nurses' & Attendants' Rooms.*
M *Water Closets.*



T. Miller sculp.

The following Regulations and Orders were hung up in the *Wards.*

REGULATIONS

Reſpecting the Nurses *and other* Servants *of the* Royal Hospital *at* Haslar.

Haslar Regulations.

ORDERED,

I. That none of the nurſes, or other ſervants in the hoſpital, do conceal the effects of any of the patients who may die therein; reports of ſuch effects are to be made, immediately after the deceaſe of the patients, to the agent, or his clerk, by the reſpective nurſes of the wards.

II. That no bags, cheſts, or bundles of any kind, belonging to the patients, be received, or kept in any of the wards, or nurſes cabbins, but carried to the bed-houſe.

III. That no dirt, bones, or rags, be thrown out of any window, or down the bogs, but carried to the places appointed for that purpoſe; nor are any cloaths of the patients, or others, to be hung out of any of the windows of the houſe.

IV. That no foul linen, whether ſheets or ſhirts, be kept in the cabins, or wards, but ſent immediately to the matron, in order to its being carried to the waſh-houſe; and the nurſes are to obey the orders of the matron in punctually ſhifting the bed and body linen of the patients, *viz.* their ſheets once a fortnight, their ſhirts once in four days, their night caps, drawers and ſtockings once a week, or oftener if found neceſſary.

V. That no nurſe or other perſon do waſh in the water cloſets.

VI. That no hoſpital dreſs or any part of that dreſs, be carried out of the fever, flux, or ſmall-pox wards into other wards, nor are the men to be permitted to wear any part of their own cloaths in theſe wards; and the patients are not to be ſuffered to wear the hoſpital night caps out of their proper wards, but by permiſſion of the phyſician or ſurgeon.

VII. That dead bodies be not left longer in the wards or lobbies than the preciſe time ordered by the phyſician or ſurgeon, at the expiration of which, and not before, they are to be carried into the dead-houſe.

VIII. That no nurſe do admit any patients, on any pretence whatſoever, into her cabin, nor ſuffer any perſon to remain in it at night, not even her huſband or child.

IX. That any nurſe concealing the eſcape of any patient from her ward, or that has not made due report, at the agent's office, of her having miſſed ſuch patient, be diſcharged the hoſpital, upon proof thereof.

X. That all nurſes who diſobey the matron's orders, get drunk, neglect their patients, quarrel or fight with any other nurſes, or quarrel with the men, or do not prudently and cautiouſly reveal, to the ſuperior officers of the houſe, all irregularities committed by the patients in their wards (ſuch as drinking, ſmoaking tobacco in the wards, quarrelling, deſtroying the medicines, or ſtores, feigning complaints and neglecting their cure) be immediately diſcharged the ſervice of the houſe, and a note made againſt their names, on the books of the hoſpital, that they may never more be employed.

XI. That the nurſes take care to prevent the patients from lying down in their beds with their cloaths on, or having their wearing apparel on their beds or cradles, or any bread, butter, or proviſions of any kind, upon the heads of their cradles, or about their beds, and that no victuals be dreſſed in the wards.

XII. That if any men are taken ill in the recovery ward, ſo as to be obliged to take to their beds, the nurſes do acquaint the aſſiſtant in waiting therewith, that they may be immediately removed, if that ſhall be judged neceſſary.

XIII. That the nurſes provide themſelves always with a ſufficient quantity of ſuch drinks for the patients as are ordered, and when they cannot be got, that they acquaint the phyſician or ſurgeon therewith. In the fever, flux, and ſmall-pox wards, gruel and panado are conſtantly to be kept ready, both night and day;

HASLAR REGULATIONS.

day; and in theſe wards, a ſmall chink of the upper part of ſome one or more of the windows is conſtantly to be kept open, ſo as at night gently to move the flame of a candle when ſtanding on the table, unleſs otherwiſe ordered by the phyſician: The proper patients only are to come into theſe wards, and no others whatever.

XIV. That no cards, or gaming of any kind, be permitted in the hoſpital.

XV. That ſuch nurſes as can be ſpared by the matron, go to chapel every Sunday; and that the nurſes take care, that ſuch patients as are able do attend divine ſervice whenever it is performed; and report to the phyſician or ſurgeon, ſuch perſons as neglect going there.

XVI. That no perſon whatever be permitted to ſell wine, brandy, ſtrong beer or other liquors, nor any articles whatſoever, either within the hoſpital or its bounds.

XVII. That no will be made for any patient, without leave firſt had in writing, from the phyſician or ſurgeon; and that no officer, aſſiſtant, clerk, matron, nurſe or any perſon whatſoever belonging to the hoſpital, ſhall accept a will made in their favour.

ORDERS

To be obſerved by the PATIENTS *in the* ROYAL HOSPITAL *at* HASLAR.

I. No one ſhall be guilty of blaſphemous expreſſions, unlawful ſwearing, curſing, drunkenneſs, uncleanneſs, lying, or other ſcandalous actions, to the corruption of good manners, and in derogation of GOD's honour.

II. All ſhall behave with proper reſpect to the officers of the hoſpital; and none ſhall preſume to quarrel or fight in the hoſpital.

III. No one ſhall abſent himſelf from the hoſpital without leave.

IV. No one ſhall pilfer, pawn, or damage any of the furniture or things appertaining to the hoſpital, or to any perſons therein; nor ſhall any one defile, deface, or damage any part of the hoſpital.

V. No perſon ſhall walk on the graſs-plats, in the area of the building, nor eaſe themſelves in any place not allotted for that purpoſe.

VI. No one ſhall preſume to beg of any perſon, either within or without the hoſpital, on any pretence whatſoever.

VII. No one ſhall be noiſy, or ſeditious on account of any deficiency in quantity, or defect in quality of proviſions, or any thing elſe; but if there ſhall be any cauſe of complaint, the ſame ſhall be quietly made known to one of the ſuperior officers of the hoſpital, that what is proper may be done thereupon.

VIII. Whoever ſhall be privy to the commiſſion of any of the aforeſaid miſdemeanors, ſhall immediately, or as ſoon after as poſſible, diſcover the ſame to one of the ſuperior officers of the hoſpital.

IX. No patients are to be ſuffered to ſmoak tobacco in any of the wards; if any patient ſhall perſiſt in doing it, after having been admoniſhed by the nurſe, ſhe is to report ſuch patient to the phyſician or ſurgeon.

X. All the patients who are able, are to go to the barber's ſhop twice a week to be ſhaved; and whoſoever ſhall be found to have diſobeyed this direction, will be complained of to the officers of the ſhips to which they reſpectively belong.

The *Scheme* of *Diet* at this hoſpital, is the ſame as is uſed at the Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth, *viz.*

DIET AT HASLAR HOSPITAL.

I. LOW DIET. Water gruel, panado, rice gruel, milk pottage, or broth, and bread and butter, if neceſſary. For *drink*, toaſt and water, ptiſan, or white decoction.

II. HALF

HASLAR RULES.

II. HALF DIET. For *breakfaſt*, milk pottage; for *dinner*, half a pound of mutton, ſome light bread pudding, or in lieu of it, ſome greens; a pint of broth, one pound of bread, one quart of ſmall beer; the men upon this diet to dine in their own wards.

III. FULL DIET. *Breakfaſt* as above; for *dinner* one pound of meat, one pint of broth, one pound of bread, three pints of ſmall beer; *ſupper* in the two laſt named diets, to be of broth left at dinner; or, if thought neceſſary, to be of milk pottage.

Rice Milk, orange whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind whey and water, vinegar whey, balm tea, ſage tea. Theſe to be diſcretionally ordered by the phyſician and ſurgeons.

WILTSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT SALISBURY.

SALISBURY COUNTY GAOL.

The debtors' lodgings are very high; 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for each, though two in a bed. On the felons' ſide there are three floors, and on each eight cells (ſome about ten feet and a half by ſix and a half, and nine feet high to the crown of the arch) which open into narrow paſſages, hardly three feet wide. The cells being too few, when the felons are numerous, two or three are crowded into one cell. This was the caſe in 1784 when ſeventeen priſoners and one turnkey died of the gaol fever. The felons then were kept in *cloſe* confinement: *now* they are out *only* one hour in a day. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up: no bath, though the priſon is ſo conveniently ſituated, being near a fine ſtream of water. The gaol not white-waſhed ſince the ſickneſs in 1784. Here the acquitted priſoners that are *poor* are kept in irons till the judge leaves the town, but others are *immediately* diſcharged.

No part of this priſon is now a bridewell; yet the warrants are expreſſed "to be kept to hard labour." The *ſtable* and *cart-houſe* ſtill continue, though *many* common-ſide debtors and petty offenders are *crowded* into a ſmoky room adjoining. Surgeon, Mr. *Robert Still*; ſalary *now* £21. Gaoler's ſalary *only* £50. Often have I wiſhed, that *all fees* were aboliſhed.

1787, Nov. 16, Debtors 18. Felons &c. 21.
1788, July 3, - - - 13. - - - - 17.*

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AND TOWN GAOL.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL

DEVIZES. A *new* priſon with ſix ſeparate courts, of which *one only* can be viewed by the keeper from his windows. The magiſtrates have *improperly* built on the old cloſe and confined ſpot; a fault too common in ſuch caſes, when at no greater expenſe, a more healthy ſituation might have been choſen, out of the town. Employment, ſaid to be making nets. Surgeon's ſalary *now* £15. No chaplain. Allowance to

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* At both my viſits, I looked into the *County Infirmary* adjoining, and found the men's wards as offenſive as any of the rooms in the gaol. All the windows were ſhut, though the weather was mild, and the air clear and dry; and it ſeemed by the cobwebs and duſt, that thoſe on the ſtaircaſes were never opened.

Devizes.

ſelons *now* three-pence a day in bread, a pint of ſmall beer, and two pound of potatoes a week.[*] Gaoler's ſalary £100.

1788, May 29, Debtor 1. Felons and Petty Offenders 29.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL and TOWN GAOL.

County Bridewell.

MARLBOROUGH. This priſon is almoſt new: now having—for the men, two work or day-rooms, and two bed-rooms: a ſpacious court and water:—for the women, a work-room and two bed rooms, with a court and water. In the work-rooms were rollers and towels. No employment. Keeper's ſalary £60, out of which he ſupplies each priſoner with two pennyworth of bread a day. Surgeon's ſalary £10. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. The rules, the ſame as at the Devizes, are hung up, of which I here copy one article; "That the "priſoners be obliged to ſweep out and clean their rooms every day, and that they "alſo waſh their faces and hands, at leaſt twice in every day, for which purpoſe *towels* "and *water tubs* are to be conveniently placed for them." In the old priſon, at two of my former viſits, I found the gaol-fever; and ſince the year 1782 the keeper and ſurgeon died of it; but now there is little danger of ſuch accidents.[†]

1788, May 30, Priſoners 5.

City Gaol.

SALISBURY City Gaol. The property of the Biſhop. In a ruinous condition.

1787, Nov. 17, No Priſoners.

July 3d, 1788, it was taken down, and the corporation intend to build a court-room on the ſpot; and I hear they propoſe ſending their felons &c. to the county gaol; which I hope the county magiſtrates will prevent; their gaol being too ſmall for the general number of their own priſoners.

[*] A priſoner, *Thomas Plat*, lately died in one of the ſolitary cells; and the verdict of the coroner's jury was, *died by hunger and cold*. Since this, the allowance was augmented as above.

[†] The work-houſe for St. *Peter*'s pariſh in Marlborough, adjoining to the bridewell, is quite out of repair, and the clay floors in holes. The rooms and inhabitants were very dirty, and had no linen or means of cleanlineſs. They had little or no bedding: ſome lay on ſtraw on the floors, and others had a few rags to cover them on old bedſteads. It is *no wonder* that a putrid fever lately ran through *this* houſe. The other poor-houſe, in St. *Mary*'s pariſh, is equally neglected: three or four lay in a bed with only rags and ſtraw, and ſome of the children were almoſt naked.—Pariſh officers ſo inattentive to what *humanity* and *decency* require, expoſe the inhabitants of whole towns to the danger of contagious diſorders, by ſuch objects wandering about the ſtreets. I have in a former publication, mentioned an inſtance of a foreign gaoler being made an example of (being hanged) for ſtarving his priſoners. Is not a breach of truſt in *overſeers* of the poor, equally culpable and injurious?

COUNTY GAOL at DORCHESTER.

Dor-chester County Gaol.

A new gaol on a *bad* plan, and ſlightly built. A much better plan was propoſed by Mr. *Pitt*, but it was over-ruled. The rooms for debtors very dirty: no free ward: not white-waſhed, though the act for preſerving the health of priſoners is hung up. Allowance to both debtors and felons 1½ *lb.* of bread a day. It was weight; but of bad quality, and not well baked, though the county pays for the beſt. The convicts have not the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, though I ſuſpect it is charged in the bill of cravings: here and in ſeveral other counties, this article in the under-ſheriff's bills ſhould be examined. Acquitted priſoners are kept in gaol in irons till the judge leaves the town, unleſs certain fees be paid to the clerk of the crown, cryer &c. but if the fees be paid, they are *immediately* diſcharged; for ſuch as have money have no fear of detention for other indictments. Gaoler's ſalary £60 and £40 for turnkeys.

1787, Nov. 16, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 8.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell

SHERBORN. A new priſon. Paſſages too narrow (three feet): cells too low; ſome not eight feet high: the women's rooms will be very cloſe, a high wall being only ſix feet diſtant from the front: no employment. Thoſe committed to *hard labour* are locked up in ſolitary cells, and out only *one* hour in a day, which ſeems to be, in ſeveral places, the magiſtrates' *mode* of curing the priſoners of their habits of idleneſs. Allowance, a threepenny loaf every other day (weight 2*lb.* 3*oz.*). Keeper a ſheriff's officer. Salary £40. 1788, July 2, Priſoners 9.

Town Gaol.

DORCHESTER Town Gaol. No alteration. 1787, Nov. 16, No Priſoners.

DEVONSHIRE.

HIGH GAOL at EXETER.

Exeter. High Gaol

I had the pleaſure to find that the proprietor, *John Denny Roll* Eſq. has given £1000 towards a new gaol, which will be now under the direction of the county magiſtrates by an Act of Parliament. Neither the late gaoler, *Waber*, who died of the gaol-fever, nor his widow who kept the gaol one year after him, nor the preſent gaoler have received any money from the county for the fees of acquitted priſoners, according to the act, though they have paid Mr. *Follet*, the clerk of the crown, his demand for the Judges' Calendars.

There were three women in their ſick room, and I was ſurpriſed at finding with them a ſhoe-maker at work at his trade. On inquiring into the cauſe, I was informed that he was the huſband of one of the women who was committed Sept. 1ſt 1785, and on the 20th of March 1786 was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, for ſtealing

EXETER HIGH GAOL.

a calf's ſkin. In Nov. 1786 ſhe was ordered to the hulk at Plymouth, but on account of lameneſs contracted by a fever in the gaol, ſhe could not be removed: a fine child, which is her fifteenth, was born in the priſon. Her huſband perſiſted in declaring he would never leave her, but would go abroad with her. Such conſtancy of affection in priſons is very uncommon in *men*, though I have frequently found it in the other ſex.—But by the kindneſs of Lord *Sydney*, the woman received a free pardon Dec. 27th, 1787: and I ſince learn that this couple are uſeful and worthy members of the community.

Here the aſſize convicts have the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week; but thoſe convicted at the ſeſſions only the county allowance of 22*oz.* of bread, which was good, and full weight. The under-ſheriff in his late bill of cravings charged the ſame for both; but the latter was not allowed. However the county indemnified the gaoler, who had paid the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week to the ſeſſion convicts. Priſoners indicted for felony and acquitted at the aſſize, are not immediately diſcharged, as ordered by the late act, but are kept in priſon ſeveral days, till the judge leaves the town; unleſs the clerk of the crown hand over a paper to the gaoler as an intimation that his fees are paid: then there is no pretext of detention made, for fear of other indictments being brought againſt them.

I found at my laſt viſit that the gaoler's ſalary is now £100, and that the county propoſes to build a new gaol, for which a ſituation is choſen, much better than that of the preſent gaol.* 1787, Nov. 13, Felons 22. 1788, June 29, Felons 23. Deſerters 2.

SHERIFF's WARD, EXETER.

SHERIFF's WARD.

The frequent broils between the keeper and his priſoners for two or three years paſt ſhew the neceſſity of rules and orders for *priſoners* and *keepers* being fixed by parliament. I put the ſame queſtion here, that I had propoſed at York, Durham, Newcaſtle, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Norwich &c. namely, what was the number of debtors who had flung themſelves into priſon, through the hope of an inſolvent act during this year (1787) and who had ſettled with their creditors, and gone out, on finding that the bill did not paſs? The number was twenty, and their names were given me; but he ſaid, that the number was greater in 1786, when an inſolvent bill was thrown out.

I am ſenſible however that there are *real* objects of compaſſion in many of our priſons, who are even in want of the *neceſſaries* of life, having *no* allowance; *no* friends. Such is *William Luckis*, who has been here confined ſince April 1786 under a heavy *treble* penalty, on a conviction for ſmuggling: he was only a hired ſervant to a farmer, and when he came in was a hale young fellow, but is now much thinner through want: yet, ſuch unfortunate perſons, being *king's fines*, inſolvent bills *exclude*.

1787, Nov. 13, Debtors 44.

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* I would make my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of this county, for the kind and polite notice they were pleaſed to take of me at the quarter ſeſſions in Auguſt laſt, relative to my ſuggeſtions on a new county gaol. I freely acknowledge my views, for many years, did not extend far from the old gaol, and it was the gentlemen themſelves, or their ingenious architect Mr. *Blackburn*, that found out a much better ſituation to build on.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Exeter County Bridewell

EXETER. The priſoners are now employed in picking oakum, and in the extenſive garden. The late keeper was not ſo attentive and active as the preſent. The priſon is clean and quiet: but the men's lodging and aſſociating together is deſtructive of morals, and diſpoſes them to plan eſcapes. Allowance now the ſame as at the county gaol, twenty-two ounces of bread. 1787, Nov. 13, Priſoners 22.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

City Gaol.

The ſame *cloſe, bad* priſon. Windows towards the ſtreet: no court: no water.

1787, Nov. 13. Debtors 3. Felons &c. 2.
1788, June 29, - - 2. - - - - 11.

By the kindneſs of Mr. Alderman *Walker*, the priſoners' allowance now is 1½ *lb.* of bread: their former allowance was only three halfpennyworth, which at my laſt viſit weighed 15 *oz.*[*]

Tavistock.

TAVISTOCK. The town priſon at Taviſtock is one room adjoining to the town hall.

1787, Nov. 12, No Priſoners.

PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Plymouth Town Gaol.

The town gaol at Plymouth is *cloſe*, and ſurrounded with houſes: the windows are towards the ſtreet; and there is no water but what the three town ſerjeants occaſionally hand in. The rooms were white-waſhed, but made very offenſive by the ſewers.

1787, Nov. 10, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 2.
1788, June 27, Priſoners 3.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *near* PLYMOUTH.

Royal Hospital.

This *noble hoſpital* would admit of ſome improvements, particularly, a receiving-room, as hinted before in *The State of the Priſons*. The moſt proper ſituation of a receiving-room for patients is near the landing-place, between the houſe appropriated for the patients' cheſts and bedding, and the fumigating-houſe: in this room, furniſhed with a copper, bathing tub &c. the patients ſhould be waſhed, and their own clothes carried to the fumigating-houſe, if neceſſary,[†] without being brought into the hoſpital:

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[*] The poor-houſe for this opulent city, is *finely* ſituated on a riſing ground out of the city. There were in it about ſix hundred perſons; but it was not clean: the windows were almoſt all ſhut: no ſeparation of the young and old: there ſeemed to be no proper management; and there were no rules hung up.

[†] It has been found that the fumes of a *ſmall* quantity of brimſtone in the fumigating room will not deſtroy all the vermin in clothes; but three pound and a half will effectually do it in twenty-four hours.

Plymouth Hospital.

after this, being furniſhed with the hoſpital-dreſſes, they ſhould be examined and ſent to their proper wards, from a door to be broken through the wall of the hoſpital: with ſuch precautions, it is obvious that the hazard of ſpreading contagion muſt be much leſſened.

A window ſhould be made near the door of each ward, and oppoſite the window in the lobby, for the better ventilation of the wards.

Two pavilions at the entrance of the hoſpital, contiguous to the ſteward's and agent's offices, are wanted—for a council-room, and for the purpoſe of ſurveying invalids; the preſent one being inconvenient, and ſubjected to noxious ſmells on account of its ſituation in a narrow paſſage up one pair of ſtairs—likewiſe, for apartments for aſſiſtant-ſurgeons and aſſiſtant-diſpenſers in time of war, who, for reaſons too obvious to mention, ought to ſleep within the hoſpital.

The chapel ſhould be on the ground floor: it is now up ſtairs, and the cieling is too low. It might be converted into a diſpenſary, much more convenient than that uſed at preſent, which is too dark, and not ſufficiently large for the purpoſe.

A nurſe's room or *cabin* injures ſeveral of the wards: the others are more free and open.

CORNWALL.

COUNTY GAOL at LAUNCESTON.

Launceston County Gaol.

No alteration, but a pump in the men's court, and the drains properly conducted through the ſewer. No divine ſervice on Sundays.

1787, Nov. 12, Felons &c. 3.

COUNTY GAOL at BODMIN.

Bodmin County Gaol.

This gaol was not ſo clean, nor in ſuch order as at my former viſits; the gaoler, as I underſtand, having *many* avocations. The women felons and petty offenders were crowded together, though the oppoſite rooms were all empty. The chaplain's curate, who has but a ſmall ſalary, too ſeldom attends. No caſements to the windows in the paſſages; and the floors are of ſoft brick. The aſſize convicts have the king's allowance of half a crown a week. Here were ſome priſoners who had been *ſeveral years* in confinement, by a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*. Gaoler's ſalary £100. Turnkey £20 and fuel.

1788, June 26, Debtors 18. Felons 5. Petty Offenders 24.

Lostwithiel Gaol.

LOSTWITHIEL Gaol for Debtors. No alteration.

1788, June 27, Priſoners 5.

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

IVELCHESTER COUNTY GAOL.

A new gaol, at the back of the old one, is almoſt finiſhed, containing twenty-ſix cells (eight feet eight inches by ſeven feet eight inches). There are *four* ſtaples and rings fixed in the floor of *each* cell; ſurely not for chaining down priſoners in their ſolitary confinement. This gaol being near the river, I hope the gentlemen will not forget *baths*, as the *act* directs.* Debtors' court too ſmall; may be enlarged (forty feet in front) at a ſmall expenſe. Allowance to felons three pennyworth of bread. Convicts have the king's allowance of half a crown a week. Gaoler's ſalary £125 in lieu of the tap. Surgeon Mr. *Poole*; his ſalary £25. No rules hung up.

1788, July 2. Debtors 57.† Felons &c. 17.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

TAUNTON. This *priſon* is dirty and neglected. In the court were fowls, geeſe &c. At a former viſit, here was a chaplain, whoſe ſalary was £50, which was afterwards reduced to £20; but now there is no chaplain. The chapel is uſed for the confinement of the dirtieſt priſoners, and I found it as bad as a pig ſty. No employment. Allowance three pennyworth of bread. Keeper's ſalary £45. 1788, June 30, Priſ. 14.

SHEPTON-MALLET.

SHEPTON-MALLET. The court is conſiderably enlarged, and there are four new cells. The chapel is now made a lodging-room for women. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer; his ſalary £75 in lieu of the tap: many of the priſoners were heated with liquor, and ſmoking in his room. Priſoners of either ſex, who pay the keeper 2*s.* a week for part of a bed, have the privilege of being in his houſe. No employment. Allowance 3*d.* in bread. 1788, July 1, Priſoners 35.

BRISTOL NEWGATE.

BRISTOL NEWGATE.

This cloſe *priſon* was white without, and foul within. The *dungeon* and ſeveral rooms very dirty.‡ The bath uſed as a vault. No allowance for mops, brooms, or towels

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* I hope I ſhall be excuſed in repeating what I have had occaſion to mention with reſpect to many priſons, that there is *no bath*, though baths are ordered in all gaols by the *Act for preſerving the health of priſoners*. I would here alſo remind gentlemen, that when baths *are* provided in compliance with the act, if they be not made *convenient*, ſo that felons in their irons may *commodiouſly* uſe them; and if there be *no* allowance for *ſoap* and *towels*; theſe priſoners will receive very little if any benefit from them, and will never bathe but when actually compelled.

† In moſt of the county gaols I have, in my late tours, inquired of the gaolers, how many debtors they candidly thought had flung themſelves into their gaols, on what are called *friendly* actions, and who on the inſolvent bill *not* paſſing have gone out? After ſome deliberation, they have told me the number; and ſome have added, "Few people know how much this country is obliged to the Chancellor for his oppoſing the inſolvent bills."

‡ I am generally moſt attentive to the dungeons and rooms of the *felons*: for, though the debtors' apartments are often equally dirty, yet, beſides having other privileges, their rooms are opened ſooner, and ſhut much later: it is ſeldom that any contagious diſorder *begins* with them.

BRISTOL NEWGATE.

to the priſoners. Here, and in the bridewell, were ſeveral dogs of viſiters and others. Such dirty animals ſhould never be admitted where attention to cleanlineſs is ſo neceſſary to the health of the inhabitants. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. The admiſſion of ſuch liquors cannot be prevented, while both debtors and felons conſtantly beg at the grates. The allowance ſtill to felons only a penny loaf before trial, and a twopenny loaf after conviction: (weight of this in 1787 1*lb.* 7*oz.*). Keeper's ſalary £200. At my laſt viſit the priſon was much cleaner.

1787, Nov. 19 and 22, Debtors 21. Felons &c. 25.
1788, May 27, - - 24. - - - 25. Tranſports 18.

CITY BRIDEWELL

BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL. No alteration, but much cleaner than at any of my former viſits; and at my laſt viſit every room was perfectly clean. The priſoners now are not defrauded in their bread allowance: (twopenny loaf in 1787 1*lb.* 7*oz.*). Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. No employment. Salary £30 to the preſent keeper; the ſame as to the former.

1787, Nov. 19 and 22, Priſoners 16.* 1788, May 27, Priſoners 14.

BATH GAOL.

BATH CITY GAOL. No alteration. The priſon clean and quiet. Convenient rooms for common-ſide debtors. The workſhop is ſeventeen feet by thirteen. Keeper's ſalary £31 : 10 : 0. 1787, Nov. 18, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 6.

BATH INFIRMARY.

INFIRMARY.

May 29th 1788. Cleaner and freſher than at my viſit laſt year: ſeveral windows open; but many of the upper ſaſhes do not let down, nor do any of thoſe in the paſſages or ſtaircaſes; which is the more neceſſary in ſuch cloſe and confined places as the ſite of this infirmary. †

BRIDGEWATER GAOL.

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL. The room in which priſoners from the county gaol are confined during the aſſize is twenty feet by eighteen feet nine inches. Here, the gaoler ſaid he had ſometimes thirty priſoners, who were almoſt ſtifled. Only one window; another that was oppoſite being ſtopped up. The gaoler pays the *hard* tax on windows, £3 : 15 : 6. Salary none: has licenſe for beer. 1788, June 30, Debtors 3.

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* The *Briſtol Infirmary* now building in the cloſe and confined ſituation of the old one, will be a monument of the unſkilfulneſs of the *ſubſcribers*, or of their *inattention* to what conſtitutes a healthy hoſpital, when a fine ſituation was propoſed, at no great diſtance, and was *ſtrongly* recommended by the gentlemen of the *faculty*.

Colſton's hoſpital for one hundred boys. Their uniform is blue with an orange-coloured lining. The ſchool and bed-rooms were clean: the boys looked healthy: every thing regular and in order. The daily allowance of bread (which weighed only 12*oz.*) is too ſcanty. They have 6*oz.* at dinner, three for breakfaſt, and three for ſupper. (The bread allowance was lately *increaſed* to the boys at Chriſt Church Hoſpital London.)

† I am generally attentive to the ſtaircaſes and paſſage windows in hoſpitals, that the wards, by apertures, (as at Leeds) may be freſhened from them. I have often mentioned the upper ſaſhes being fixed; for if lofty and moveable, the ſmalleſt opening produces a circulation of the ſtagnant air, and that ſo imperceptibly to the patients, that there is little danger of either the nurſes, or them ſhutting the windows.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

York Castle.

The felons' cells are now floored with *unſeaſoned* oak. Their court is *properly* paved with broad ſtones, and the drain is carried through the vault, ſo that the paſſage is not offenſive: there are alſo iron paliſades in the caſtle yard, to prevent acceſs within ten feet of the court. Water is laid in, but there is *no* bath. Here I found the preſent *bread-inſpector*, Mr. *Watſon*, who has a ſalary of twenty guineas a year; and I have *often* wiſhed there were *ſuch* a perſon to *inſpect*, *weigh*, and *deliver* the bread to priſoners in *London*. No rules or orders relative to the admiſſion of liquors. Gaoler's ſalary £300 in lieu of the tap.
1787, Aug. 23, Debtors 65. Felons &c. 38.
1788, Jan. 11, - - 50. - - - 51.*

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

County Bridewells.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIED. A new houſe for the keeper, and many ſolitary cells in dark paſſages. It would have been better to have built a new priſon in a more elevated and healthy ſituation. Four or five of the priſoners were ill. Allowance 2*d.* a day, and half their earnings. Weight of the twopenny loaf 1*lb.* 3*oz.* Few or none were at work. Keeper's ſalary now £132. 1788, Jan. 9, Priſoners 54.

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK. 1787, Aug. 22, 11 Priſoners. A new priſon is juſt finiſhed at Northallerton. No water in the women's court.

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLEY. Here are three new rooms, but it is ſtill an *inconvenient* priſon. Employment now picking oakum at 4*d.* a ſtone. I found this priſon, as at my former viſits, *quiet*; the preſent and late keeper for many years paſt *not* ſelling beer. Salary *now* £50. 1788, Jan. 13, Priſoners 9.

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

City Gaol.

There are four cells for the felons, down ſixteen ſteps; only one day-room, in which a boy for picking pockets was an aſſociate with two highwaymen. On my mentioning to the gaoler that liquors were given from the ſtreet in at the debtors' windows, he replied, I cannot help their being often intoxicated.
1787, Aug. 23, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 3.
1788, Jan. 11, - - 10. - - - 6.

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* Both debtors and felons are here employed, as at Lincoln caſtle, Norwich caſtle, Ipſwich, and ſome few other gaols, in making garters, purſes, nets, laces &c. many of the debtors have plain cheap machines for weaving garters, ſimilar to thoſe at Lincoln. It always gives me pleaſure to find priſoners employed, as they are then more healthy: it alſo diverts them, and is a mean of procuring them clean linen, or a little milk, or meat to their bread; and I remember an old gaoler's obſervation, "that it kept his priſoners out of miſchief."

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL.

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL. The wall that obſtructed the air is removed further from the cells, and two new cells are added. Water is laid in from the river *Ouſe*. Employment, pounding tile-ſherds, at 3*d.* a buſhel. Keeper's ſalary now £30.

1787, Aug. 23, Priſoners 14. 1788, Jan. 11, Priſoners 10.

ST. PETER'S GAOL.

ST. PETER'S GAOL. No alteration. 1787, Aug. 23, No Priſoners.

1788, Jan. 11, Debtors 3.

BEVERLEY GAOL.

BEVERLEY TOWN GAOL. No alteration, but the tap taken away. Keeper has no ſalary. 1788, Jan. 13, Priſoners 2. Deſerter 1.

HALL-GARTH.

BEVERLEY HALL-GARTH, for DEBTORS. No alteration. Keeper has no ſalary: no licence, as he ſays; but on a board there was written, "Ale ſold here by *Samuel Tadman.*"* 1788, Jan. 13, Priſoner 1.

LEEDS GAOL.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL. No alteration, but now barrack beds in the rooms. Gaoler's ſalary £5 : 5 : 0.† 1788, Jan. 6, Priſoner 1.

LEEDS INFIRMARY.

INFIRMARY.

This is one of the *beſt hoſpitals* in the kingdom. In the wards, which are fifteen feet eight inches high, there is great attention to cleanlineſs; and ſix circular apertures or ventilators open into a paſſage five feet and a half wide. There are no fixed teſters: no bugs in the beds. Many are here cured of compound fractures, who would loſe their limbs in the unventilated and offenſive wards of ſome other hoſpitals.‡

Kingſton

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* In my various tours, I have often heard of the death of one or more priſoners by *intoxication* and *quarrels* in *priſons*. *Here* one had lately been unhappily killed.

† In all manufacturing towns it would be proper to have ſolitary cells for the confinement of faulty apprentices and ſervants for *a few days*, where they ſhould be conſtrained to work, and have no viſiters unleſs clergymen: for a ſhort term would probably do more to effect a reformation, than three or four months confinement; as it is generally found that in the firſt two or three days priſoners ſeem to have their minds moſt affected and penitent.

A county magiſtrate ſaid, "we have thought it neceſſary to refrain from commitment in many caſes where that mode of proceeding would otherwiſe have been ſalutary, from a full perſuaſion of the total unfitneſs of the places of confinement or of correction, to anſwer thoſe reformatory purpoſes for which a well-regulated reſtraint is peculiarly calculated."

‡ Here is a well-regulated *work-houſe*, which I found at this, and at my former viſits, clean and quiet. There were 49 men, 65 women, 38 boys and girls. The proviſions were good of the ſort, and the dietary may be acceptable to ſome of my readers.

The BILL *of* FARE *for* LEEDS WORK-HOUSE.

BREAKFAST.	Every day,	milk pottage and bread.
DINNER.	*Sunday,*	Mutton and broth, bread and beer.
	Monday,	Rice milk, bread and beer.

DINNER.

Kingſton upon HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

HULL TOWN GAOL.

The old gaol is diſuſed, and a new one is built in a fine ſituation out of the town; which, with ſome ſmall alteration, would be a good gaol. The mayor and aldermen attentively inſpect it, each in his month, and write their obſervations in a book. Allowance, 3*d.* a day. A worthy clergyman attends on Wedneſdays, without ſalary.* No licence for beer: no ſalary to the gaoler. The rules which were hung up I here copy.

1788, Jan. 14, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 4.

DINNER.	*Tueſday,*	Dumplings and beer.
	Wedneſday,	Bread, cheeſe and beer.
	Thurſday,	Beef and broth, bread and beer.
	Friday,	The ſame as *Monday.*
	Saturday,	Drink pottage and bread.
SUPPER.	*Sunday* and *Thurſday,*	Bread and broth, or broth and beer.
	Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Friday and *Saturday,*	Milk pottage and bread.

The proportion of bread, for each meal, is one wheat cake, weight 3 *lb.* divided into eight parts, *viz.* two of 7 *oz.* for men, four of 6 *oz.* for women, and two of 5 *oz.* for children.

The proportion of fleſh meat, is 16 *lb.* of beef or mutton for twenty perſons, on an average.

Ditto 1 *lb.* of rice and 10 *oz.* of ſugar, with pimento, ſalt and flour for ditto.

Ditto 14 *oz.* of paſte each dumpling for adults, and 8 *oz.* for children.

Ditto one gallon of milk for pottage for twenty perſons.

Ditto one third of a quart (ale meaſure) of beer at each *dinner, Saturday* excepted.

Ditto 6 *oz.* of cheeſe for adults, and 4 *oz.* for children. With full liberty to adults to exchange their portion of beer for bread, or bread for beer.

At this, and ſeveral other work-houſes, I collected the rules and orders for the better government of the poor; on which, not being the main object in view, I make no obſervations.

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* In the *poor-houſe* there were fifty-four men, one hundred and three women, ſixty-four boys, and fifty-four girls. The houſe and the numerous inhabitants were, as at my former viſits, clean and neat. The placidneſs of their countenances beſpoke the attention of the notable matron *Mary Ecken,* who has been there thirty-one years.

I would lay *great ſtreſs* on the regular *catechiſing* of children in all work-houſes *twice* a week. This exerciſe might be highly beneficial alſo to many older perſons there, who are *very ignorant,* and I am fully perſuaded can receive but little advantage from attending upon public worſhip and hearing ſermons there, without ſome more eaſy and familiar inſtruction, to inform their minds, and enlarge their comprehenſion.—On catechiſing likewiſe, and *plain, ſerious, familiar* diſcourſe on the great *practical* principles and duties of religion, the *beneficial* effects of *Sunday ſchools* will in a *great* degree depend.—Pilfering and ſtealing are frequently owing at firſt to the want of proper inſtruction in early life; and theſe naturally lead to the commiſſion of more enormous offences; for, corrupt as our nature is, robbery and murder are ſeldom, if ever, the firſt crimes of the unhappy wretches who commit them; but when once perſons have entered upon evil courſes, they commonly advance by haſty ſteps, till they become totally depraved and abandoned to all kinds of wickedneſs.

RULES and ORDERS

ESTABLISHED FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE

GAOL, of the TOWN *of* KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, *and* COUNTY *of the ſame Town, purſuant to the* STATUTE 32*d*. GEO. II. *Chap.* 28*th*.

HULL RULES.

I. If the gaoler, turnkey, or other officer, or any priſoner, require or demand any money from a priſoner at his entrance, either for garniſh, chamber money, cards, ſeeing Lucy Tower, or on any other pretence whatever, ſuch perſons, if a priſoner, ſhall have no ſhare of the corporation box for one month; and, if the gaoler, turnkey, or other officer, he ſhall forfeit to the debtors' fund five ſhillings, and return the money ſo obtained from the priſoner.

II. Every debtor ſhall retire quietly to his chamber between Lady Day and Michaelmas, at nine in the evening; between Michaelmas and Lady Day at eight; and it ſhall be optional for him to retire ſooner; the out-doors ſhall be opened between Lady Day and Michaelmas at ſix in the morning, and between Michaelmas and Lady Day at ſeven.

III. For the better keeping good order, no ſtranger ſhall be permitted to view the inſide of the gaol without paying to the officer attending him three-pence; nor to play within the walls of the priſon, unleſs in company with the debtors, or with their permiſſion.

IV. The gaoler and his officers ſhall treat the ſeveral priſoners in his cuſtody with tenderneſs and humanity; and the priſoners on their part, ſhall behave to them with decency and due ſubmiſſion.

V. Any priſoner who ſhall abuſe, inſult, or ill-treat the gaoler, turnkey, or any other perſon in the gaol, ſhall forfeit two ſhillings and ſixpence, for every ſuch offence; and if the gaoler or turnkey abuſe, inſult, or ill-treat any of the priſoners, he ſhall forfeit the like ſum for each offence.

VI. If any priſoner ſhall have juſt cauſe of complaint againſt the gaoler, or any of his aſſiſtants, the ſame ſhall be made to the inſpector; and if the grievance be not redreſſed, to the next quarter ſeſſions of the peace.

VII. The gaoler, or turnkey, ſhall at all times within the ſtated hours attend at the door, and ſhall not unreaſonably refuſe the admittance of perſons enquiring for debtors.

VIII. Debtors may ſend for their neceſſaries, at all convenient times in the day, without hindrance or moleſtation. But the gaoler may reſtrain his priſoners from the uſe of ale, or ſtrong beer, for the purpoſe only of preventing drunkenneſs and diſorder; but on no account ſhall exerciſe this authority, unleſs occaſioned by the improper conduct of the priſoners.

IX. If any charities be beſtowed on the priſoners, the gaoler ſhall carefully avoid all partiality in the diſtribution of them, and divide them with as much equality as poſſible.

X. Every priſoner who ſhall attempt, or aſſiſt in an eſcape, ſhall be committed to cloſe confinement: but no debtor ſhall be confined in an unuſual place or manner, except by order of the inſpector, or of the juſtices, or for a breach of thoſe rules, as herein directed.

XI. If a clergyman attends the priſon, due reverence and reſpect ſhall be paid to him; and every priſoner who is able, ſhall attend divine ſervice; and any perſon who ſhall be guilty of indecent or improper behaviour during the ſervice, ſhall, for the firſt offence, be confined, if a debtor, to his or her chamber for one week; and if a felon, to his or her cell; for the ſecond offence a fortnight; and for the third offence, one calendar month.

XII. Every priſoner who ſhall practice ſwearing, curſing, railing, drunkenneſs, or other irregular or indecent behaviour, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence, one ſhilling.

XIII. Care

Hull Rules.

XIII. Care ſhall be taken at all convenient opportunities to open the windows of the gaol, particularly in the felons' rooms, and all the paſſages, in order to admit freſh air, and preſerve the health of the priſoners; and the felons ſhall be brought into the felons' yard, and continued there at leaſt three hours every day, when the weather will permit, and no candles, other lights, or fire, ſhall be admitted into any of the priſoners cells; none of the debtors or felons' wives, children, or other of their families ſhall be permitted to live in the gaol.

XIV. If it be found neceſſary or requiſite from the ſtate or condition of any priſoner, ſuch priſoner ſhall, as often as may be convenient, be bathed and cleanſed in the bath belonging to the gaol, and the clothes of every priſoner ſhall be aired and cleanſed in the hot oven, and particularly before they are brought into the court.

XV. The debtors' common room, paſſages and ſtairs ſhall be ſwept out daily by the debtor called the conſtable, or at her or his expence, the debtor who came in laſt to be conſtable.

XVI. The felons' tubs, &c. ſhall be emptied and cleanſed at eight o'clock in winter, and ſeven in ſummer, or ſooner.

XVII. No priſoner, or other perſon, ſhall throw aſhes, rubbiſh, or other dirt into any part of the yard, except in ſuch places as ſhall be appointed by the gaoler, for that purpoſe; nor make water againſt any part of the building, under the penalty of forfeiting for each offence, if a priſoner four-pence, if any other perſon ſixpence.

XVIII. No perſon ſhall play at quoits, ſkittles, or other games, that may injure the graſs, or the garden, on the front or weſt ſide of the building; but ſhall confine their amuſements to the eaſt ſide; and to avoid gaming, any perſons playing for, or winning money at any game, ſhall forfeit one ſhilling for every ſuch offence.

XIX. Each convict ſhall be confined in a ſeparate cell, and the ſeveral priſoners of different ſexes ſhall, as much as poſſible, be kept apart from each other.

XX. No priſoner ſhall be obliged to ſleep with one that is diſeaſed.

XXI. No dog, cat, or poultry ſhall be kept in the gaol by any priſoner.

XXII. Whoever ſhall ſee or be informed of any of theſe rules being broken, or any other offence of any of the priſoners, ſhall give immediate notice of it to the inſpector, or in his abſence, to the gaoler.

XXIII. All fines and forfeitures impoſed by theſe rules and orders on debtors and others, except the felons, ſhall be kept in a box ſecured with two locks, and fixed in the debtors' day-room, for the ſole purpoſe of purchaſing ſuch neceſſaries as may be agreed upon by a majority of the debtors, for the uſe of their day-room, and ſuch inſtruments as they may think neceſſary for their reaſonable amuſement and exerciſe; the keys of the box to be kept by two perſons to be appointed by ſuch majority, and the forfeits of the felons to be laid out by the gaoler, in butchers meat for their uſe.

XXIV. If any priſoner refuſe or neglect, for the ſpace of one hour, to pay any penalty or forfeiture incurred as abovementioned, every ſuch priſoner ſhall immediately be committed to cloſe confinement, and a diet of bread and water for forty-eight hours.

Theſe rules and orders to be hung up in the gaoler's common kitchen, and a copy in every common day-room in the ſaid gaol.

TABLE OF FEES.

	£.	*S.*	*D.*
For the lodging and board of each priſoner *per* week - - - - - - -	0	7	0
For each priſoner when he has a room and bed of the gaoler and diets himſelf, *per* week -	0	2	0
For each priſoner when he finds his own bed and diet, *per* week - - - -	0	0	6
For the diſcharge of each priſoner - - - - - - - -	0	13	4

HULL RULES.

	£.	S.	D.
To the turnkey for the ſame - - - - - - - -	0	1	4
If two or more debtors lie in the ſame bed, to be paid amongſt them weekly - -	0	2	6
Every priſoner that will eat with the gaoler to pay for his diet, three meals a day, *per* week	0	4	6
For a copy of every commitment, if demanded - - - - - -	0	1	0
For every certificate of commitment in order to a *habeas corpus* - - - -	0	2	6
For the copy of every ſheriff's warrant, if demanded - - - - -	0	1	0
For ſigning every certificate in order to obtain a ſuperſedeas, or a rule or order of court -	0	2	6

We his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the town, and county of the town of Kingſton-upon-Hull, aſſembled at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace held in and for the ſaid town and county, have examined the above rules and orders, with the table of fees there underwritten, and do allow and confirm the ſame, the thirteenth day of July, 1786.

H. Etherington, Mayor. *R. Beatniffe*, Recorder. *John Melling*.

The *gaoler* is to take notice, that by the 32d. *Geo.* II. c. 21. ſ. 12. he ſhall not directly nor indirectly take of any priſoner for debt, damages, coſts, or contempt any other fee for his commitment or coming into gaol, chamber rent there, releaſe or diſcharge, than ſhall be allowed in the ſaid table of fees, on pain to forfeit for every ſuch offence (excluſive of the penalties inflicted by former laws) to the party aggrieved *fifty pounds* with treble coſts.

Approved by me,

J. WILSON.

BRIDEWELL *Kingſton upon* HULL BRIDEWELL. No alteration in this *cloſe* and *offenſive* priſon. Employment, pounding tile-ſherds at 2½*d.* a buſhel.

1788, Jan 14, Debtor 1. Petty Offenders 3. Lunatics 3.

SHEFFIELD PRISON. SHEFFIELD PRISON for DEBTORS, is the property of the Duke of Norfolk. The court is enlarged, and the late tap room is a debtor's kitchen. In the two rooms of the common ſide debtors, the windows which were towards the ſtreet are *properly* ſtopt up. Though theſe are improvements, yet it is a *bad* priſon, and much too ſmall. No infirmary. For common ſide debtors of both ſexes there are only two rooms, which are alſo their night-rooms.—Perſons are ſometimes confined here for ſo ſmall a ſum as ſixpence and the fees. *See* the Act of the Court Baron 29th of *Geo.* II.

1788, Aug. 5, Priſoners 16.*

TOWN GAOL. SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL. Here is an addition of two ſmall rooms under the town hall, which open into a narrow paſſage. This priſon is on a plan by far too contracted for a populous and manufacturing town, ſo that the faulty apprentices are ſent to the houſe of correction at Wakefield; where they are often ruined by aſſociating with criminals. (*See the notes* under Birmingham and Leeds.) 1788, Aug. 5, Priſ. 1.

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* The keeper told me that then there were near three hundred warrants, and often many more, but the priſon is ſo ſmall they could not be executed. Debtors are frequently brought here for the non-payment of their ale-houſe ſcores; for the occaſion of the impriſonment of nine debtors out of ten in large manufacturing towns is drunkenneſs and idleneſs. I have often wiſhed that in *all* bills for *ſmall debts*, there was a *clauſe to prohibit arreſts for debts contracted in public houſes.*

BATLEY.

BATLEY. No alteration: the priſon dirty: the late keeper died by drinking: his widow pays the chief bailiff £21 *per annum:* the tap is ſtill continued.

1788, Jan. 8, Debtors 22.

HALIFAX PRISONS.

HALIFAX PRISON for the *Manor* of *Wakefield*, the property of the Duke of Leeds. No alteration: quite out of repair: the keeper ſtill pays £24 rent, window-tax &c.

1788, Jan. 8, Debtors 4.

HALIFAX PRISON. A room on the ground floor adjoining to the engine houſe. By a room or two built over them for the keeper, eſcapes might be prevented. A felon had juſt broken out. 1788, Jan. 8, No Priſoners.[*]

PONTE-FRACT GAOL.

PONTEFRACT TOWN GAOL. The priſon is under the town-hall. The paſſage to the two cells is called the room for debtors. No fire-place. The windows of the cells are towards the ſtreet. No court: no water. 1788, Jan. 10, No Priſoners.[†]

[*] In looking into the *Cloth-hall* in this town I was ſtruck with the elegant neatneſs and plainneſs of the building, as affording many good hints for a *penitentiary houſe:* I therefore determined to give the elevation of part of this building in my plan. (*See plate* XX.). The area is 110 yards by 90: the building is quadrangular, containing 315 rooms; their ſize twelve feet and a half, by eight: the windows 3 feet wide: the ſtaircaſes and paſſages are of ſtone; the latter 6 feet wide to the iron baluſtrade, and alſo, *very properly*, 3 feet 5 inches high. The rules and orders are hung up on the ſtaircaſes.

[†] At *Ackworth*, near Pontefract, there is a ſchool belonging to the people called Quakers[‖] in a healthy and fine ſituation. The houſe was built as an appendage to the foundling hoſpital, but was purchaſed (for about £7000) at the deſire of that excellent man Dr. *Fothergill*, and intended for the education, maintenance and clothing of children of both ſexes whoſe parents are *not* in affluence. They are inſtructed in reading, writing and accompts, and the girls in knitting, ſpinning, plain needle-work and domeſtic occupations. A ſmall part of every day is devoted to ſilent and ſerious thoughtfulneſs, which does not ſeem tedious or irkſome to the children, for they are habituated from their early infancy, at ſtated times, to ſilence and attention.

The houſe is a good and ſpacious building, and well adapted for the proper ſeparation of the boys and girls. No children are admitted younger than nine years of age, except orphans, and but few remain in the houſe after they are fourteen. As the ſchool is partly ſupported by donations and legacies, the expenſe to the parents is eaſy (about eight guineas a year for each child). The general average number of children is three hundred and ten. From the 18th of October 1779, to the end of 1787, nine hundred and ninety-two children have been admitted. Of theſe only twelve have died; three of them by the ſmall-pox in 1782, in the natural way. Of thirty-two who were inoculated, none died.

At my viſit, Jan. 10th, 1788, there were one hundred and ſixty-two boys, and one hundred and eight girls, neat and clean, at their ſeveral employments, and the ſchool-rooms were in great order. The children were calm and quiet, and their countenances indicated that this did not proceed from fear of the ſeverity of their maſters or miſtreſſes. (I well remember an expreſſion of the doctor's to me with reference to this ſchool, "we have got a perſon at the head of it, who is made for the purpoſe.") Their bed-rooms were clean and in order: the children (properly) lie on hair mattreſſes, and in each room is an uſher or miſtreſs.—I omit the diet table, becauſe I do not approve of beer for children, nor of meat oftener than once or twice in a week.

[‖] This much reſpected people, with whom I have paſſed many agreeable hours of my life, I truſt will believe me when I ſay I cordially join in opinion with Dr. *Percival*, who in his *Diſſertations* ſays, "The people *improperly*, becauſe *opprobriouſly*, called "*Quakers*, certainly merit a very high degree of eſteem from their fellow citizens, on account of their induſtry, temperance, "peaceableneſs, and catholic ſpirit of charity." To which I will add, as an amiable property, their uncommon neatneſs in their perſons and houſes.

COUNTY

COUNTY HOSPITAL *at* YORK.

YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The four wards (two for each ſex) were clean and quiet, and not in the leaſt offenſive. The bedſteads were iron, with wood laths; the furniture linen: the beds were hair on ſtraw mattreſſes. Such beds are the moſt proper, as the hair when waſhed, dried and picked is as good as new. Patients at entrance are ungenerouſly obliged to advance 10*s.* each for waſhing their linen &c. but if they are ſoon diſcharged, part of the money is returned.

DURHAM.

COUNTY GAOL AT DURHAM.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL.

Here is a diviſion in one or two of the felons' large rooms; and the workmen were encloſing the vacant piece of ground for a court. The gaoler has neither ſalary nor licence. The priſon was quiet. No perſons were drinking or carouſing, as I have ſeen at my former viſits. Gaol delivery only *once* a year. Several debtors immediately went out, on the inſolvent bill not paſſing. 1787, Aug. 21, Debtors 16. Felons &c. 13.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL

Two rooms under the ſtreet are added to this priſon, which are *damp* and *cloſe*; one of them is the lodging-room for men. The magiſtrates have *now*, very properly, their *own* keeper. 1787, Aug. 21, Priſoners 10.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

NEWCASTLE TOWN GAOL.

A clean priſon: proper bedding for bebtors and felons: I never found any ſick priſoners. Gaol delivery only *once* a year. By the ingenuity of one of the convicts, ſeveral had juſt broken out. Confinement by night in ſolitary cells would prevent ſuch eſcapes. Gaoler's ſalary £80 in lieu of the tap. 1787, Aug. 18, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 10.

BRIDEWELL

NEWCASTLE BRIDEWELL. Proper bedding and firing are allowed. The priſoners were ſpinning. The rooms want white-waſhing. 1787, Aug. 19, Priſoners 6.*

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* *Newcaſtle Infirmary* is in an airy ſituation: the wards were clean; the floors of wood, not brick, as at Edinburgh hoſpital which I had ſeen a few days before; the bed-furniture woollen. (Linen ſeems better, as being more eaſily waſhed, and not ſo retentive of ſcents). *No* water cloſets to the wards: a good cold bath, but by the appearance of the patients ſeldom uſed: the meat good, but the bread heavy. Aug. 19th, 1787, 74 Patients.

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. Gaoler *John Blake*: ſalary £60 in lieu of the tap. The late gaoler, a man of a remarkably vigorous conſtitution, deſtroyed himſelf by drinking, in the prime of life. Allowance to felons (2*d. per* day) ſtill paid only *once* a month. Their dungeon *cloſe* and *offenſive*; not white-waſhed. No court for felons, though the gaol delivery is only *once* a year.[*] Here a woman, committed for receiving a ſtolen handkerchief, though lately brought to bed, was in heavy irons, which were taken off while I was there.

1787, Aug. 18, Debtors 15. Felons &c. 12.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

BRIDEWELL.

MORPETH. Keeper now *John Doxford*, and he lives in the houſe: ſalary £30. He is a clothier, and the priſoners were carding and ſpinning. The priſon not white-waſhed. No court. 1787, Aug. 18, Priſoners 2.

ALNWICK.

ALNWICK. At Alnwick Caſtle there are the remains of an ancient priſon. The entrance is through a narrow paſſage, ſixteen feet long, to a room eleven feet four inches by ten feet four. At the centre, there is a deſcent by a ladder, through an aperture (two feet four inches, by one foot ten inches) into a dark and damp dungeon, about eight feet and a half ſquare and eleven feet high. Such *dungeons*, and even much worſe have I ſeen in old caſtles: it being the general mode of confinement in barbarous ages, when the *ſecurity* of priſoners was *alone* conſidered.

BERWICK UPON TWEED GAOL.

BERWICK UPON TWEED[†] TOWN and COUNTY GAOL. No alteration. The rooms are over the town-hall. Sewers offenſive. No court. 1787, Aug. 17, Debt. 3.

CUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration, but a pump with fine water. Men and women felons ſtill crowded into two ſmall rooms, which at night are very *cloſe* and hot. Acquitted priſoners are kept in irons till the judge leaves the town. Four of the convicts experienced Lord *Loughborough*'s kindneſs by a pardon at the ſummer circuit 1787. A new gaol is propoſed to be built in the caſtle yard, where, I doubt not, there will be a proper

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[*] At the ſummer aſſize in 1787, the felons of both ſexes were, as uſual, conveyed to *Newcaſtle*, and confined in the *damp dungeon* ſeven nights. I heard that the county hall was preſented; but was not the preſentment of this unhealthy dungeon equally neceſſary, where the water was running down the walls in Auguſt 1787?

[†] I looked into the *poor-houſe* at *Berwick*, and found on a warm day *every* window ſhut, and conſequently, the rooms very *cloſe* and *offenſive*.

ſeparation

CARLISLE.

ſeparation of the ſexes.—Allowance to debtors 9*d.* to ſome 1*s.* a week, and felons 18*d.* paid only on Saturdays. Keeper's ſalary augmented from £21 to £61 in lieu of the tap. On mentioning the abolition of the tap to Mr. *Loſh*, the ſurgeon, he ſaid, I am perſuaded the priſoners would be healthier if they had proper nouriſhment, and only milk admitted into the gaol;* and they would be quieter; for when any liquor is brought them, they are riotous and quarrelſome, and plotting to break out. Gaol delivery only *once* a year.

1788, Jan. 2, Debtors 32.† Felons &c. 20. Deſerters 2.

CITY GAOL.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL. No alteration. Only one room over the gateway. No water. 1788, Jan. 2, No Priſoners.

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* " One circumſtance peculiarly worthy of notice, is the perfect and uninterrupted health of the inhabitants of
" New Zealand. In all the viſits made to their towns, where old and young, men and women, crouded about
" our voyagers, they never obſerved a ſingle perſon who appeared to have any bodily complaint ; nor among
" the numbers that were ſeen naked, was once perceived the ſlighteſt eruption upon the ſkin, or the leaſt mark
" which indicated that ſuch an eruption had formerly exiſted. Another proof of the health of theſe people is the
" facility with which the wounds they at any time receive are healed. In the man who had been ſhot with
" a muſquet-ball through the fleſhy part of his arm, the wound ſeemed to be ſo well digeſted, and in ſo fair
" a way of being perfectly healed, that if Mr. *Cook* had not known that no application had been made to it, he
" declared that he ſhould certainly have enquired, with a very intereſted curioſity, after the vulnerary herbs
" and ſurgical art of the country. An additional evidence of human nature's being untainted with diſeaſe in
" New Zealand, is the great number of old men with whom it abounds. Many of them, by the loſs of their
" hair and teeth, appeared to be very ancient, and yet none of them were decrepid. Although they were
" not equal to the young in muſcular ſtrength, they did not come in the leaſt behind them with regard to chear-
" fulneſs and vivacity. *Water*, as far as our navigators could diſcover, is the *univerſal* and *only* liquor of the
" New Zealanders. It is greatly to be wiſhed, that their happineſs in this reſpect may never be deſtroyed by
" ſuch a connection with the European nations, as ſhall introduce that fondneſs for ſpirituous liquors which hath
" been ſo fatal to the Indians of North America."

See *the Life of Captain Cook*; by Dr. *Kippis*, Chap. II. *p.* 100. 1788.

† Here was a *priſoner*, lately the widow of an old gentleman, who left her an eſtate of £300 *per annum* and about £7000 in mortgages. She was afterwards married in Scotland to a Mr. *Milbourne* of this city, who ſoon ſpent £4000, but upon ſome diſagreement ſhe refuſed to give up the mortgages of the other £3000. By an attachment from the court of chancery, her huſband ſent her to the common gaol, which confinement prevented her compliance with an order for appearance at that court in fifteen days of St. *Hilary*'s term next enſuing. At firſt ſhe was on the maſter's ſide ; but the late gaoler, after cruelly ſeizing her clothes &c. for chamber-rent, turned her to the common ſide. Her room (nine feet and a half by eight and a half) has no fire-place. She, not having the county allowance, ſupports herſelf by ſpinning and knitting, and the occaſional *kindneſs* of her *late* huſband's *relations*, while her preſent huſband is living and rioting on her eſtate.

By a letter dated the 14th of October 1788, from a reſpectable gentleman at Carliſle, I am informed that Mrs. *Milbourne* is ſtill in the gaol, and that for above two years, Mr. *Milbourne* did not give her one farthing, her ſubſiſtence being wholly on occaſional charities; and the ſmall earnings of ſpinning, at which employment ſhe could not get more than 4*d.* but now by practice and extremely cloſe application (when health permits) can earn 10*d. a week*. In March laſt her huſband ſent her twenty ſhillings, and in October 1788 (twenty-ſeven weeks after) the ſame ſum. The juſtices laſt quarter ſeſſions *commiſerating* her hardſhips, have allowed her the county bounty; the firſt ſhilling of which, this modeſt poor woman received, the 11th of Oct. 1788.

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration but two rooms built by the new gaoler, when he had the tap.[*] In lieu of the tap, he has now only £5 from the county. Allowance to felons 4*d.* in money. Gaol delivery only *once* a year: one of the priſoners will remain ten or eleven months before his trial. 1788, Jan. 4, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 6.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

COUNTY BRIDE-WELLS.

APPLEBY. No alteration. The two rooms, *damp* and *dark*, were lately flooded. No court. 1788, Jan. 4, Priſoner 1.

KENDAL. Here is a *new priſon* for a county bridewell and the town gaol. It conſiſts of four ſecure cells (eleven feet by nine feet two inches, and eight feet high) which are called the gaol: on the doors are *curious* locks which cannot be picked, made by an ingenious workman in that town. There are twelve rooms (thirteen feet by eleven, and eight feet high) on the two floors above, ſome of which are called the debtors' rooms, and four are occupied by the gaoler. None of the rooms were clean, though the houſe is new, and a fine ſtream of water is conſtantly running in the court. No allowance but their earnings. Gaoler's ſalary £7 : 11 : 0 and £7 : 11 : 0 as keeper of the bridewell.[†] 1788, Jan. 1, Priſoners 6.

LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

LAN-CASTER CASTLE.

This priſon was *clean* and *quiet*. Many of the convicts had only a ſingle ring; and from a view of the priſoners in their rooms, and at chapel, I am perſuaded the gaoler, Mr. *Higgins*, is *humane* and *attentive*.[‡] Allowance to the debtors who are poor, two fixpenny loaves a week; to felons 1$\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* of houſehold bread a day, and a pennyworth of potatoes, butter, or cheeſe; and on Sunday, half a pound of good beef without bone, and a quart of broth. Coals both to debtors and felons. The aſſize convicts have not the half crown a week. The good old ſurgeon, Mr. *Wright*, conſtantly refuſes the debtors' application for ſpirituous liquors, as he well knows the quarrels, riot and confuſion, ſuch admiſſion has frequently cauſed

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[*] The late gaoler killed himſelf by drinking; and I find, in my viſits, that many others have died by this vice; the *taps* in the gaols having been a *very* ſtrong temptation to them.

[†] I found the *work-houſe* clean and quiet, as at my former viſits. The cielings of all the rooms are too low, only ſeven feet high; the kitchen is improperly placed, and paved with pebbles, and there is no infirmary.

[‡] In attending the ſervice here on a Sunday, I obſerved ſome of the debtors much affected at this paſſage in one of the pſalms which was read that day, *O let the ſorrowful ſighing of the priſoners come before thee*, Pſal. lxxix. 12. which gave me the hint of taking it for a motto to my preſent publication.

LANCASTER CASTLE.

in gaols.*—I was glad to find rules and orders hung up, and ſhall take the liberty to make a few obſervations on ſome of them, as ſeveral other counties may *probably* adopt the good regulations here enforced.—A very convenient houſe is built for the gaoler; and alterations are intended for the ſeparation of priſoners, and ſolitary cells.† I have lately been informed that theſe improvements are now carrying on under the direction of Mr. *Harriſon*, architect in Lancaſter. Lord *Loughborough*, on the ſummer circuit 1787, very humanely interceded for the pardon of nine of the beſt behaved convicts, and I hear that their conduct ſince has ſhewn them worthy of the favour.

Debtors committed to this gaol in 1778, 109; 1779, 133; 1780, 126; 1781, 96; 1782, 121; 1783, 120; 1784, 97; 1785, 118; 1786, 127; 1787, 125. *Total* 1172.

In this county the law is more *ſevere* againſt debtors than in any other, owing to the court of common pleas that is held in it. The proceedings againſt debtors who are arreſted by proceſs from that court are ruled by the aſſizes, and not by the terms of the courts above; ſo that a debtor may ſtay in gaol twelve months before the plaintiff files his declaration: whereas a debtor in *London*, *York* &c. is declared againſt in two terms. If the plaintiff proceed, it is two years before he can take the benefit of the Acts of Parliament, though his debt be only £10. Gaoler's ſalary £210 in lieu of the tap, fees, chamber rent &c. Several debtors came in at the cloſe of a former year, in hopes of an inſolvent act. 1787, Dec. 29, Debtors 53. Felons &c. 65, *including* 37 Convicts.

RULES, ORDERS and REGULATIONS,

TO BE OBSERVED AND ENFORCED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY GAOL, IN THE CASTLE OF LANCASTER.

RULES.

I. No abuſe, ill-treatment, quarrelling, or affray to be ſuffered amongſt the priſoners; nor drunkenneſs, curſing, ſwearing, obſcene or indecent language, nor gaming by dice, cards, or any other method whatſoever, *on pain* of being puniſhed by cloſer confinement, fettering, and withholding their allowance;

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* Dr. *M'Farlan*, one of the miniſters of Canongate, Edinburgh; in his *Inquiries concerning the Poor*; (1782.) ſays, that "the habit of drinking ſpirituous liquors to exceſs has become ſo frequent among the common people, that we can hardly walk the ſtreets without ſeeing its ſhocking effects. There is *no vice* that has *ruined* a greater number of *tradeſmen*, or brought more families to *miſery*, than *this*. Its effects, in general, are ſuch, that, before mid-day the unhappy victim is unqualified for buſineſs. Artificially exhilarated, he goes on, regardleſs of the conſequences; and does not retire from the ſcene of diſſipation, till both his money and credit are exhauſted. In a very ſhort time, the whole frame is debilitated, and he is rendered incapable of any continued labour. When this practice is confirmed by habit, they muſt have recourſe to ſtrong liquors to brace their trembling nerves; ſo that, even in the moſt abject ſtate of poverty, every pittance they receive is expended in this manner. It is an *object* worthy of the *attention* of the *legiſlature*, and of every friend to *mankind*, to do what is *poſſible* to *reſtrain* ſo *great* an evil."

† It may be aſked, of what ſize I would wiſh priſoners' ſolitary *night-rooms* to be? I anſwer, ten feet long, ten feet high, and eight feet wide; thus adopting a mean between the two extremes allowed by the act of parliament for penitentiary houſes. (19th *Geo.* III.). Warming the rooms in any manner is unneceſſary to thoſe in health; but the ſick muſt be provided for.

which

LAN-CASTER RULES.

which puniſhments the gaoler is hereby authorized and required to inflict for the above offences, or other acts of diſobedience to theſe rules and orders; but not to continue any of the above puniſhments for more than *ſeven days*, without a written order from one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county of Lancaſter.

II. The gaoler ſhall provide and keep one or more books, in which he ſhall write down the name of every priſoner who ſhall in any wiſe behave ill, or be refractory and diſobedient, ſpecifying his offence, and the nature and term of his puniſhment; and he ſhall alſo inſert the names of ſuch priſoners who ſhall obſerve theſe rules, regularly attend public worſhip, and behave in a peaceable, orderly manner. And he ſhall regularly produce theſe books to the viſiting juſtices, and at the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions.

III. The gaoler ſhall not, on any account or pretence whatſoever, demand or take from any priſoner in his cuſtody, or any other perſon, any money or other matter, for fees, garniſh money, chamber rents, &c. or for and at the entrance or diſcharge of any priſoner.

IV. The gaoler ſhall moſt ſtrictly forbid and prohibit the demanding or taking any fees, garniſh, or other money, by the priſoners, from one another, on any account or pretence whatſoever.

V. The gaoler ſhall not be concerned or intereſted, directly or indirectly, in any profits or advantages to be derived from providing meat, drink, cloaths, or other things, for any of the priſoners.

VI. The gaoler ſhall provide, and keep in exact order, (at the expence of the county) ſcales, weights, and liquor meaſures, legally ſtamped, for the free uſe of all the priſoners.

VII. The gaoler ſhall provide coals, ſoap, vinegar, blankets, ſtraw, mops, ſand, bruſhes, beſoms, pails, waſhing bowls, towels, wiſkets, and coal boxes, for the neceſſary uſe of the priſoners, ſo that their perſons and all parts of the priſon may be preſerved (as much as is poſſible) in a ſtate of cleanlineſs and health; and he ſhall deliver in an account of the ſame, and of the expences incurred, at each court of quarter ſeſſions; who are hereby empowered to examine and allow the ſame, and to order the county treaſurer to pay the amount to the gaoler.

VIII. Every perſon committed for felony, and every convict on being brought to the gaol, ſhall have all his own cloaths taken off, and be cleaned and waſhed, and be cloathed in the priſon uniform; his own cloaths to be cleaned and ſtoved in an heated oven, ticketed and laid up, for the priſoner to put on again on his or her trial or diſcharge.

IX. No wives or children of any priſoner to be permitted to ſleep in gaol, nor lodgers of any kind.

X. No pigs, fowls, or other animals muſt be kept within the walls of the priſon, except the keeper's dogs, for his ſecurity.

XI. The gaoler ſhall ring the bell at the hour of locking up, which, during the months of November, December, January and February, ſhall be four o'clock, when the convicts, and thoſe committed on charges of felony, ſhall be locked up in their day-rooms, in which ſhall be fires: and that during theſe months, the convicts ſhall be locked in their ſeparate cells, or night-rooms, at ſeven o'clock, and the priſoners committed on charges of felony at eight o'clock. The gaoler ſhall alſo ring his bell on opening the wards and cells, which in the four winter months ſhall be at eight o'clock in the morning, and at ſun-riſing from the firſt of March to the firſt of October; or not later than ſix o'clock. The debtors to be locked up at nine o'clock during the whole year.

XII. The gaoler ſhall take eſpecial care, that every day-room, night room, and cell be ſwept clean by one or more priſoners in rotation, every day before breakfaſt, and waſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

XIII. Every felon and bridewell priſoner ſhall have a daily allowance of one pound and a half of good and wholeſome wheaten bread, *one day old*, and fairly weighed out by the priſon ſcales, and alſo one pennyworth of cheeſe, butter, peas, potatoes, turnips, &c. according to the ſeaſon; and the weekly allowance from the county to the poor debtors ſhall be given to them in bread, and not in money.

LAN-CASTER RULES.

Theſe allowances of proviſions to be given out every morning to the priſoners, as ſoon as the rooms ſhall be made clean; but to be entirely withheld from all ſuch as ſhall not have their hands and faces clean waſhed, and their perſons clean and neat.

XIV. As an encouragement to induſtry, cleanlineſs, and good order, and a due attendance on religious worſhip, an extra allowance ſhall be made on every Sunday, of half a pound of coarſe beef, and one quart of broth, (prepared with onions and turnips, &c. in which it has been boiled) to every priſoner who ſhall have behaved well during the preceding week: but all allowances and indulgencies to be kept back from ſuch priſoners who ſhall not duly attend divine ſervice, according to the rules of the priſon.

XV. No perſon whatſoever ſhall be permitted to bring ale or beer to the priſoners, (ſpirituous liquors are by law prohibited) except betwixt the hours of twelve and one at noon, and in the afternoon betwixt three and four in winter, and ſix and ſeven in ſummer; and no more than three pints a day to be allowed to each priſoner.

XVI. The gaoler ſhall keep a regiſter, divided into regular columns, in which he ſhall write the following particulars of each priſoner committed to his charge, *viz.* name and place of abode; age; ſtature; complexion; colour of hair—by whom committed; for what offence; when, and how diſcharged; remarks on general behaviour, &c. to be returned at each aſſize and quarter ſeſſion.

XVII. The ſheriff of this county and his deputy, the juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions, the grand jury at the aſſizes, and the viſiting and other magiſtrates, are requeſted to inſpect this gaol as frequently as poſſible, and to enquire how the above regulations are obſerved by the gaoler and his ſervants, and alſo by all the priſoners.

XVIII. The gaoler ſhall every day viſit every part of the priſon, except prevented by ſickneſs or neceſſary abſence, and alſo attend at divine ſervice whenever the chaplain ſhall officiate.

XIX. The criminals, in rotation, ſhall every day pump up a full ſupply of the water for the uſe of the priſon, as the gaoler ſhall appoint.

XX. The chaplain ſhall read prayers and preach a ſermon every Sunday morning, and read prayers in the afternoon; and alſo read prayers every Wedneſday and Friday, at eleven o'clock; and that the chaplain be empowered to purchaſe, at the expence of the county, Bibles and Common-prayer books, for the religious inſtruction of the poor priſoners, at his diſcretion.

XXI. The ſurgeon ſhall perſonally viſit the felons, convicts, and poor debtors, whenever required; and once a week, or oftener, at other times.

XXII. Theſe rules, orders, and regulations, together with a table of donations and legacies, and the three prohibitory clauſes of the 24th *Geo.* II. chap. 40. ſhall be hung up, painted on a board or boards, in the moſt conſpicuous part of the priſon, and a ſufficient number of them ſhall be printed for the uſe of the priſoners; and they ſhall be diſtinctly read over by the chaplain, on the firſt Sunday in every month after divine ſervice.

Lancaſhire to wit. We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, aſſembled in open ſeſſions, January, 1786, approve of the above rules and orders, to be obſerved within the county gaol at Lancaſter.

T. B. Bayley, *S. Clowes,* jun. *M. Bentley,* *J. Barton,* *Wm. Fleetwood,*
R. Andrews, *James Bradſhaw,* *Wm. Cunliffe Shawe,* *Robert Moſs,* *Thomas Lyon,*
John Chadwick, *Aſhton Lever,* *R. Shuttleworth,* *Thomas Baldwin,* *R. Rowbottom.*

The before-written rules and regulations are confirmed and allowed by me, at the aſſize and general gaol delivery of our Lord the King, held in and for the county of Lancaſter, the twenty-ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix.

E. WILLES.

Obſervations

Obſervations on theſe Rules.

I. Inſtead of *ſeven* days, the gaoler's power to puniſh ſhould, in my opinion, be limited to *three* days.

VIII. I was ſorry to find that the magiſtrates had made no proviſion for the execution of this order.

X. By this good rule the keeper ſhould have been limited as to the *number* of his dogs; for none ſhould be permitted to have more than one or two.

XV. This ſeems too great an allowance, eſpecially to convicts.

XVII. I hope the *magiſtrates* will be very attentive to this good regulation.

XXI. Every regulation ſhould be *explicit*. I have heard ſurgeons complain that they did not know who were *included* among thoſe denominated *poor* debtors. In priſons where there are free wards, I ſhould call thoſe *poor* debtors who do not pay for a room or bed.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

PRESTON COUNTY BRIDEWELL

PRESTON. Three of the rooms in this priſon are made into a chapel. The court not being ſecure, the priſoners are never out. No bedding but a little ſtraw. Employment, winding linen yarn and cotton, and ſpinning worſted. Priſoners have no allowance but their earnings:* here exceptions ſhould be made, for ſome have ſuffered through ſickneſs and want. About a year ago ſeveral were ſick, but being properly attended, and relieved by charitable donations, and the glaſs being removed from all the windows of their cells, none died.—Here was a debtor from the court of requeſts, debt 7*s.* 8*d.* coſts £1 : 6 : 10.

A *new priſon* is nearly built on Mr. *Blackburn*'s plan, in a *fine* ſituation, on a much larger ſcale, which will do honour to the county.

1787, Dec. 28, Debtor 1. Criminals 37.

To this *Priſon* there were *committed*

	Priſoners.	*For Felony.*	*Baſtardy.*	*Miſdemeanors.*	*Vagrants.*	*Deſerters.*	*Debtors.*
In 1782,	123	18	18	61	5	15	6
1783,	173	43	26	86	6	7	5
1784,	159	41	21	71	14	11	1
1785,	173	47	25	71	4	16	2
1786,	183	26	27	110	15	4	1
1787,	179	29	23	110	7	7	3

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* By a careful inſpection of the countenances of criminals in this and ſome other priſons, I am fully perſuaded that the abolition of the tap is greatly conducive to their health. Their little money is now more generally ſpent in wholeſome food, and they do not ſell their bread allowance to buy liquors. In the northern counties of England milk is only a halfpenny a quart, and oatmeal, which is much uſed by priſoners, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* a pound. Ten ounces boiled in water, with a little ſalt and butter, make a good meſs, which is here called water pottage; or if boiled with a little ſugar and currants is called gruel.—Groats and water well boiled, and parboiled currants, will keep two or three days, and, when warmed and ſweetened, I think will make a good medicine for the ſick in priſons; and good vegetable ſoup is better than meat ſoup. If I might adviſe as to drink, *tea* is a wholeſome and good liquor; and not only priſoners, but, as I have often found, ſailors when ſick, are very fond of it.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester Bridewell

MANCHESTER. No alteration. The women's ſide very clean. Employment, winding, ſpinning and picking cotton. The priſoners have their earnings, as there is no allowance except two-pence a day to the *ſick*.

By the ſpirited exertions of Mr. *Bayley*, and other magiſtrates, a new priſon is building on a *large* ſcale, from Mr. *Blackburn*'s plan, in which there will be ſingle cells, and ſeparate apartments for faulty apprentices &c. This priſon will reflect much credit on the good ſenſe and liberality of the hundred of *Salford*, in this county, which alone defrays all the coſts of the building. 1787, Dec. 27, Priſoners 53.

Lancaster Gaol.

LANCASTER Town Gaol. No alteration. 1787, Dec. 31, No Priſoners.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL.

Liverpool Gaol.

No alteration in the old gaol. Allowance, to debtors, 3*d.* felons, 2*d.* and convicts, 4*d.* a day. Gaoler's ſalary augmented to £120 in lieu of the tap. The ſick are ſupplied with medicines from the infirmary.

The *corporation* have ſpared no expenſe for the *new* gaol which Mr. *Blackburn* is employed in building: there will be a proper ſeparation of the different claſſes and ſexes; and with a view to ſecurity, health, reformation and convenience, I apprehend, it will be one of the firſt borough gaols in the kingdom.

1787, Dec. 22, Debtors 18. Felons &c. 22.

Bridewell

LIVERPOOL Bridewell. No alteration. The keeper's apartments having no view into either of the courts, may be one reaſon that both ſexes were locked up. All the men were in heavy irons, and ſeven out of eight women were chained to the floors, and in bed at noon on Sunday, having had no fire for ſeveral days.* The next day, two being thus chained, at my deſire, they were releaſed and ſet to picking oakum.†

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* All the bedding was on the floors; for the bedſteads were laid in the upper rooms, becauſe ſome of the priſoners had made a ſort of ladder with them to get through the floor above, in order to facilitate an eſcape. But bedſteads and bedding are neceſſary for the health of priſoners; and eſcapes would be prevented by confinement in ſeparate cells. In ſome of the cells ſolid ſtone or brick might be worked into the walls, about eighteen inches from the floor, and caſed with oak planks raiſed at the head, on which the bedding might be laid, as I have ſeen in ſome foreign priſons.

† In Cheſter city gaol, Liverpool bridewell, and other priſons; I told the keepers that ſteady, lenient and perſuaſive methods with priſoners, are the beſt means to prevent them from breaking out; for their minds being uneaſy, and their bodies harraſſed, they are often driven to deſperate attempts, which ſometimes will be ſucceſsful: and I mentioned the good effects of ſuch meaſures at Oxford caſtle. Some of the keepers ſaid, "they *now* find, they can do more with their priſoners by lenient meaſures, than with a rough hand."

Allowance,

LIVER-POOL.

Allowance, only a twopenny loaf (weight 17*oz.*) and no proviſions are permitted to be brought in; nor have the priſoners any part of their earnings.*

1787, Dec. 23, Priſoners 15.†

WAR-RINGTON GAOL.

WARRINGTON TOWN GAOL and BRIDEWELL. Two arched cells in the workhouſe yard, about ſeven feet and a half ſquare, with barrack beds for the priſoners' ſtraw: the ſewers in the inſide. Allowance, the ſame as to the *poor* in the work-houſe: the countenances of theſe indicate that they have ſuſtained no loſs in the death of the late keeper. 1788, Nov. 27, No Priſoners.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

CHESTER CASTLE.

Here are made, three good cells, eleven feet ſix inches by ſix feet two, and twelve feet high; and a large aperture in the under-ground paſſage. By an oppoſite aperture, the horrid ſtalls adjoining would be more freſhened. The free ward for debtors is in the felons' yard. No infirmary. Allowance, 6*lb.* of good bread, but ſerved *only* twice a week, and two pennyworth of potatoes. No allowance for coals. The convicts have not the half crown a week. I found here at both my viſits, a priſoner, who had been reprieved, employed in the *inſtruction* of nine young priſoners, whom *he had taught* to read. Gaoler's ſalary £160 in lieu of the tap.

1787, Dec. 21, Debtors 21. Felons &c. 28.
1788, March 2, - - 19. - - - 30. Convicts 7.

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* Criminals of a certain deſcription are entitled, by two acts of parliament, in his preſent Majeſty's reign, to one half of the neat profits which they ſhall have earned, at the time of their diſcharge, and not before. Theſe earnings I could wiſh to be given them at the *end* of every week, on the *groſs* profits; which would take off all ſuſpicion from their minds, as to the certainty of receiving them; and conſequently, would afford greater encouragement to diligence. I would have them limited however by the magiſtrates (as is the caſe in many foreign houſes of correction) with reſpect to the articles they ſhould be allowed to purchaſe with their earnings, an account of which ſhould be *hung up* in the priſons; ſuch as milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, bread, butter, vegetables, meat &c.

† In the *poor-houſe*, which is finely ſituated near the bridewell, there were near a thouſand inhabitants. In taking a curſory view, I could not but obſerve, the confuſion and irregularity at dinner-time; the impropriety of having ſuch numbers of the great boys and girls together, and at the top of the houſe; and the want of attention to a proper ſeparation of the ſexes in the ſick-rooms.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Middlewich County Bridewell.

MIDDLEWICH. There are further improvements in this priſon. The men's court enlarged, and a current of water: ſeparation of the ſexes: ſix cells added for ſolitary confinement (eight feet two inches by five feet) with courts (fifteen feet by ſeven): the priſoners in them ſhould not be in irons. A chapel. Allowance to each priſoner 6*lb.* of bread a week, and nearly all their earnings. Keeper's ſalary £75.

1788, Aug. 1, Priſoners 24.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

Chester City Gaol.

No alteration. Priſon not ſecure. The convicts, and priſoner for trial, were ſeverely ironed, by the neck, hands, waiſt, feet, and *chained* to the floor; and *at night* to their beds in the *horrid* dungeon. Here was the firſt *iron glove* I have ſeen in England, which, though not yet uſed, ſhews the ſeverity of the gaoler's diſpoſition. Allowance, a pennyworth of bread to felons, and a pound to debtors; inferior in quality to that ſold in the city. Debtors and felons are permitted to beg ſome hours in the day. That priſoners are not ſupplied with neceſſary food is a diſgrace to ſuch an opulent city. No proper ſeparation of men and women either here, or in the county gaol. Gaoler's ſalary £50 in lieu of the tap.

1787, Dec. 21, Debtors 6. Criminal 1. Convicts - 6.
1788, March 2, - - 8. Felons &c. 7. Women Convicts 2.

City Bridewell.

CHESTER City Bridewell. A ſmall alteration made by dividing a room or two. No employment: no allowance. Court not ſecure. Keeper has a ſpacious garden: his ſalary only £4. He ſells beer.

1787, Dec. 21, Priſoners 3. 1788, March 2, Priſoners 2.

Chester *General* Infirmary.

Infirmary.

The wards are ſpacious and clean, and the beds not crowded. The two fever wards were not in the leaſt offenſive: they were fitted up on the upper floor, on account of a contagious fever in Cheſter in 1784, and *very properly* were not cieled, but plaſtered to the tiles.* By the attention of the ingenious Dr. *Haygarth*, and his *colleague*, moſt of the patients then recovered. The *good* rules for theſe wards I here copy.

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* Such upper rooms in moſt hoſpitals and work-houſes, having joiſts laid acroſs, and being cieled at the ſquare, are generally low and bad apartments: ſo alſo the upper rooms in many houſes are by this practice made cloſe, unhealthy places; which, had they been cieled pretty near the ridge and had the ſides coved, would have been more pleaſing to the eye, and freſher to the inhabitants.

Rules

RULES *for the* FEVER WARDS; *to prevent the* INFECTION *of other Patients in the* CHESTER INFIRMARY.

CHESTER INFIR-MARY RULES.

I. Freſh water and coals are to be brought up to the fever wards every morning; and other neceſſaries on ringing a bell.

II. No fever patients, nor their nurſes, are ſuffered to go into other parts of the houſe. No other patient is allowed to viſit the fever wards; nor any ſtranger, unleſs accompanied by the apothecary or his aſſiſtant.

III. Every patient, on admiſſion, is to change his infectious for clean linen; the face and hands are to be waſhed clean with warm water, and the lower extremities fomented.

IV. All putrid diſcharges from the patients are to be taken out of the ward as ſoon as poſſible.

V. The floors of the wards are to be waſhed very clean twice a week, and near the beds every day.

VI. All foul linen is to be immediately thrown into cold water; and carefully waſhed twice out of clean water, in the adjoining room.

VII. Blankets, and other bed and body clothes are to be expoſed to the open freſh air for ſome hours, before they are uſed by another patient.

VIII. All the bed clothes of the fever wards are to be marked *Fever Ward*, and all the knives, forks, pots, cups and other utenſils are to be of a peculiar colour, leſt they be inadvertently taken among other patients.

IX. All the windows of the fever wards are to be kept conſtantly open in the day, except the weather be very cold or wet; and ſome of them ſhould not be ſhut in the night, if the patients be numerous, and the weather moderate.

X. No relation or other acquaintance can be ſuffered to take away any linen unwaſhed, nor other clothes till they have been long expoſed to the freſh air.

MACCLES-FIELD PRISON.

MACCLESFIELD PRISON for the LIBERTY. The property of Lord *Cholmondeley*. It conſiſts of four rooms at the back of the keeper's public houſe: quite out of repair: the ſtaircaſe ſo ruinous that the priſoners aſcend by a rope. 1788, Aug. 2, Debtors 6.

NANTWICH PRISON.

NANTWICH PRISON for DEBTORS. No alteration.
1788, Aug. 1, No Priſoners.

NANTWICH TOWN GAOL.

NANTWICH TOWN GAOL. No alteration. The two damp dungeons ſtill uſed. No allowance. 1788, Aug. 1, Priſoners 2.*

COUNTY

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* The *Work-houſe* at *Nantwich* was erected in 1779, on the common, and about eleven acres and a half of land encloſed, for which 2*s*. 6*d*. a year is paid to the lord of the manor. The houſe is viſited weekly by the gentlemen of the town, in rotation. It was clean, and great attention ſeems to be paid to the inhabitants. The rooms are too low, and the upper parts of the windows too far from the cielings. Five ſhillings a month is allowed for *tobacco* and *ſnuff*, yet the uſe of *tea*, though purchaſed with their own money, is ordered to be puniſhed by confinement in the dungeon. Aug. 1ſt, 1788, there were eleven men, ſixteen women, ten boys, ſeven girls.

I have found a regular weekly allowance alſo for tobacco and ſnuff in ſeveral other work-houſes: but I own I cannot approve of thus encouraging the poor, and initiating the young in an idle cuſtom, the

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

FLINT COUNTY GAOL.

A *new* gaol, built on a fine ſpot in the caſtle yard, ſimilar to that at Ruthin. It is not kept clean, nor has it been white-waſhed ſince it was built; a fault too common in *new* gaols. The pump in the felons' court, as in many other gaols, out of order. Neither the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, hung up. Debtors have the county allowance. The coſts being more than the debts, I copy the back of two of the warrants: debt 13*s.* 3*d.* coſts 15*s.* 6*d.*—Debt £1 : 19 : 0, coſts £2 : 4 : 0. Gaoler's ſalary now £45; and he has no chamber rent of the debtors.

1788, March 3, Debtors 4. Petty Offender 1. Convicts 3.

filthy effects of which are more loathſome than can be well conceived, and very oppoſite to that ſpirit of cleanlineſs one would earneſtly wiſh to inculcate. This indulgence is alſo creeping into gaols; and, if I be not miſinformed, the gaoler of this county makes a conſtant charge on that account, which is allowed. I ſuppoſe this practice in priſons and other crowded places has been favoured with a view of counteracting infection by means of the ſmoke;* but where proper means are uſed for admiſſion of freſh air, no fumigation is neceſſary; and where it is thought advantageous, much more effectual methods of applying the fume, as well as fumes of a more ſalutary nature, may eaſily be adopted. On the other hand, *tea* is rigorouſly prohibited in theſe houſes, though, in my opinion, it is one of the moſt innocent luxuries, and when uſed with milk and ſugar, is a wholeſome as well as an agreeable beverage. And what can be a more proper encouragement to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their cleanlineſs and induſtry, than rewarding them with an indulgence which renews *one* of the comforts, perhaps, of more proſperous days; and which is neither hurtful to themſelves, nor offenſive to others.—I could wiſh that all *old* and *infirm* people, in all pariſh work-houſes, had *one third* of their *earnings*, as is the caſe at Hamburg &c. which I am perſuaded would even be for the *advantage* of ſuch pariſhes.

Before I conclude this ſubject of work-houſes, I muſt add, that I by no means approve of the idea of pariſhes giving no relief to perſons out of their work-houſes; for, even the beſt eſtabliſhments of this kind have ſomething in them repugnant to the feelings of an Engliſhman. An ingenious writer has propoſed *pariſh work-ſhops* (ſimilar to what I have mentioned at Vienna): and was not Mr. *Henry Fielding*'s propoſal of the ſame nature? "that poor people might relieve themſelves; and by repairing to them in the day-time, and receiving "what they earned, they would be enabled to return to the comforts of their *own fire ſide*, and be at liberty "to engage in any other occupation that might offer." "For the original inſtitution of the poor laws is, in "Judge *Blackſtone*'s words, to relieve the impotent poor, and them only; and to find employment for ſuch "as are able to work: a *plan* more humane and beneficial than even feeding and clothing of millions, by "affording them the means (with proper induſtry) to feed and clothe themſelves."

If all pariſhes were to procure the means of labour, both for men and women, I am perſuaded it would keep many out of thoſe places of confinement, pariſh work-houſes: and as for ſuch perſons as have nothing but their labour by which to ſupport themſelves, they ſhould be compelled to work, in well regulated houſes of correction, unleſs in caſes of ſickneſs, age and incapacity.

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* Dr. *Hodges*, who was in great practice in London, during the *plague* in 1665, and wrote an *Hiſtorical Account* of it, ſays, "Whether we regard the narcotick quality of this American henbane; or the poiſonous oil which exhales from it in ſmoking; "or that prodigious diſcharge of ſpittle which it occaſions, and which nature wants for many other important occaſions; "or, laſtly, the exerciſe it gives to the lungs in drawing it; beſides the aptitude of the peſtilential poiſon to be taken down along "with it, and the irkſomeneſs of its ſcent; I muſt confeſs myſelf at uncertainties about it: though, as to myſelf, I am its "profeſſed enemy." And to the advocates for ſuch a habit, who uſe the argument of its being *antipeſtilential*, I would only aſk; in what country is ſmoking more uſed than in Turkey?

At

At the *Front* of this *Priſon*, on a black and white Marble, is *this Inſcription.*

FLINT INSCRIPTION.

In the
Twenty-fifth year of his Majeſty Geo. III.
In the Sheriffalty of Sir THOMAS HANMER *Bart. this Priſon was erected*
inſtead of the antient loathſome place of confinement,
In pity
to the miſery of even the moſt guilty,
To alleviate the ſufferings of leſſer offenders or of the innocent themſelves,
Whom the chances
of human life may bring within theſe walls.
Done at the expence of the county
aided by the ſubſcriptions of ſeveral of the Gentry,
who,
in the midſt of moſt diſtreſsful days,
Voluntarily took on themſelves part of the burden
in compaſſion to ſuch of their countrymen
on whom
Fortune had been leſs bounteous of her favours.

Joſeph Turner Architect.

In the inſide, on a white marble, is a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers, with the ſums they gave; beginning with Sir *Roger Moſtyn* Bart. £100.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

RUTHIN COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration, but petty offenders are ſent to the adjoining priſon. No proper ſeparation of the ſexes. Gaoler has no view from a window into his priſon. The debtors pay no chamber rent, and have the county allowance of two ſhillings a week, yet do not keep their rooms clean. One of the articles in the rules dated 1785, is, "That all "priſoners committed for felony ſhall have irons put on their legs at the diſcretion of "the keeper, and the ſame not to be altered without an order of a juſtice of the peace:" even women are not excepted. Gaoler's ſalary now £70.

1788, March 3, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 2. Convicts 7.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Ruthin County Bridewell

RUTHIN. The county bridewell is a new building, ſituated near the river, and adjoining to the county gaol. Over the door is inſcribed, "County work-houſe, for induſtry or correction." This priſon was clean. Allowance 2*s.* a week, the ſame as in the Gaol. No water in the court. Keeper's ſalary £20. No fees.

1788, March 3, Priſoners 2.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery County Gaol.

Two rooms and a chapel are built over the brew-houſe; but there is only one court; and no proper ſeparation of men and women priſoners. Allowance, three pennyworth of brown bread from the gaoler: 2*lb.* 2½*oz.* the weight of the aſſize which the magiſtrates had ſent to the gaol.—Several debtors, confined on county court warrants, were releaſed about two months ago by a lady. One, whoſe debt was 13*s.* the coſts 19*s.* 5*d.* Another, debt 30*s.* coſts 17*s.* 5*d.* Another, debt £2 : 1 : 0. coſts £1 : 19 : 10. Another, debt 10*s.* 6*d.* coſts £1 : 12 : 3. beſides the ſheriff's fee for each, 2*s.* and the gaoler's fee 3*s.* 6*d.* Gaoler's ſalary £12 : 12 : 0 from the ſheriff, and £35 from the county, in lieu of the tap.—I here give a pertinent obſervation of Mr. *Powell*, the worthy chaplain of this gaol. "Among the many good effects of the abolition of the tap in gaols, "one ſtruck me moſt forcibly, which is this: before that ſalutary meaſure took place, on "an execution day, while I was labouring to prepare the unhappy criminals for that "awful change they were ſoon to undergo, my ears were ſhocked with the moſt horrid "oaths, blaſphemies, noiſe and confuſion, occaſioned by numbers of people who came "out of curioſity to the gaol that day, many of whom were in a ſtate of intoxication.—"Since that regulation, all is decency and order. The unfortunate convicts and myſelf "do not experience the leaſt diſturbance at that ſolemn time, when they are about to "launch into eternity."

1788, Feb. 8, Debtors 9. Felons &c. 6. Convicts 6.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

County Bridewell

MONTGOMERY. No alteration. 1788, Feb. 8, No Priſoners.*

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* The *poor-houſe* at Montgomery is *farmed* by a perſon who lives at a diſtance, and puts in a deputy. The houſe and inhabitants were very dirty, and the beds extremely bad.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEAUMARIS.

Beaumaris County Gaol.

No alteration. Priſon not clean. Allowance, to debtors none; to felons 1*s.* 6*d.* a week in bread, and 6*d.* in butter. The twelvepenny county loaf was half a pound leſs in weight, and worſe in quality than a tenpenny loaf which the gaoler had bought of another baker. The gaoler has ſtill the tap, and his ſalary of £5 as keeper of the bridewell.

1788, March 5, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 4.

Town Gaol.

BEAUMARIS Town Gaol. Two new rooms on the ground floor, adjoining to the aſſembly room. Keeper's ſalary £2. 1788, March 5, No Priſoners.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

Carnarvon County Gaol.

In my former publication I obſerved the ruinous condition of this gaol and bridewell. No alteration. Not a caſement to open in any window. Debtors have no allowance: one of them was out to beg. There is adjoining a neat county hall, and a *new* and ſpacious grand jury room. Gaoler's ſalary of £5 is augmented to £10 in lieu of the *tap.* The tennis ground is not *now* frequented. 1788, March 4, Debtors 3. Felons &c. none.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORDWEST.

Haverfordwest Gaol.

In 1782, I had the pleaſure to find a new gaol built on the caſtle hill, inſtead (as the Flint gentlemen have ſaid of their old gaol) "of the ancient, loathſome place of confinement." The priſon clean and quiet: yet, I am ſorry to add, no divine ſervice had been performed in the chapel for ſome time paſt. I muſt here make a general remark, that neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor the three clauſes againſt the admiſſion of ſpirituous liquors into gaols, are hung up in any of the priſons of this country. 1788, May 20, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 4.

Town Gaol.

HAVERFORDWEST Town and County Gaol. This priſon was very cloſe, dirty and offenſive. The room over it, uſed as a bridewell, clean.

1788, May 20, No Priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

No alteration, except that pipes have been laid in; but they are ſtill too ſcantily ſupplied with water. The gaoler keeps a public houſe in the town, and reſides there. The county propoſes to build a new gaol, and there is plenty of water in ſome fine ſituations, near the town. 1788, May 21, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 7. Deſerters 2.

COUNTY GAOL.

CARMARTHEN County Borough Gaol, is ſtill over a gateway, cloſe, and confined by buildings. One priſoner was ſick. 1788, May 21, Fel. &c. 2. Deſert. 2.[*]

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

RADNORSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

PRESTEIGN COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration in this *bad* priſon. Allowance to debtors and felons a threepenny loaf every other day, weight 2*lb.* 3*oz.* Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. The gaol fever was, not long ſince, in the priſon. No infirmary: no ſurgeon: no chaplain. There was lately a debtor from the *county court* confined here near a year; his debt £1 : 18 : 9: coſts £1 : 5 : 6. Another, whoſe debt was 5*s.* 6*d.*: coſts 6*s.* 8*d.* Another; debt 10*s.* coſts 8*s.* 4*d.* and the gaoler ſays his fees are 13*s.* 4*d.* but there is no table. Gaoler's ſalary now only £5 : 5 : 0 from the ſheriff. He has £2 : 2 : 0 as keeper of the bridewell. No ſalary in lieu of the tap.[†] 1788, Feb. 2, Debt. 5. Fel. &c. 2.

BRECONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT BRECON.

BRECON COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. The gaol ſlightly built. The pumps out of order. A current of water might be eaſily brought through the gaol from the adjoining river. Allowance to felons and poor debtors 14*d.* a week in houſehold bread, delivered twice a week in ſixpenny and eightpenny loaves. The eightpenny loaf weighed only 5*lb.* A ſixpenny loaf of the ſame ſort of bread, in the town, weighed 4*lb.* 9*oz.*[‡] Convicts have not

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[*] At the work-houſe (or poor-houſe) in this town, there is no ſort of employment.

[†] At the Michaelmas quarter ſeſſion 1787, the chairman ſaid, that the gaoler's ſalary of £13 in lieu of the tap ought to be paid by the high ſheriff, which the magiſtrates on the bench confirmed—and in conſequence, the payment of his ſalary was immediately ſtopped. In the act of 24th of *Geo.* III. *Cap.* 54. it is expreſſed that the juſtices of the peace are "to order and direct the ſalaries to be paid out of the county rate by the treaſurer of ſuch county."

[‡] I weigh the bread at priſons by my ſteel-yard, and inquire if it be the *ſtandard weight:* but if there be no aſſize in the town, I examine the bread of other bakers, to ſee if there be any abuſe with reſpect to weight or quality.

Brecon.

the half crown a week. Chaplain now, Rev. Mr. *Laurence*; his ſalary reduced to £10 : 10 : 0.—A poor ſhoe-maker from the county court was releaſed, who had a wife and four children; debt 12*s.* coſts 17*s.* 2*d.* Gaoler's fees 7*s.* Gaoler's ſalary £31 : 10 : 0 in lieu of the tap, and £10 as keeper of the bridewell.

1788, Feb. 1, Debtors 10. Felons &c. 7. Convicts 4.

Town Gaol.

BRECON Town Gaol. No alteration. No court: no water. 1788, Feb. 1, No Priſ.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL at CARDIFF.

Cardiff County Gaol.

This priſon is a ſlight building, on a bad plan. The debtors' windows look towards the ſtreet. No water in the felons' court. No table of fees or regulations. Garniſh ſtill continued 2*s.* 6*d.* The gaoler lives at a diſtance. It is impoſſible that a gaol ſhould be well regulated, if the keeper do not reſide in it, and be not capable of keeping a conſtant eye over his priſoners. 1788, May 23, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 7.

Town Gaol.

CARDIFF Town Gaol. No alteration. 1788, May 23, No Priſoners.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Cowbridge

COWBRIDGE. No alteration. The court not being ſecure, the men are never out but when they go to the pump, which has a ſupply of fine water. *No employment*, which is a general remark for the bridewells in this country. 1788, May 22, Priſoners 6.

Swansey Gaol.

SWANSEY Town Gaol. The debtors' room is very cloſe, and has only one window, which is partly ſtopt by a ſhed built againſt the wall. The room for felons (called the *black hole)* has an aperture in the door, but no window:† yet at the Michaelmas quarter ſeſſions, priſoners of *both* ſexes are here confined for ſome days. In 1787 there were two men and two women confined in it from Monday till Friday. Similar to this is the priſon at *Neath* where one of the quarter ſeſſions is held.*

1788, May 22, Debtor 1.

† In my various journeys in England and Wales, I have ſeen many houſes *defaced* on account of the *odious* tax on windows; and I cannot help repeating my concern for its pernicious effects. I am perſuaded it has a very bad influence on the health of the lower claſſes of people; and this may be one reaſon of their not having now ſuch healthy, ruddy complexions as they had formerly. The farmers' ſervants having been crowded into unventilated rooms or holes, and our labouring poor having been habituated to cloſe habitations, they diſlike, when they come into work-houſes or hoſpitals, the admiſſion of freſh air.

* Before I quit this ſubject, I would juſt mention, that in all my viſits to the gaols and priſons, in this, and other kingdoms, I never received any inſults either from keepers or priſoners; nor have I loſt any thing in *any* of them, except, that in one of our priſons I once loſt a large new handkerchief out of my pocket, which I did not miſs for ſome time, but on a ſubſequent viſit, about ten months after, it was immediately preſented to me by a priſoner; as, he ſaid, he believed I had *dropped* it when I was there laſt.

THE

THE HULKS ON THE THAMES.

THAMES HULKS.

At both my viſits, the hulks were clean, the bread good, the priſoners healthy, and many were at work. The *hoſpital ſhip* was cleaner and quieter than moſt of our county hoſpitals. Several convicts were lately come from the county gaols, and the captain juſtly obſerved, how different the health and complexion of ſuch priſoners are now, from what they were when I firſt viſited the hulks.—But I muſt repeat my complaint, that ſuch an aſſemblage is entirely deſtructive to the morals of *young* convicts: the profaneneſs of the priſoners is not properly checked; and ſome of the *guards* ſet them a *bad* example.

March 26th, 1787, the number of convicts was 549, of whom the *Juſtitia* had 246, the *Cenſor* 229, and the *Ceres*, 74. Of theſe thirty-ſix were in the hoſpital ſhip, eleven from the *Juſtitia*, twelve from the *Cenſor*, and thirteen from the *Ceres*.

July 16th, 1788, the number was 741. The *Juſtitia* had two hundred and ſixty-five, the *Cenſor* two hundred and forty-eight, and the *Staniſlaus* two hundred and twenty-eight.

From the *Juſtitia* ninety, and from the *Staniſlaus* one hundred and thirty-two, were at work on the ſhore, and in the ballaſt lighters.

In the *hoſpital ſhip* were 32; from the *Juſtitia* twelve, from the *Cenſor* twelve, and from the *Staniſlaus* eight.

THE HULK AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH HULK.

November 10th, 1787, the convicts at Plymouth dock were on board the *hulk* of the *Chatham*, a ſeventy gun ſhip, and were healthy and well; but the *Dunkirk*, which is more commodious, was repairing for them. Their bread, beef and beer were good; but the bread allowance of 4*lb.* a day to ſix men, is not ſufficient. There were among them many fine young fellows, who all lived in total idleneſs, though ſome uſeful employment might here eaſily be found. There were ninety-two men and one woman: nine more convicts were coming on board from the gaol at Glamorgan.

June 28th, 1788, there were three hundred and ſixty ſix convicts in the *Dunkirk*, which was fitted up with ſeveral ſeparate rooms. In one of the rooms, fifty-ſeven feet by eighteen, and ſix feet high, there were ſixty-eight. Such a room, at night, when the hatches are down, muſt be very offenſive. At one end, there is a room called the infirmary, and a recovery ward; in the former were ſeven convicts, and in the latter thirteen. The meat was ſweet, but the bread not good, and the beer thick.

The priſoners were all in total idleneſs, except ſix or ſeven who were making a boat for the captain. One ingenious man had made a ſmall ink-ſtand (which I have by me) out of a bone of his meat; but his knife was taken from him. I ſaw ſome with Bibles in their hands; but here is no chaplain, nor any religious ſervice. Here alſo ſome of the keepers, by their *profaneneſs*, ſet a bad example to the priſoners.

Plymouth Hulk.

Three miſerable objects, for attempting to break out, were let down into a dreadful, dark and deep hole at the bottom of the ſhip, where they lay, almoſt naked, upon a little ſtraw; but, having been thus confined for ſome weeks, upon their earneſt entreaties, I obtained their releaſe.

THE HULK AT GOSPORT.

Gosport Hulk.

At Goſport, July 7th, 1788, there were two hundred and ſeventy-three convicts in the *hulk* of an old Indiaman, called the *Lion*, which was moored here May 1ſt, 1788. The ſhip was clean, and the priſoners had a healthy and placid look; but they lay two on a bed, with one blanket. Here were ſeveral to be tranſported for life, and ſome whoſe ſentences were for a ſhort term: among them were boys of only ten years of age. About one hundred and fifty of them were on ſhore, moving mould, who had irons on both legs, and a chain between them. Five carpenters were fitting up rooms for them to dine in, on ſhore; which is much better than returning at noon to the hulk, as the convicts do on the Thames.

THE HULKS NEAR PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth Hulks.

At Langſton harbour, near Portſmouth, are three hulks. In *La Fortunée* (formerly a French thirty-ſix gun frigate) there were, July 8th, 1788, three hundred and thirty-eight convicts. In the *Ceres*, which was the receiving ſhip at Woolwich, and was brought round here July 1ſt, 1788, were two hundred and nineteen convicts. The other is an old hulk, now fitting up for an *hoſpital ſhip*. Two hundred and thirty of the convicts of the *Fortunée*, and one hundred and four of the *Ceres*, were at work on Cumberland Fort; nineteen of them as maſons, ſix as carpenters, and the reſt as labourers. Moſt of theſe were unloading the ſhips, and carrying ſtones to different parts of the new works. They dine on ſhore at twelve o'clock. Their bread and beer were good, but they complained ſadly of the meat, and indeed not without cauſe; for the beef was very lean, full of bones, and not half the allowance, *viz.* one pound to each man before it is dreſſed. The diet table which I had *formerly* ſeen in the *cabin* of the *Juſtitia* I here copy.

Diet Table.

A Table of *Diet* expended by the *Convicts* on board the *Juſtitia* Hulk daily.

Each *meſs* is for *ſix* men, with ſeven pounds of bread every day.

BREAKFAST.	Every day; a pint of barley or rice, made into three quarts of ſoup.
DINNER.	*Sunday*, Six pounds of ſalt pork or ſeven pounds of beef, with five quarts of beer.
- - -	*Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, ſix pounds of bullock's head.
- - -	*Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, *Saturday*, two pounds of cheeſe, and five quarts of beer.
SUPPER.	*Sunday*, *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, a pint of peaſe and barley, made into three quarts of ſoup.
- - -	*Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, *Saturday*, a pint of oatmeal, made into burgou.

PORTSMOUTH HULKS.

All who are employed in the public works on ſhore have, each day they work, one pint of ſmall beer, the king's allowance. Moſt of them had a ring on one leg, and the other ring faſtened to their waiſtband.[*]

Both the ſhips were clean, particularly the *Ceres*. The *Fortunée* had few ſick in that part called the hoſpital; but the *Ceres* had many more ſick than the hoſpital part could contain.[†] Several had the gaol-fever, and a few, petechiæ.—*Six* out of *ten* that went from *Bedford* were *dead*, and *two* of the others were very *ſickly* and diſpirited.[‡]—The convicts lie *two* on a ſtraw bed, with *one* blanket; and after one is taken ill, his companion ſoon ſickens. Some few have hammocks, which in every view are better, and I wiſh they were in general uſe, except in the hoſpital ſhips. The *Ceres* being an old receiving ſhip, may be one cauſe of its being contaminated with infection; and moſt of the convicts here are from the country. There is not however, in general, that attention to cleanlineſs in the clothes, linen, and perſons of the priſoners in the hulks which is neceſſary to preſerve their health: for though ſome were decently clothed in their own clothes, others were in rags; many without ſhirts. *All* ſhould be clothed in a ſailor's *uniform*, of jacket, trowſers &c. and I could wiſh that the whole of *Saturday* were appropriated to cleanlineſs, *viz.* bathing, waſhing and mending their clothes, ſhaving, cleaning themſelves and every part of the ſhips, and beating and airing their bedding. Thus endeavouring to introduce *habits* of cleanlineſs is an object of great importance; as many officers have obſerved, "that the "moſt cleanly men are always the moſt decent and honeſt, and the moſt ſlovenly and "dirty are the moſt vicious and irregular." On *other days*, none who are able ſhould be excuſed from work. There were in the *Fortunée* one hundred excuſed from work, though the ſhip was healthy.

It would be better if there were a diet table painted and *hung up* in every hulk, for the inſpection of the *convicts*; and if they were permitted to chooſe two of their number to ſee that juſtice is done to them, as in the ninth article of the rules for the priſoners of war, which I formerly publiſhed; and proper ſcales, weights and meaſures ought to be kept for their uſe. There ſhould alſo be a table of rules and orders, ſimilar to that for

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[*] It is aſſerted by ſome perſons, and government are made to believe it, that theſe convicts do more work than common day-labourers. But, from the frequent obſervation of them, I am convinced the contrary is the truth; and indeed, how could it be expected that men who labour *involuntarily*, with *ſcanty diet*, and *ſmall* encouragement, ſhould *exert* themſelves with as much ſpirit as thoſe who have the *pleaſing* idea of a *wife* and *children* to *ſhare* in their gains?

[†] At my viſit to the *Hoſpital* of the *galley ſlaves* at *Naples*, which is on the *ſhore* fronting the bay, on my telling the *ſurgeon*, that in ſome countries a part of each galley is made an hoſpital (alluding in my mind to our hulks); he replied, "that muſt *ſoon* make the *whole* an hoſpital."

[‡] The gaoler at *Reading* told me, July 12th, 1788, that of the eleven convicts whom he carried on board the hulks, April 1ſt, 1787, all were dead but three. I have obſerved, that convicts from the country often pine away and die without any apparent ſign of illneſs; and that of equal numbers, from the country, and from Newgate, *three* or *four* of the former die for *one* of the latter.

priſoners

PORTS-
MOUTH
HULKS.

priſoners of war, with a ſtrict prohibition againſt *profaneneſs*, which, I am ſorry to ſay, is *particularly* neceſſary for the *guards* of theſe convicts. A gentleman of reputation ſhould be appointed as *commiſſary*, to whom the priſoners, in caſe of cruelty or injuſtice, might immediately appeal; and who alſo ſhould ſee that the money allowed by government, at the end of their term, be given them. See Act 16th *Geo.* III. *cap.* 43. and Act 24th *Geo.* III. *cap.* 12. ſect. 6. By this act, and another of the ſame year *cap.* 56. ſect. 9. it is declared, "That *all* the time during which any offender, ſhall have continued "in gaol under ſentence of tranſportation, or being removed under the proviſions "aforeſaid, ſhall continue confined by virtue of this act, ſhall be taken and reckoned in "diſcharge, or part diſcharge, or ſatisfaction of the term of his tranſportation." Some of the convicts were ſentenced for life, others for fourteen, ſeven, five, or three years: among theſe were boys; and all aſſociating together without diſtinction. Is it not contrary to *juſtice* and *humanity* to ſend convicts who are not ſentenced for life, to a ſettlement ſo remote that there is no probability of their return; and a ſtill greater hardſhip to thoſe who are ſent after they have been four or five years and upwards in confinement, as ſome were in the laſt fleet to Botany Bay?

I think it will be admitted that the mode of confinement and labour in the *hulks* is *too ſevere* for the *far* greater number of thoſe who are confined in them. At the ſame time, there is no proportion of puniſhment to the ſeveral offences, and conſequently, no diſtinction of guilt; which many *wiſe* legiſlators have long lamented as an evil which wants to be remedied.*

The Number of *Convicts* in the *Hulks* at the times they were *viſited* in 1788.

At Woolwich,	-	July 16th, *in the*	Juſtitia, - - -	265.
- - -	-	- - -	Cenſor, - - -	248.
- - -	-	- - -	Staniſlaus, - -	228.
At Plymouth,	-	June 28th, *in the*	Dunkirk, - -	366.
Goſport,	-	July 7th, - -	Lion, - - -	273.
Langſton Harbour,		July 8th, *in the*	Fortunée, - -	338.
- - -	-	- - -	Ceres, - - -	219. — *Total* 1937.

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* The great mortality that has happened among the convicts from the time they were firſt put on board the *Juſtitia* hulk at Woolwich, in Auguſt 1776, does not, I am perſuaded, proceed from their being confined on the *water*; (though in many other views I diſlike this mode of confinement): as, from the *general* practice of *foreigners* in building their priſons, hoſpitals and poor-houſes, *near* the *water*, it ſeems, that they have no apprehenſion of bad conſequences ariſing from ſuch a ſituation. Dr. *Heberden* has expreſſed his ſentiments on this ſubject in the *Medical Tranſactions, pages* 521, 524. "In England few make any doubt of the great danger attending "wet rooms.---Is this opinion founded upon experience, or is it a prejudice, which has been ſuffered to grow "up, and get ſtrength, merely for want of being examined? If we inquire into the arguments in favour of this "notion, we ſhall hardly find any other, than the random conjectures of the ſick about the cauſe of their illneſs; "or than their artfully ſubſtituting this origin of it inſtead of ſome other, which they are unwilling to own.--- "The air from rivers and from the ſea is probably more repleniſhed with vapors, than inland countries cleared "of their woods; yet the moſt celebrated of ancient phyſicians recommended the bank of a running river for "the ſituation of a houſe, on account of its peculiar healthineſs; and many invalids are ſent by the modern "phyſicians to the ſea ſide, only for the benefit of the ſea air."

REMARKS
ON
PENITENTIARY HOUSES.

REMARKS ON PENITENTIARY HOUSES.

THE *Act* for eſtabliſhing *Penitentiary Houſes*, drawn up by two of the wiſeſt men this kingdom has produced, was " a work of long and continued labour and inquiry," and the legiſlature fully expreſſed their wiſe and humane ſentiments in the following terms; " that " if many offenders convicted of crimes for which *tranſportation* has been uſually inflicted, " were ordered to *ſolitary* impriſonment, accompanied by well regulated labour, and *religious* " inſtruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others " from the commiſſion of the like crimes, but alſo of reforming the individuals, and " inuring them to habits of induſtry."* Such a great and comprehenſive plan will

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* As I have formerly publiſhed, in a *table*, the *number* of *criminals* delivered from *Newgate* to be *tranſported*, in the years 1773, 1774, 1775; I ſhall here take the liberty of copying, at the end of this work, from the appendix to the draught of a bill for erecting Penitentiary Houſes, " the liſts in the Houſe of Commons, of " all perſons, who between the firſt day of November 1769, and the firſt day of November 1776, had, " within any juriſdiction of England and Wales, been ordered for tranſportation, in conſequence of conditional " pardons or otherwiſe: which liſts, were returned to the houſe purſuant to a motion for that purpoſe of the " 8th of November 1776." Upon theſe liſts the following obſervation is added, " The *annual* average " of perſons ſentenced to tranſportation during the ſeven years above ſpecified, appears to have been nine " hundred and ſixty; and this number is leſs by near one half than would probably be found in ſimilar liſts " for the ſeven years preceding: for the *judges* had already ſeen *ſtrong objections* to tranſportation, and had " diſcouraged the uſe of it, as far as was compatible with the public convenience and ſafety." I perfectly concur in opinion, with a great and learned writer, whom I have already quoted, " that every effect of baniſhment, as practiſed in England, is often beneficial to the criminal, and always injurious to the community."

Principles of Penal Law, page 33.

I here copy one or two receipts of contractors which I have by me, ſhewing that perſons who have money may buy off their ſervitude.

" Received the 29th of April 1774 of *R - - - d W - - - ff* for his paſſage to, and for his freedom in Maryland, notwithſtanding he dares not return from thence till the limited time of his tranſportation is expired.

Moſes Iſrael Fonſeca."

" LONDON *April* 30th 1774 ASTON HALL

Received of Mr. *R - - - d L - - - b* the ſum of four pounds, four ſhillings, for the freedom and accommodation on their paſſage, on board the above ſhip to Baltimore, Maryland.

R - - - d W - - - ffe	£2	2	0
W - - - m A - - - n	2	2	0
	4	4	0

John Parker."

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neceſſarily require alterations and amendments; but I well remember the good Judge *Blackſtone* ſaying to me, « Let it get into the *Houſe*, and a beginning be made."

I will therefore take the liberty to ſuggeſt, that there are ſome things in the act which it may be proper to alter. The time for which ſome of the convicts are to be committed to the intended Penitentiary houſes, *viz.* ſome one year, ſome two years. Such criminals ſeem more proper for the county houſes of correction: for is it poſſible to think of any reformation in a convict's behaviour, that is likely to prove laſting, in the compaſs of a year? I could wiſh to have all ſuch as are not to remain in a Penitentiary houſe *five* years, at *leaſt*, diſpoſed of in ſome other manner.

The term *Penitentiary* clearly ſhews that parliament had chiefly in view the *reformation* and *amendment* of thoſe to be committed to ſuch places of confinement.

To theſe houſes, however, I ſhould wiſh that none but old, hardened offenders, and thoſe who have, as the laws now ſtand, forfeited their lives by robbery, houſe-breaking, and ſimilar crimes, ſhould be committed; or in ſhort, thoſe criminals who are to be confined for a long term, or for life. I wiſh that no perſons might ſuffer capitally but for *murder*—for *ſetting houſes on fire*—and for *houſe-breaking, attended with acts of cruelty.* Our preſent laws are certainly too ſanguinary, and are therefore ill executed; which laſt circumſtance, by encouraging offenders to hope that they may eſcape puniſhment, even after conviction, greatly tends to increaſe the number of crimes. Yet many are brought to a premature end, who might have been made uſeful to the ſtate. Indeed, I the more earneſtly embarked in the ſcheme of erecting Penitentiary houſes, from ſeeing cart loads of our fellow creatures carried to execution, « though the generous nature of our countrymen rarely permits them to perpetrate acts of cruelty," when at the ſame time I was fully perſuaded that many of thoſe unhappy wretches, by regular, ſteady diſcipline in a Penitentiary houſe, would have been rendered uſeful members of ſociety; and above all, from the pleaſing *hope*, that ſuch a plan might be the means of promoting the ſalvation of ſome individuals; of which, every inſtance is, according to the unerring word of truth, a more important object, than the *gaining of the whole world.*

The *Penitentiary houſes* I would have *built*, in a great meaſure, *by the convicts.* I will ſuppoſe that a power is obtained from parliament to employ ſuch of them as are now at work on the Thames, or ſome of thoſe who are in the county gaols, under ſentence of tranſportation, as may be thought moſt expedient.—In the firſt place, let the ſurrounding wall, intended for full ſecurity againſt eſcapes, be completed, and proper lodges for the gate-keepers.—Let temporary buildings, of the nature of barracks, be erected in ſome part of this encloſure which will be wanted the leaſt, till the whole is finiſhed. Let one or two hundred men, with their proper keepers, and under the directions of the builder, be employed in levelling the ground, digging out the foundation, ſerving the maſons, ſawing the timber and ſtone: and as I have found ſeveral convicts who were carpenters, maſons, and ſmiths, theſe may be employed in their own branches of trade; ſince ſuch work is as neceſſary and proper as any other in which they can be

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be engaged. Let the people thus employed *chiefly* conſiſt of thoſe—whoſe term is nearly expired—or, who are committed for a *ſhort* term; and as the ground is ſuitably prepared for the builders, the garden made, the wells dug, and the building finiſhed, let thoſe who are to be diſmiſſed go off *gradually*; as it would be very improper to ſend them back to the *hulks* or *gaols* again. By this method, they may be kept moſt uſefully *employed*; and at the ſame time, by regular labour, ſome degree of ſeparation, and proper conduct of their overſeers to them, they may perhaps be a little reformed: for, except their keepers, and the directors of the works, they will be no more intermixed with other people than where they are *now*, at Woolwich, Portſmouth, or Goſport.[*]—I have not conſidered this ſcheme ſuperficially, though I can bear being told, it is abſurd. Many have been reclaimed and made uſeful members of ſociety, in foreign houſes of correction, and have thanked God for their confinement in them: theſe houſes are called in Holland *Verbeter huizen*, that is, bettering houſes: and, the ſettled object in all ſuch houſes ſhould be, to make men better; at leaſt, more uſeful ſubjects. Their earnings conſtitute, in my opinion, but a ſecondary conſideration: for ſurely, it is impoſſible to place any degree of *profit* in competition with the proſpect of meliorating the minds of our fellow creatures.

The object I am ſenſible is great, but it is uſeful. If I ſhould not be able to accompliſh this good work, I would ſtill endeavour to bring materials, and lay the foundation; that others, of more ſkill, may afterwards undertake the benevolent taſk, and carry to perfection a plan, worthy of *the great Sir William Blackſtone*, with whom I had the honour of much converſation on this ſubject; *a man*, of ſuch vaſt extent of capacity, as to have comprehended, in one enlarged view, the whole fabric of our laws; who was able to reduce them to a regular ſyſtem; and, who further poſſeſſed, what is rarely united to great abilities, *conſtancy* to execute his *immortal work*.

This *great* and *good* man Dr. *Fothergill* ſaw juſt before he died, to whom he then turned, and aſked "what progreſs *we* had made in the Penitentiary houſes." The doctor anſwered, that we had paid all poſſible attention to the ſentiments of others reſpecting a ſituation, that we muſt ſoon be obliged to requeſt the opinion of our judges concerning it, and till this was obtained, we could not proceed much farther.—BE FIRM IN YOUR OWN, was all that he was able to ſay, as he ſoon after departed to a better life.

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[*] From greater experience, and longer obſervation, I am more confirmed in a remark that I formerly made on the notion, that *convicts* are *ungovernable*, which is *certainly erroneous*. There is a mode of managing ſome of the moſt deſperate, with eaſe to yourſelf, and advantage to them. Many ſuch are ſhrewd and ſenſible. Let them be managed with calmneſs, yet with ſteadineſs: ſhew them that you have humanity, and that you aim to make them uſeful members of ſociety: and let them ſee and hear the rules and orders of the priſon, that they may be convinced they are not defrauded in their proviſions or clothes, by contractors or gaolers. When they are ſick, let them be treated with tenderneſs. Such conduct would prevent mutiny in priſons, and attempts to eſcape; which I am fully perſuaded are often owing to priſoners being made deſperate, by the profaneneſs, inhumanity and ill uſage of their keepers.

REMARKS ON PENITENTIARY HOUSES.

This account of the Judge's laſt converſation I received, in a letter from the doctor, in January 1780; as I was then attending the preſs at Warrington. I ſhall take the liberty to copy *verbatim* my immediate anſwer to that letter.

Mr. Juſtice *Blackſtone*'s dying words, *Be firm in your own opinion*, ſeem to me the moſt important direction for our conduct. We are fixed upon as the proper perſons to determine upon a plan, ſituation &c. of a Penitentiary houſe. Why then transfer the office to other perſons, whoſe ſtation of life, and other engagements muſt render them very unfit for entering into ſuch a matter? Let us, when we meet, *abſolutely* fix upon *one* ſituation, as the beſt on the whole, according to our ideas; and ſpecifying our reaſons, let us ſubmit the approbation or rejection of this *one* plan, to thoſe in whom the law has veſted ſuch a power; but not give *them* the unneceſſary trouble, or *us* the improper degradation, of determining, in our ſtead, the reſpective advantages of ſeveral different plans. I am ſenſible that many amendments will occur in the execution of every part of this plan; but theſe muſt be the reſult of experience, as we go on. At any rate, *we* are the proper judges of that part which the law has committed to us, and ought to follow our *own* ideas with *firmneſs*, without depending upon the ſuperior judgment of others.

On my return from Lancaſhire, the doctor and I *fixed* on a ſpot at Iſlington, our colleague, Mr. *Whatley*, preferring one at Limehouſe.

I ſhall now give the reaſons why Dr. *Fothergill* and myſelf fixed on two encloſures at *Iſlington*, as *proper* ſites for the *Penitentiary houſes*, for male and female convicts; as it may afford *ſome* hints, ſhould ſuch a plan, in *future*, be adopted.

This *ſituation* poſſeſſes the *following advantages*, ſome of which are expreſsly pointed out in the act for erecting theſe houſes.

I. The ſituation is *healthy*.

II. Water is to be had on the premiſes; of which large ſupplies may be obtained from the *White Conduit*, the property of the Charter-houſe, but now unneceſſary to them; as they are more conveniently ſupplied by the New River Company.

III. Should both theſe ſources fail, or prove inſufficient, any requiſite quantity of water may be had from the New River Company.

IV. It is remote from any houſes; and ſo much ground may be purchaſed, as to prevent other buildings from being erected in its neighbourhood: circumſtances particulary adverted to in the *act* providing for theſe eſtabliſhments. We apprehended the benefit to be derived from theſe houſes would, in a great degree, depend upon the conſtant attention of the perſons appointed to the government of the inſtitution, the *firſt* of its kind in the nation, and deſigned as a model for others in different parts of the kingdom: and as we thought the *intention* of the *act* was, by ſolitary confinement, well regulated labour, and religious inſtruction, to reform, as well as to puniſh for paſt offences, and

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were convinced that theſe great ends cannot be ſo eaſily effected at a *diſtance* from London, as in its neighbourhood, on account of the difficulty of prevailing upon proper perſons to undertake the charge of the inſtitution; we were induced by theſe conſiderations, from a ſenſe of duty to the preſent and to future ages, to fix upon a place as near the centre of the metropolis as is conſiſtent with the juſt and ſalutary views of the legiſlature.—Among other alterations and amendments which ſeem very deſirable in the preſent act; I could wiſh the *judges*, and their ſucceſſors, to be conſtituted perpetual guardians of the Penitentiary houſes. In this caſe, *vicinity to the Metropolis* will be eſſential to a proper ſituation for them; and, were there no other advantage to recommend it, I think a proper *inſpection* ſo *abſolutely neceſſary* to the good government of Penitentiary houſes, that neither *expenſe*, nor a *few* other conveniences, ought to be ſet in competition with ſo *important* a circumſtance.

V. Dr. *Fothergill* and I apprehended, there would be a conſiderable advantage at Iſlington in the ready ſupply of ſuitable proviſions, ſuch as the coarſer parts of ſhambles meat; which, even from the fineſt animals, may be purchaſed at a cheaper rate than other pieces; but which can ſcarcely be collected, in ſufficient quantity, except from the markets of the metropolis.

VI. It would be difficult to employ the convicts in raiſing *large* quantities of garden productions with *ſecurity*: they muſt alſo, in this caſe, have frequent, and unavoidable intercourſe with other people: and, ſo near to London, employing them in this manner would be attended with loſs; as all kinds of garden produce may be bought there much cheaper than it can be raiſed, by *forced* labour.

VII. Except the houſes were erected on the ſide of the Thames (where we could not find a ſpacious and proper ſpot in the vicinity of London or Weſtminſter) or on a navigable canal, both food, and the heavy materials on which the convicts are to be employed, would be brought cheaper to *Iſlington*, than to any other place ſo near the centre of the metropolis.

VIII. Should the convicts ever form a deſperate deſign of effecting their eſcape, aſſiſtance to quell any ſuch attempt might be much more eaſily procured at Iſlington, than at any more diſtant place. The aſſiſtants at Clerkenwell, at Newgate and the Compter, as well as the ſoldiers quartered in the neighbourhood, might ſoon be convened, and in ſufficient numbers, for this purpoſe.* And, indeed, the certainty of ſuch aſſiſtance being at hand, might diſcourage any ſuch conſpiracies: whereas, if the houſes were remote, and but ſlenderly guarded, the officers of them might ſometimes fall a ſacrifice to the deſperate raſhneſs of the convicts.

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* My ſtudious friend, Mr. *Lofft*, joins with Dr. *Jebb* in controverting my idea upon this point; one telling me "that in no particular or poſſible circumſtance the interference of the eſtabliſhed army ſhould be admitted." The other: "that the objections againſt employing the military are numerous, obvious, weighty, and irreſiſtibly concluſive."

IX. No ſmall difficulty and expenſe to the counties are at preſent incurred in ſending their convicts to Woolwich and Plymouth, by reaſon of their diſtance from London: for when the convicts come at night to town, they are to be lodged, and ſecurely guarded, at a conſiderable expenſe, till they are admitted to the hulks. This difficulty and expenſe would be prevented by their immediate admiſſion at Iſlington.

X. I allege, that the expenſe of building is leſs, in the neighbourhood of London, than at a diſtance from it. Perhaps it may be ſaid that land will be cheaper in proportion farther from the capital. To this I only reply, that the ſpot at Iſlington would probably have come cheaper, at the time it was propoſed, than an equal extent in any other part, about London: but that, for a building which is intended for *public utility*, and which is to endure for *ages*, the difference in the price of land, between one ſituation and another, is, in my view, a conſideration of no weight.—A Penitentiary houſe for *male* convicts, erected at Iſlington, would have this further advantage, that it would be ſeen by multitudes; yet, be ſo placed and defended, that no communication could be had with the convicts. Some of them might be ſeen at labour; or correction, if neceſſary; and ſo exhibit an inſtructive leſſon to others, who might be treading in the ſame paths that brought *them* to ſuch a ſtate of confinement and puniſhment.

The Penitentiary houſe for *female* convicts, and its inhabitants, the doctor and I intended to be totally ſecluded from the obſervation of any, by the ſtructure of the building. But the ſame advantages with reſpect to healthineſs,* water, inſpection, proviſions, fuel, and materials for labour, would alſo be found in it. However, I acknowledge it has always appeared to me, that ſome little difficulty will ariſe in regard to the proper management of a houſe of this kind. If men are to be employed in it, great care muſt be taken who are truſted in ſuch a place. If women, which I ſhould prefer upon the whole, it will not be eaſy to find ſuch as have prudence enough to govern without either tyranny on the one hand, or too much imbecillity and relaxation of diſcipline on the other. Yet, probably it will be a greater difficulty to find men, though of as ſteady principles as moſt we can expect to meet with, who will keep clear, as they ought to do, of all partialities. This I know from my obſervations in gaols. But

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* In reſpect to *healthineſs*, the ſituation at Iſlington is much more eligible than any of the populous parts of the city—ſo that by providing airy apartments, free ventilation, plenty of water; and by promoting cleanlineſs, accompanied with wholeſome food, and a proper degree of labour; the convicts may there enjoy better health than falls to the lot of many thouſands of reputable tradeſmen and mechanics: and at the ſame time, theſe Penitentiary houſes would not be ſo near any other buildings as to facilitate eſcapes, or prove an annoyance to the neighbourhood.---I will only add, that when I was ſupervisor, I liſtened with eagerneſs and impartiality to every ſituation that was propoſed, viſited the places, and attended to the various opinions that were ſuggeſted to me on the ſubject: nevertheleſs, upon the moſt *mature* deliberation, I am *ſtill* of the ſame opinion, that taking all things together, *Iſlington* is the moſt proper, and *beſt* ſpot, on which to build the Penitentiary houſes.

REMARKS ON PENITENTIARY HOUSES.

perhaps among a greater number of priſoners, as in Penitentiary houſes, the danger would be leſs.*

A proper plan for the *government* of Penitentiary houſes is of *great* importance, and is more practicable than ſome ſuſpect. I am aware indeed of the difficulty of accompliſhing ſo arduous an undertaking as that of *reforming* criminals, and *inuring* them to habits of induſtry; yet, when it is for the public good, we ought to make experiments; and indeed, what have I been doing in *collecting* the *regulations* of ſome of the *beſt* directed houſes of correction in *Europe*, and ſuch as *experience* has proved to be *practicable*, but endeavouring to facilitate the execution of this *uſeful* deſign? The *decency*, *regularity* and *order* that I obſerved in the houſes of correction in Holland, Hamburg, Bern, Ghent, Florence &c. I am *fully* perſuaded, proceeded, in a *great* degree, from the *conſtant* attention that is paid to *impreſs* the priſoners with a ſenſe of RELIGION, by plain, ſerious diſcourſe, catechiſing and familiar inſtruction from the chaplains, together with the influence of a *good* example, both in *them* and the *keepers*. Theſe circumſtances make a *much* greater impreſſion upon the minds of criminals, when *in* priſon, than they would have done before they came there. We have too much adopted the gothic mode of correction, *viz.* by *rigorous ſeverity*, which often *hardens* the heart; while many foreigners purſue the more *rational* plan of *ſoftening* the mind in order to its amendment.

I hope I ſhall be excuſed in *repeating* ſome general *hints* on this ſubject, as an outline for the *government* of ſuch houſes.

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* Many friendly hours have I ſpent with Dr. *Fothergill*, and ſeveral of theſe obſervations are taken from hints which he ſuggeſted. Indeed, our ſentiments on this ſubject ſo exactly coincided, that I abſolutely *refuſed* acting as a *ſupervìſor* of the Penitentiary houſes, *unleſs* Dr. *Fothergill* were *joined* with me in the office; which his Majeſty *graciouſly* condeſcended to grant. But, the *conſtant* oppoſition we met with from ſome of thoſe whom the act appointed judges of the ſituation, plans &c. would, I am perſuaded, have induced the doctor, had he lived, as well as myſelf, to have reſigned the ſuperviſorſhip of thoſe houſes. I here take the liberty of introducing my letter of reſignation, addreſſed to Earl *Bathurſt*, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council, in January 1781, ſoon after Dr. *Fothergill*'s death.

MY LORD,

When Sir *William Blackſtone* prevailed upon me to act as a ſuperviſor of the buildings intended for the confinement of certain criminals, I was perſuaded to think that my obſervations upon ſimilar inſtitutions in foreign countries would, in ſome degree, qualify me to aſſiſt in the execution of the ſtatute of the 19th year of his preſent Majeſty. With this hope, and the proſpect of being aſſociated with my late *worthy* friend Dr. *Fothergill*, whoſe wiſhes and ideas upon the ſubject I knew correſponded entirely with my own, I cheerfully accepted his Majeſty's appointment, and have ſince earneſtly endeavoured to anſwer the purpoſe of it; but, at the end of two years, I have the mortification to ſee that not even a preliminary has been ſettled. The *ſituation* of the intended buildings has been made a matter of obſtinate contention, and is at this moment undecided. Judging therefore from what is paſt, that the further ſacrifice of my time is not likely to contribute to the ſucceſs of the plan, and being now deprived, by the death of Dr. *Fothergill*, of the aſſiſtance of an able colleague, I beg leave to ſignify to your Lordſhip my determination to decline all further concern in the buſineſs; and to deſire that your Lordſhip will be ſo good as to lay before the King my humble requeſt, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to accept my reſignation, and to appoint ſome other gentleman to the office of a ſuperviſor in my place. I have the honour to be

With great reſpect &c. *J. H.*

GENERAL HEADS OF REGULATIONS

PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED IN

PENITENTIARY HOUSES

OR

HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

SECURITY.

REGULATIONS.

Situation — contrivance of the building — lodging up ſtairs, or over arcades — clothes of two colours — turnſtiles and low gates — alarm-bell — double doors, one iron-latticed — high wall ſurrounding — number and diſpoſition of turnkeys — military guard if neceſſary — gaoler's windows looking into the yard — collar, ring, or ſomewhat of that kind to be worn for diſcovery on eſcapes — times of opening and ſhutting up to be ſtrictly obſerved — caution in admitting viſiters — only to be admitted at certain days and times — not many at once — to be ſearched for tools, ſpirituous liquors &c.

HEALTH.

Freſh and ſweet *air* — open windows and apertures for a thorough draught of air — priſoners made to go out and air themſelves at proper times — privies properly ſituated — the ſewers ſpacious.

Cleanlineſs. 1. The priſoners' perſons — uſe of baths at admiſſion and other times — to waſh before meals — water in the courts and wards — ſoap and towels — ſinks &c. in proper places — heads ſhaved — encouragements to the moſt cleanly.

2. Their clothes — linen clean, how often — other clothes — bedding — beds brought out and beaten.

3 The houſe — waſhing and ſweeping of cells — work-rooms — ſtaircaſes — galleries &c. — ſewers — water cloſets — *oval* drains — yards — plenty of water — waſte water through the privies — ſcraping the walls — lime-whiting twice a year.

DIET.

Proviſions, quantity — and quality — proportioned to work — difference in ſummer and winter — hot proviſions daily — breakfaſt — dinner — ſupper, what — manner of dividing and ſharing — hours of meals — allowance in weight — inſpectors of proviſion — houſe weights — liquor, what, meaſure of — priſoners allowed to purchaſe, what and when.

CLOTHING.

A priſon uniform — materials — colour &c. — linen provided — ſtockings — ſhoes &c.

LODGING.

Separate cell for each priſoner — ſexes ſeparated — linen, and bedding, what — difference in ſummer and winter — upon barrack-beds, or iron, or wooden bedſteads --- flues or ſtoves to warm the cells in winter --- time allotted for ſleep.

FIRING.

Fuel, what kind and quantity --- when and how long --- fires, where to be made --- ſtoves --- flues &c.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.

REGULATIONS.

Chaplain, his duty---what and when---private admonitions to young offenders---plain, ſerious diſcourſe---catechiſing---chapel---manner of placing the priſoners in---perſons to overlook their behaviour---reward and puniſhment for behaviour at---viſiters diſmiſſed at ſervice time---priſoners reading chapters or prayers---Bibles, and other books provided---grace at meals---no gaming---or drinking---miniſters of different perſuaſions allowed.

EMPLOYMENT.

Proportioned to ſtrength---and to degree of criminality---hours of---kinds of---within doors and without doors---number working together---taſks---mere labour---or manufactures requiring ingenuity---the labour of each diſtinguiſhed from that of another---working at their own trades---clothing &c. of the houſe made by priſoners---waſhing---baking---proportion of profit to be allowed to priſoners.

Wholeſomeneſs of employment---ready ſale of manufacture---conveyance of raw materials, and manufactured---tools required, not dangerous ones---returned at night.

REWARDS.

Shortening term of confinement---work lighter or more agreeable---order of being ſerved at meals---better proviſion---degree of liberty allowed---cells more convenient---profit of work---diſtribution of charity---advance into a higher claſs---money given at diſcharge---clothes given at diſcharge---a character at diſcharge---money at the end of one year, and two years when diſcharged.

PUNISHMENTS.

Abridgment of diet---or coarſer kind---hard or diſagreeable work---marks of diſgrace; wearing collar &c.---ſtripes---term lengthened on attempts to eſcape---ſhutting up the refractory in ſtrong rooms---ſolitary confinement and work.

TREATMENT OF SICK.

An infirmary---a bath---medical attendance---medicines---freer allowance of diet, milk, wine, bark &c.---ſoap and clean linen---freſh air---nurſes, number of---precautions againſt infection---fumigation---clothes expoſed to fire---in an oven, or buried---room for convaleſcents---gradual return to uſual diet and labour.

PROCEEDINGS ON DEATH OF PRISONERS.

Coroner---jury how compoſed---funeral---without the precincts---how attended---expenſe allowed for.

GOVERNMENT OF PRISON.

Magiſtrates. To viſit at proper periods---without previous notice---to ſee and examine all priſoners ſeparately---fix rewards or puniſhments---a room for in the priſon.

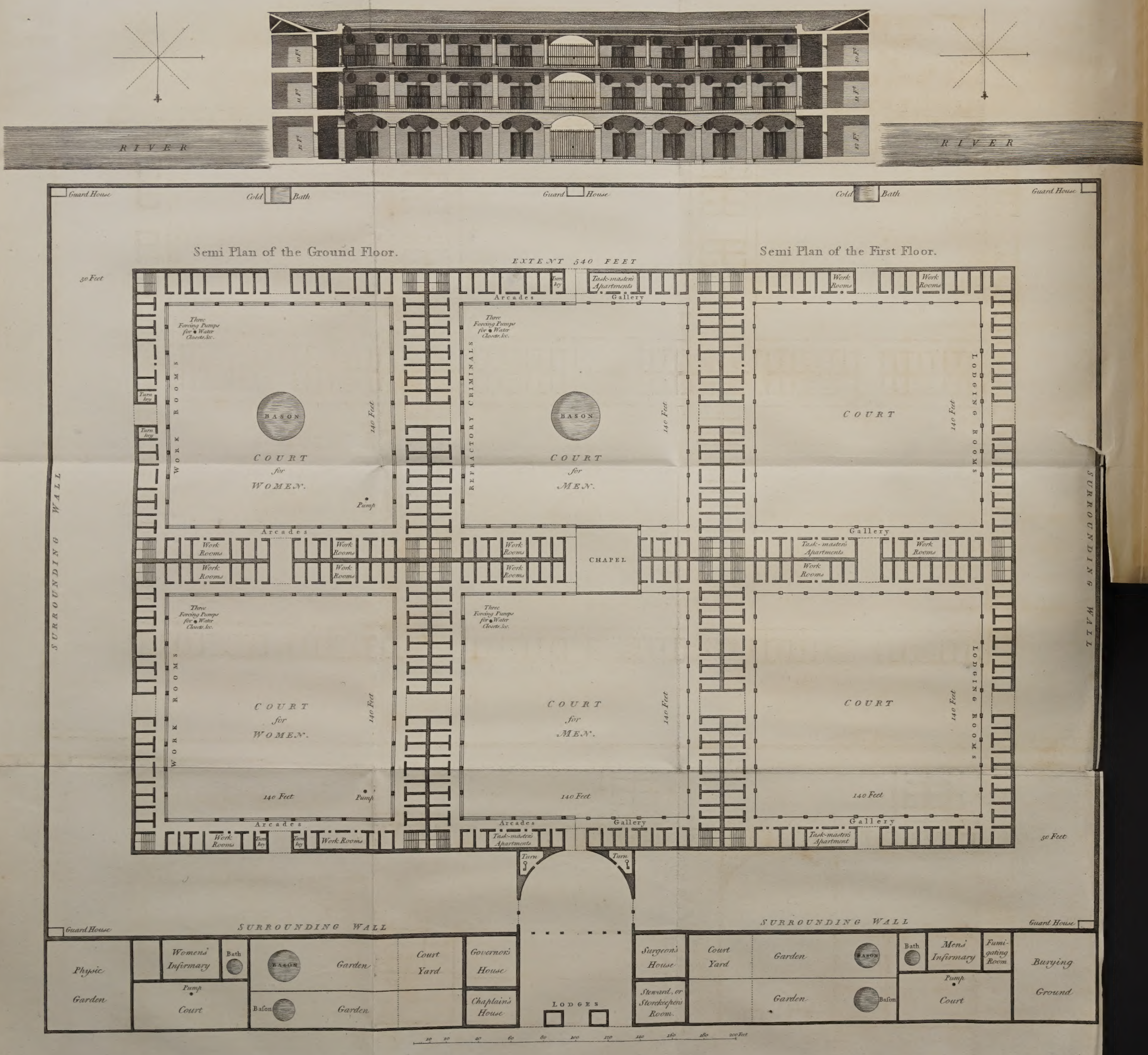
Inſpectors. By whom appointed---their duty---time of continuance in office---how often to viſit---at unexpected times---to view the whole priſon, and hear priſoners' complaints---to examine and weigh proviſions---to inquire into the conduct of priſoners, and repreſent proper objects for favour---attendance at chapel---no ſalary.

Gaoler. His duty---inſpection of---complaints againſt admitted---obliged to conſtant reſidence---allowed no profit from proviſions, liquor &c.---manner of chooſing him---no rent or taxes to pay---no fees, or private emoluments from priſoners---ſalary of, ſuitable to the important truſt.

Matron. Salary of---duty.

Turnkeys.

SKETCH of a PLAN and ELEVATION for a PENITENTIARY HOUSE, or HOUSE of CORRECTION.



REGULATIONS.

Turnkeys. number of---by whom appointed---ſalary---their office.

Manufacturer. Salary of---duty.

Taſkmaſter. Salary of---duty.

REGULATIONS MADE KNOWN.

Tables, expoſed to public view---intelligibly drawn up---of the duty of officers---of keepers---of priſoners---of hours of opening and ſhutting---of work---of behaviour of keeper to priſoners---of priſoners to keeper---of rewards and puniſhments---of attendance on divine ſervice---of diet---where hung---how made known---painted on a board---printed and given to each priſoner---to be read at certain times---by chaplain---or keeper.*

In the foregoing account of the hulks, I gave the *diet table* for the convicts, as I have alſo formerly done that for the priſoners of war, which I found the *ſame* in France as in England: and as I now give a *dietary* in the annexed draught of a bill; it may not be improper to repeat that for *priſoners of war*. After thus ſeeing theſe Tables together, I preſume magiſtrates will not be forward to aſſert that I am an advocate for luxury in priſons. But it may be ſaid, priſoners of war are not felons, nor yet debtors; I grant there is a material difference in the circumſtances of foreign and domeſtic priſoners; but there is none in their nature. Debtors and felons, as well as hoſtile foreigners, are *men*; and by men they ought to be treated as men.

DIET TABLE.

TABLE D'AVITUAILLEMENT.

Jours.	Bierre.	Pain.	Bœuf.	Beurre.	Fromage.	Pois.†	Sel.
	Quartes.	Livres.	Livres.	Onces.	Onces.	Pintes.	Onces.
Dimanche	1	1½	¾	-	-	½	⅓
Lundi	1	1½	¾	-	-	-	⅓
Mardi	1	1½	¾	-	-	½	⅓
Mecredi	1	1½	¾	-	-	-	⅓
Jeudi	1	1½	¾	-	-	½	⅓
Vendredi	1	1½	¾	-	-	-	⅓
Samedi	1	1½	-	4	*ou* 6	½	⅓
Total	7	10½	4½	4	*ou* 6	2	2⅓

† Ou un livre de bon chou chacun.

SKETCH OF A PLAN.

I need hardly mention that the *choice* of the place will in ſome meaſure *direct* the conſtruction of theſe houſes, ſo that I only give the outlines, or the *ſketch* of a *plan* which my late worthy friend and colleague Dr. *Fothergill*, and myſelf intended for one of the Penitentiary houſes. (*See plate* xx.). The elevation is in a great meaſure taken from the *Cloth-hall* at Halifax. I muſt, however, obſerve, that further conſideration has induced me to prefer a ſpacious walk, clear of buildings, through the centre, with three

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* " The Act of Parliament for Penitentiary houſes was *originally* founded on the principal regulations of the Dutch raſp-houſes and ſpin-houſes;" but has received many alterations and improvements. Should this Act be put in execution, the beſt information both upon the ancient and preſent ſtate of thoſe houſes, may be found in *Pontanus*'s Latin, and *Wagenaar*'s Dutch *Deſcription of Amſterdam*; as they give the fulleſt, and moſt ſatisfactory account of them.

Penitentiary Houses.

courts on each ſide, and the chapel and chaplain's apartments at the oppoſite end, facing the governor's own apartments. I would wiſh that the rooms for ſolitary confinement *at night* were not too ſmall, and would plead for the cheering influence of *light*, as well as of *air*, in them. The lazaretto at *Zante* came up to my ideas of the conſtruction of a Penitentiary houſe, or houſe of correction, more, I think, than any building I have yet ſeen. It alſo had that expoſure to the ſalutary influence of the breezes, and that cheerfulneſs of aſpect, which are ſo neceſſary to relieve the languor attending ſickneſs and confinement.

I conclude this ſubject in the words of an elegant writer, in the prefatory obſervations on a draught of a bill to puniſh by impriſonment and hard labour &c. that, "if "a beginning be once made, by adopting ſuch a plan as may appear the leaſt liable to "objections (for none can be entirely free from them) it muſt be left to time, expe-"rience, and the wiſdom of ſubſequent ſeſſions, to reviſe, improve, and mature it. "Many uſeful and eſſential amendments may, even at preſent, be expected from others "who will give their immediate attention: and much muſt ultimately depend on the "active, judicious, and diſcreet concurrence of magiſtrates and gentlemen of weight in "the different parts of the kingdom: for it will be impoſſible, in the firſt introduction of "ſo great an eſtabliſhment, to foreſee and preſcribe the whole detail of rules neceſſary to "be obſerved; and indeed it will be better, in every reſpect, to leave that detail, under "proper checks and reſtrictions, to be hereafter planned and ſettled in the ſeveral diſtricts "to be eſtabliſhed."

Petersburg House of Correction.

In my publication in 1784, I gave an account of a houſe of correction at *Peterſburg* which was then nearly finiſhed. I was deſirous of giving the plan; but the drawing not having been received in time for that publication, it is here inſerted. (*See plate* XXI.) It is an elegant, though plain building, with fifty-ſeven windows in front, and two galleries at the back-front, ſupported by pillars. There is an aſcent of a few ſteps to the firſt floor; all the ſtaircaſes are ſtone (five feet wide); the rooms are about thirty-three feet by twenty-three; the windows ſix feet from the floor; the cielings are lofty, in the middle of which are apertures, fourteen inches ſquare; and the roof conſiſts of thin *iron plates*.*

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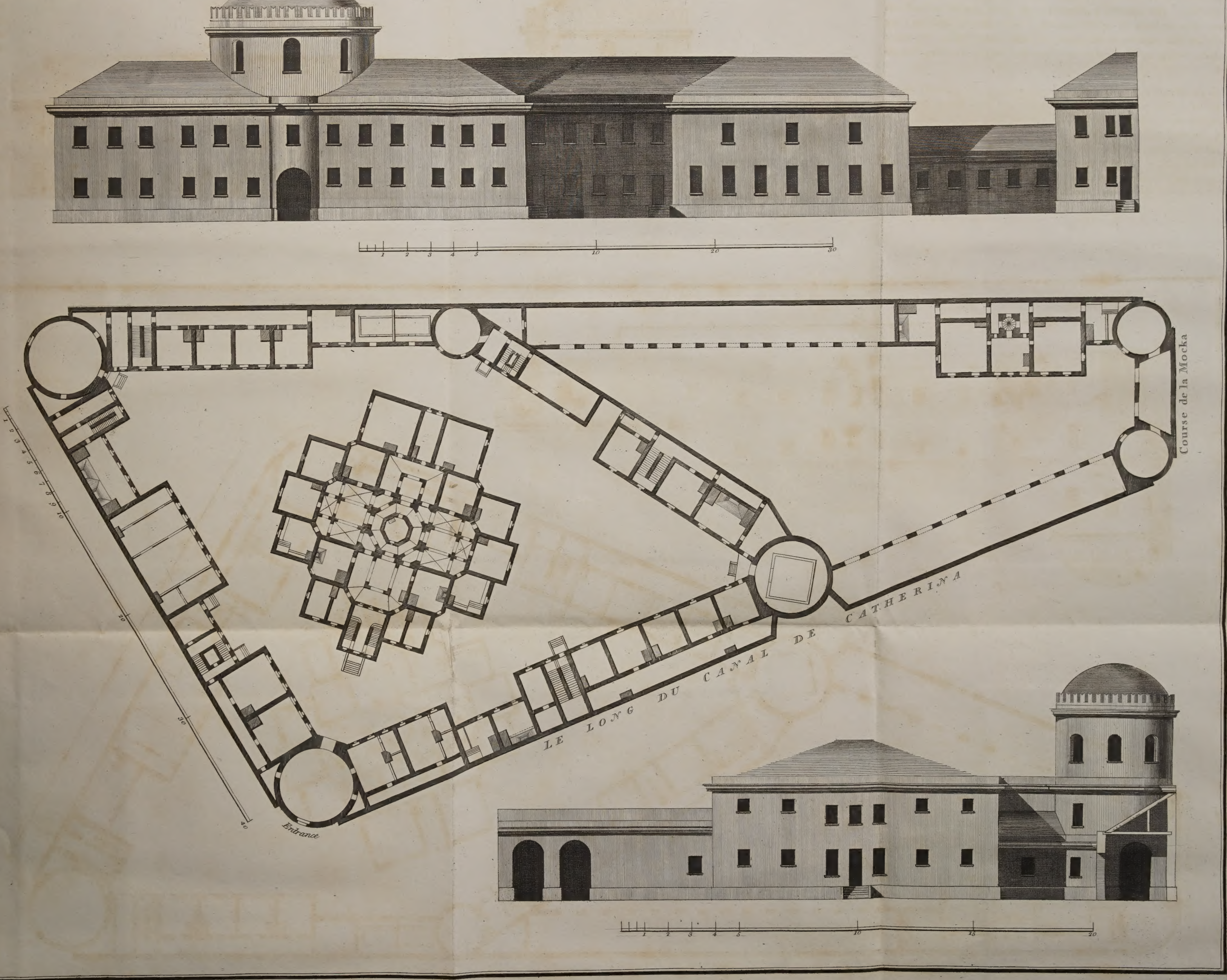
* At *Moſcow*, the ancient capital of Ruſſia, I found no traces of any ſuch priſons or dungeons as were common formerly in the caſtles of England, and in ſeveral foreign countries. That cruel mode of confinement in many of our priſons, has been, and ſtill is a principal cauſe of the gaol-fever; no ſymptoms of which did I ſee in Peterſburg, Moſcow, or in any part of Ruſſia.

Plate XXI

PETERSBURG
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.



REMARKS

ON THE

GAOL-FEVER.[*]

Gaol-Fever.

I shall take the liberty here to ſubjoin a few additional remarks on the *gaol-fever*; in which, if I ſhall appear to have invaded the province of the gentlemen of the faculty, I hope to be pardoned, from the conſideration that my *experience* in this matter may, in ſome degree, ſupply my want of other means of knowledge.

If it were aſked, what is the cauſe of the gaol-fever? it would in general be readily replied, " the want of freſh air and cleanlineſs." But as I have found, in ſome priſons abroad, cells and dungeons as offenſive and dirty as any I have obſerved in this country, where, however, this diſtemper was unknown, I am obliged to look out for ſome additional cauſe of its production. I am of opinion, that the ſudden change of *diet* and *lodging* ſo affects the *ſpirits* of *new* convicts, that the general cauſes of putrid fevers exert an immediate effect upon them. Hence it is common to ſee them ſicken and die in a ſhort time, with very little apparent illneſs. Convicts are generally ſtout, robuſt young men, who have been accuſtomed to free diet, tolerable lodgings, and vigorous exerciſe. Theſe are ironed, thruſt into cloſe offenſive dungeons, and there chained down, ſome of them without ſtraw or other bedding; here they continue, in winter, ſixteen or ſeventeen hours out of the twenty-four, in utter inactivity, and immerſed in the noxious effluvia of their own bodies. On this account, the gaol-diſtemper is always obſerved to reign more in our priſons during winter than ſummer;[†] contrary, I preſume, to the nature of other putrid diſeaſes. Their diet is at the ſame time low and ſcanty; they are generally without firing; and the powers of life ſoon become incapable of reſiſting ſo many cauſes of ſickneſs and deſpair.

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[*] As the gaol-fever has an immediate connection with the ſubjects on which I have been treating, for the ſake of ſuch readers as may not have ſeen what I have formerly ſaid upon it, I here copy it, with a little variation, from my laſt publication.

[†] In converſation with the phyſician to the *military hoſpital* at *Moſcow*, on my obſerving that the windows of the wards were ſhut, he anſwered; " Almoſt all our diſorders are in winter; for the *Ruſſians* encloſe themſelves in hot rooms, and diſlike the freſh air, even before the cold months commence."

On

GAOL-FEVER.

On my viſits in 1779, I found only one perſon ill of the gaol-fever: he was in Newgate, under ſentence of death. In 1782, I did not find a ſingle perſon labouring under that diſorder throughout the whole kingdom. But in 1783, when the priſons became crowded in conſequence of the peace, I was ſorry to obſerve, that through the original faulty *conſtruction* of many of them, and the want of attention in *magiſtrates* properly to inſpect them, and enforce the orders of the Act for preſerving the health of priſoners, they were beginning to return to their former wretched ſtate.*

Several inſtances of alarming and fatal ſickneſs in gaols have *ſince* been communicated to me; *ſome* of which I have *ſeen*, and *noted* in their proper places. I have to remark, however, that it appears doubtful to me, whether, in ſome of theſe, the diſorder was the proper gaol-fever, produced in and peculiar to ſuch ſituations; or an epidemic diſeaſe, which attacked priſoners only in common with other inhabitants of the ſame town. It cannot be expected that gaols ſhould be preſerved free from ſuch viſitations as theſe: it is only to be hoped, that care and attention will be uſed to prevent the diſeaſe from becoming *more* malignant and fatal in theſe, than in other places.†

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* It may not be improper here to put perſons on their guard againſt an artifice not unfrequently practiſed by gaolers, in order to prevent a proper examination of their priſons. When a gentleman, particularly a *magiſtrate*, has come with an intention to viſit the gaol, the keeper has pretended the utmoſt willingneſs to accompany him, but at the ſame time has artfully dropt a hint that he fears there may be ſome danger in it, as he is apprehenſive that *the fever* has made its appearance among them. The viſiter, alarmed, returns thanks for the kind caution, and inſtantly leaves the houſe.---On ſuch occaſions I have always the more inſiſted on the neceſſity of a cloſe inſpection; and have generally found the priſon very dirty, indeed, and out of order, but no *fever*.

† Since my return from Turkey, I have been frequently aſked what precautions I uſe, to preſerve myſelf from infection; I here *again* anſwer, that next to the *free goodneſs and mercy* of the *Author* of my being, temperance and cleanlineſs are my chief preſervatives. Truſting in *Divine Providence*, and believing myſelf in the way of my *duty*, I viſit the moſt infectious hoſpitals and noxious cells; and while thus employed, *I fear no evil.*---However, I ſeldom enter an hoſpital or priſon before breakfaſt; in an offenſive room I avoid drawing my breath deeply; and on my return, ſometimes waſh my mouth and hands.

CONCLUSION.

Concluſion.

IN my late inquiries into the ſtate of the *priſons* of this country, it has given me ſincere pleaſure to find, that, from the attention of the *magiſtrates*, and the operation of the ſalutary *Act* for preſerving the health of priſoners, the gaols of the Capital, though crowded, have been freed from that diſeaſe which formerly deſtroyed *more* perſons than the hand of the executioner; and thoſe in the country have been ſo much improved, that moſt of them may *now* be viſited without hazard of infection; whilſt the judges are ſecured from thoſe riſks which formerly attended them in the diſcharge of their *important* office. With ſatisfaction I have alſo obſerved the *liberal* and *humane* ſpirit which engages the public to alleviate the ſufferings of priſoners in general, and particularly, to releaſe many *induſtrious*, though *unfortunate*, debtors. But at this point, the ſpirit of improvement *unhappily* ſeems to ſtop, ſcarcely touching upon that ſtill more *important* object, the REFORMATION OF MORALS in our priſons: yet it is obvious that if *this* be neglected, beſides the evil conſequences that muſt reſult from ſuch a ſource of wickedneſs, a ſuſpicion will ariſe, that what has been already done has proceeded, *chiefly*, from the ſelfiſh motive of avoiding the danger *to our own health*, in attending courts of judicature.

In this *further reformation*, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to begin with the *Capital:* for as, in my former viſits, when I have met with the gaol-fever in county priſons, I have been almoſt *conſtantly* told, that it was derived from thoſe in *London*; ſo the corruption of *manners* alſo, flowing from that *great fountain*, ſpreads far and wide its malignant ſtreams. In what priſon in *London* is there a proper ſeparation of criminals, the old from the young, convicts from the untried? Where are the night-rooms for ſolitary confinement and reflection? Where is any proper attention paid to ſick and dying priſoners? Where are the rules and orders of magiſtrates for the direction of gaolers, and the government of priſoners? In what gaol are not the ears ſhocked with the *profaneneſs* both of priſoners and turnkeys? Where is any regard paid to the *Lord's day?* Where is not the afternoon of that day a time of greater concourſe of viſitants than any other? And, though the gaoler's taps are aboliſhed, yet, are not publicans *continually* waiting to ſerve the priſoners, and their company? Is not beer *now* ſold by the debtors? And do not turnkeys keep *ſhops* in the gaols?

No

CONCLUSION.

No *effectual* reform will be made in our priſons till the root of theſe evils be cut off,[*] which, from the closeſt obſervation, I am convinced is THE VICE OF DRUNKENNESS. To this end, reſtraints muſt be laid, which will, to many, I am ſenſible, appear harſh and ſevere; but, in this matter, there is *no medium:* any indulgence to particular claſſes of priſoners will *ruin* the *whole* deſign. It will, in my idea, according to the annexed DRAUGHT OF A BILL, be abſolutely neceſſary to prohibit the introduction of *any kind of liquor* except milk, whey, butter-milk, or water into gaols; and in order to diminiſh the apparent hardſhip upon debtors, I heartily wiſh that ſuch an alteration were made in our laws with reſpect to confinement for debt, that none ſhould undergo it but *diſhoneſt* and *fraudulent* debtors. Such are *criminals,* and ought to be treated accordingly.

With regard to the health and real comfort of priſoners, I am perſuaded, they would be *promoted* by ſuch a prohibition. Within fourteen years, how many priſoners, together with their keepers, have I known deſtroyed by drinking, and how many convicts, going out of the world, in a ſtate of *intoxication!* Criminals are, for the moſt part, under the middle age of life, and therefore ſtrong enough in conſtitution to bear the trial of thoroughly breaking their bad habits; and as to *debtors,*[*] who generally live in priſons in utter idleneſs, they can have little occaſion for ſtrong liquors, and would receive much more benefit from a little addition of meat and vegetables to their diet, which, by this reſtriction, they might better afford.[†]

After all, the *beſt* laws will fail in their effect, unleſs the *aſſiduous* and *zealous* endeavours of *magiſtrates* be exerted in a ſtrict attention to their execution. Abuſes, though ever ſo ſtudiouſly guarded againſt, will *creep in*; and it requires the utmoſt vigilance to *detect,* and reſolution to *reform* them. If I have been able to point out any of theſe, and to ſuggeſt their *cauſes* and *remedies,* it has been by that *cloſe, perſevering* attention to *one* object, which has in ſome meaſure ſupplied the want of original abilities, and given me clearer notions, and a more decided opinion upon theſe matters.

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[*] Of this claſs how many perſons have I known, or heard of, who have gone into priſon *ſober* men; but, who have either deſtroyed themſelves there by *drinking,* or have gone out *mere ſots?*

[†] If Gentlemen of the Faculty, and others, ſtill object to the excluſion of all fermented liquors from gaols, under the idea that their uſe is in ſome meaſure neceſſary as *antiſeptics,* I would deſire them to conſider, that by the propoſed dietary priſoners are to have a *warm* diſh, chiefly of *vegetables,* twice a day; —and that of female priſoners, who in general drink very little beer, a ſmall proportion, compared with the men, die in priſon.—I am ſenſible my ideas are contrary to the preſent *faſhionable* mode of preſcription, which, I am perſuaded, *confirms* the habit of drinking ſtrong liquors, both in town and country; but may I not hope, that the *opinions* of medical gentlemen will, in time, alter as *much* upon this ſubject, as I have ſeen in *their* treatment of the ſmall-pox?

To

Concluſion.

To my country I commit the reſult of my paſt labours. It is my intention *again* to quit it for the purpoſe of reviſiting *Ruſſia*, *Turkey*, and ſome other countries, and extending my tour in the Eaſt. I am not inſenſible of the dangers that muſt attend ſuch a journey. Truſting, however, in the protection of that *kind Providence* which has hitherto preſerved me, I *calmly* and *cheerfully* commit myſelf to the diſpoſal of unerring wiſdom. Should it pleaſe God to cut off my life in the proſecution of this deſign, let not my conduct be *uncandidly* imputed to *raſhneſs* or *enthuſiaſm*, but to a *ſerious, deliberate* conviction that I am purſuing the path of *duty*; and to a ſincere deſire of being made an inſtrument of more extenſive uſefulneſs to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life.

DRAUGHT OF A BILL.

Draught of a Bill.

Whereas the good and wholeſome Laws made for the better regulation of the Gaols of this Kingdom, and for preventing Drunkenneſs and Rioting therein, have not proved ſufficiently effectual to anſwer the purpoſes thereby intended, May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the twenty-ninth day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and —— no gaoler, keeper, or officer of any gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, or any perſon or perſons in truſt for, or employed by ſuch gaoler, keeper, or other officer, ſhall permit or ſuffer any liquor of any ſort to be brought in, ſold, given away, or uſed in any ſuch gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, ſave and except milk, whey, butter-milk, or water; and every ſuch gaoler, keeper or officer offending therein, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds, one moiety thereof to the informer and the other moiety thereof to the treaſurer of the county where the offence ſhall be committed, to be applied to the uſe of the county ſtock; the ſaid penalty to be ſued for in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information; and in caſe any ſuch gaoler or other officer, being convicted thereof, as aforeſaid, ſhall again offend in like manner, and be thereof a ſecond time lawfully convicted, ſuch ſecond offence ſhall be deemed a forfeiture of his office.

And be it further enacted, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall carry, or bring, or attempt or endeavour by any clandeſtine ways or means to carry or bring, into any gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, any liquor of any ſort or kind, other than milk, whey, butter-milk, or water; it ſhall be lawful for the gaol-keeper or other officer of ſuch gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, or his or their ſervants to apprehend ſuch perſon or perſons, and to carry him, her, or them before a juſtice of the peace of the county, diviſion, city, town corporate, or liberty where ſuch gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction ſhall be ſituated, who is hereby empowered to hear and determine ſuch offence in a ſummary way; and if by the oath of one credible witneſs, or otherwiſe, he ſhall convict ſuch perſon or perſons of ſuch offence, he ſhall forthwith commit ſuch offender or offenders to priſon, or to the houſe of correction, there to be kept in cuſtody for any time not exceeding three months, without bail or mainprize, unleſs ſuch offender or offenders ſhall immediately pay down ſuch ſum or ſums of money, not exceeding ten pounds, and not leſs than five pounds, as the ſaid juſtice ſhall impoſe as a fine, to be paid one moiety to the informer and the other moiety to the treaſurer of the county ſtock, to be applied for the benefit of the ſtock of the ſaid county, diviſion, town, or liberty, where ſuch gaol or houſe of correction ſhall be ſituated.

PROVIDED always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein before contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to any perſon bringing liquors into the houſe of the gaoler for the uſe of the private family of the ſaid gaoler, or keeper of ſuch houſe of correction, and delivering the ſame into the hands of the ſaid gaoler; nor to any perſon bringing into any infirmary in any gaol or houſe of correction any liquor or medicine preſcribed by any ſurgeon or apothecary appointed to attend ſuch gaol or houſe of correction, and delivering the ſame into the hands of ſuch ſurgeon or apothecary or other perſon appointed by ſuch ſurgeon or apothecary to receive the ſame.

AND be it further enacted, that the ſeveral juſtices of the peace, at their quarter ſeſſions aſſembled, are hereby authoriſed and required to order and direct the ſeveral articles mentioned and contained in the ſchedule hereunto annexed, to be delivered and ſupplied to any priſoner who ſhall be committed to any gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, for any treaſon, felony, treſpaſs or miſdemeanor, for the ſubſiſtence and ſupport of ſuch priſoner, during the time of his confinement there; and ſhall likewiſe order and direct that the rooms in any gaol ſet apart as an infirmary for the ſick priſoners ſhall be provided with a ſufficient number of ſtraw beds, the ſtraw thereof to be changed once in every month at the leaſt, and ſhall alſo direct a proper ſupply of ſheets, rugs or other coverlets for the ſaid beds, and alſo a proper quantity of linen, and neceſſary clothing to be worn by the ſaid priſoners, and ſhall alſo order that from Michaelmas to Lady-Day a fire ſhall be kept in the room uſed by the ſaid priſoners as their common or day-room; PROVIDED always that no contract for the ſupply of any gaol with proviſions, bedding, fuel, or any other articles whatſoever ſhall be made with any perſon or perſons keeping any gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, or any other perſon employed in or about the ſame, nor with any perſon for the uſe of any gaoler, or keeper of any priſon or houſe of correction, ſo that he or they ſhall have any intereſt therein, or benefit therefrom.

Draught of a Bill.

And be it further enacted, that the expenſes attending the execution of the orders of the ſaid juſtices, made in purſuance of this Act, ſo far as the ſame reſpects county gaols, ſhall be borne and defrayed out of the reſpective county rates; and ſo far as the ſame ſhall reſpect the gaols and priſons of particular cities, towns corporate, liberties or places that do not contribute to the rates of the counties where they are reſpectively ſituated, ſuch expenſes ſhall be defrayed out of the public ſtock or rates of ſuch cities, towns corporate, liberties or places, having an excluſive juriſdiction to which ſuch gaols ſhall reſpectively belong.

And be it further enacted, that all priſoners adjudged to be guilty of felony ſhall be confined and kept ſeparate from the other priſoners confined in ſuch gaols, priſons, or houſes of correction, and ſhall alſo be put in ſeparate cells, apart from each other, by night, and all other priſoners committed for trial, or confined for the non-payment of *fines*, ſhall alſo be kept ſeparate and apart by night, as far as the ſtructure of the ſaid ſeveral gaols in which they may be confined will admit.

And be it further enacted, that each cell or night-room ſhall be furniſhed with proper bedding &c. and that no priſoner or priſoners who are not diſorderly ſhall be cloſely confined in his or their cells or rooms; but they ſhall be out in the court or yard ſome hours every day.

And be it further enacted, that every priſoner acquitted or diſcharged by bill returned ignoramus by the Grand Jury, or on trial, or by proclamation, or on having his Majeſty's free pardon, ſhall in the preſence of the Judge of aſſize, if at the ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer or gaol delivery, or of the Juſtices in their quarter ſeſſions, if at the quarter ſeſſions, immediately after ſuch his or her acquittal or diſcharge or pardon, have his irons taken off in open court, and be at liberty to depart, and ſhall not be detained on account of any fees whatſoever, or for any debt contracted during his or her impriſonment claimed by any gaoler or keeper of any priſon or houſe of correction under any pretence whatſoever.

And whereas the great number of perſons that daily reſort to priſoners confined in the different gaols promotes rioting and debauchery, and tends to the commiſſion of further crimes, and to facilitate eſcapes from the ſaid gaols; Be it therefore enacted, that no perſon ſhall be admitted into any gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, to viſit any priſoner therein confined for debt, but on three days of the week, namely, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, and then only three perſons on each of thoſe days to each priſoner ſo confined, and that no perſon ſhall be admitted to viſit any priſoner committed for any treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace, or miſdemeanor, but on Friday in each week, and then only two perſons on ſuch day to each priſoner ſo confined.

DRAUGHT OF A BILL.

PROVIDED always, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to the excluding of any perſons employed in and about ſuch gaols and priſons for the neceſſary purpoſes thereof, nor any perſon coming to execute any legal proceſs, or for the purpoſe of procuring any affidavit or any atteſtation from any priſoner therein confined, nor the Judge of aſſize or Grand Jury at any aſſizes, nor any Magiſtrate of the county where ſuch gaols ſhall be ſituated, nor any perſon authoriſed under the hand and ſeal of any ſuch magiſtrate, to viſit the ſaid gaol or any priſoner therein, nor any clergyman or miniſter of any religious ſect or perſuaſion.

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that every perſon committed by virtue of any writ, proceſs, or action, or attachment, ſhall, at ſeaſonable times in the day-time, ſend for, or have brought to him, her or them any victuals or neceſſary food, from what place he ſhe or they ſhall think fit, or can have the ſame: and that one or more ſervant or ſervants of the gaoler or keeper ſhall in the morning of every day in the week (Sunday only excepted) go out to order, purchaſe or provide ſuch victuals, or other neceſſary food, at the free will and pleaſure of ſuch perſon or perſons under confinement.

AND be it further enacted, that every gaoler, or keeper of every gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, ſhall on or before the twenty-ninth day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and —— cauſe one or more copies of this Act to be painted on a board, and hung up in ſome of the moſt conſpicuous or public places in ſuch gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction, and renew the ſame from time to time, ſo that it may always be kept fair and legible, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of forty ſhillings to be levied by warrant of any juſtice of the county, city, town corporate, liberty, diviſion, or place where ſuch gaol, priſon, or houſe of correction ſhall be ſituated; and it ſhall be lawful for any juſtice to enter into ſuch gaol and demand a ſight of ſuch copy ſo to be hung up as aforeſaid, and if the ſame ſhall not be forthwith ſhewn him ſo hung up in ſome public place, fair and legible, as aforeſaid, ſuch juſtice ſhall and may immediately convict ſuch gaoler or keeper of ſuch default, and ſo from time to time as often as ſuch default ſhall be made, one moiety of the ſaid penalty to be paid to the informer and the other moiety (or the whole if there be no informer) to the treaſurer of the county, to be applied to the ſtock of the ſaid county.

The *Schedule* to which the above *Bill* refers.

Good wheaten bread, a pound and a half daily, *i. e.* half a pound at breakfaſt and a pound at dinner.

BREAKFAST. Every day, a quarter of a pint of wheaten or barley meal, oatmeal or rice made into ſoup.

DINNER. *Sunday* and *Thurſday*, a pound of beef, mutton, or pork without bone.
Monday and *Friday*, a pint of peaſe boiled in the broth of the preceding day.
Tueſday, half a pint of wheat or wheat flour made into pudding or ſoup.
Wedneſday, two pounds of potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables that are in ſeaſon.
Saturday, a quarter of a pound of cheeſe, or the vegetables as on *Wedneſday*.

Salt, every day, a quarter of an ounce.

As

As I have in one or two places referred to the *Rules* for the *Priſoners of War* that I gave in my laſt publication, which I found adopted in *France* as well as in *England*, it may not be diſpleaſing to ſome of my readers to have them brought to their recollection, and to others who have not ſeen them, to find them here reprinted.

TABLE I.

Regulations for Prisoners of War in England &c.

De par les Commiſſaires pour le Soin des Malades & de Bleſſés de la Marine, et pour l'Echange des Priſonniers de Guerre.

REGLES que tous les Priſonniers de Guerre, dans la *Grande Bretagne*, et *l'Irlande*, doivent obſerver.

I. LES ordres donnés par l'Agent, aiant ſoin des priſonniers, doivent être obſervés ſans replique ou diſpute. Qu'aucun des priſonniers oſe inſulter, menacer, maltraiter, & encore moins frapper le guichetier, ni perſonne par l'Agent employè aux affaires de la priſon, ſous peine de la punition qu'ordonneront Meſſieurs les Commiſſaires, et de perdre leur tour d'être echangés; d'être étroitement enfermés, et privés de la moitié de leur vivres.

II. Tous les priſonniers, lors que l'Agent en fera la revûe, répondront à leurs noms; et ſi dans la liſte donnée á l'agent quelque erreur ſe trouve, ils l'indiqueront, afin de la corriger; et ainſi prévenir la confuſion qui reſulteroit des mépriſes des noms.

III. Tous les priſonniers réfuſants de répondre à leurs noms à la revûe, ſeront punis par la privation de leurs vivres, juſque' à ce qu'ils s'y ſoumettent.

IV. S'il arrive du dommage aux lieux où les priſonniers ſeront gardés, ſoit en voulant s'echapper, ou autrement, de propos délibéré; les frais de la reparation ſeront payés des vivres de ceux qui aúront ainſi contrevenu; et ſi les coupables ne peuvent être decouverts, tous les priſonniers enſemble contribueront de leurs vivres, aux frais de cette réparation.

V. Quiconque s'échappera de priſon, étant répris, y ſera mis au cachot; et n'y aura que demi-ration de vivres, juſqu' à ce qu'il aura ainſi payé les frais faits pour le ſaiſir et le ramener; et de plus, il perdra ſon tour d'èchange; un officier ainſi contrevenant, ſera dés-lors regardé et traité comme ſimple matelot.

VI. Il eſt défendu de ſe battre, ſe quéreller, ou faire déſordre dans les priſons, ou aux endroits où il ſera permis aux priſonniers de prendre l'air, ſous peine de punition ſelon que l'offence l'exigera.

VII. Les priſons ſeront tenues nettes & propres par les matelots, et cela tour á tour, comme l'agent l'ordonnera; et tout matelot qui refuſera ce ſervice à ſon tour, & qui en aura été averti, ſera privé de ſes vivres juſque' á ce qu'il s'y ſoumette.

VIII. Les priſonniers doivent informer l'agent, des hardes, ou autres choſes dont ils peuvent avoir beſoin, et pour leſquels ils auront dequoi payer; et l'agent a ordre non ſeulement de permettre qu'ils en ſoient fournis, mais auſſi d'avoir un ſoin tout particulier, qu'on ne leur en impoſe dans les prix.

IX. Dans chaque priſon les priſonniers pourront nommer trois, ou cinq d'entre eux, et les changer quand il leur plaira, pour l'examen des vivres; afin de voir s'ils ſont bons, & s'ils ont leur ration, ſoit pour le poids, ſoit pour la méſure; ſuivant la table d'avituaillement ci-deſſous.* Et s'il ſe trouve quelque ſujet de plainte, ſoit ſur la manière de les appretêr, ſervir, ou dans quelqu'autre choſe; ils doivent, avec bienſéance, le faire ſavoir á l'agent; qui, trouvant la plainte fondée, doit immediatement y mettre ordre. S'il le neglige, ils doivent en avertir Meſſieurs les Commiſſaires, qui ne manqueront pas de leur rendre juſtice, à tous égards.

X. Les boutiquiers (excepté ceux qui trafiquent dans des choſes qu'il ne convient pas de vendre à des priſonniers) ſeront permis de reſter à la grande porte, depuis dix heures du matin juſqu' à trois heures de l'apres midi, pour vendre leur marchandiſes, á tels priſonniers, qui ſont en fonds pour les payer ſur le champ.

XI. Celui d'entre les priſonniers qui oſera par ce moyen procurer des liqueurs, ou autres choſes &ca. qui ne conviennent pas á ùn priſonnier d'avoir, où qui recevra, où livrera aucune lettre, ſera puni de l'abùs qu'il aura fait de cette indulgence.

* *The table here referred to is in page* 229.

BY THE KING.

Rules to be obſerved by all Prisoners of War in the Kingdom of France.

Article I. The orders given by the Commiſſary of the marines encharged with the care of the priſoners are to be ſtrictly complied with, unargued and undiſputed. None of the priſoners ſhall inſult, threaten or abuſe, much leſs ſtrike the turnkey, nor any of thoſe appointed to do buſineſs in the priſon, under the penalty of incurring ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the commiſſary of the marines, and of loſing turn of being exchanged; nay, further, they ſhall be cloſe confined and deprived of one half of their food or pittance.

Art. II. All and every priſoner, when the commiſſary makes review, ſhall anſwer to their name or names, and if in the liſt delivered to the commiſſary there be found any error, they ſhall point it out, that it may be rectified, in order to prevent the confuſion that might reſult from miſtaking of names.

Art. III. All priſoners that ſhall refuſe to anſwer to their names at the review, ſhall be puniſhed by being deprived of their food till ſuch time as they ſhall ſubmit to the call.

Art. IV. If there happen any damage to the place where the priſoners are kept, whether it be with intent to make an eſcape, or otherwiſe, purpoſely and wilfully committed, the expenſe for repairing ſuch damage ſhall be paid out of the food of thoſe that are found guilty of the infringement; and if there be no means of diſcovering the guilty perſons, all the priſoners ſhall contribute an equal ſhare out of their food to the charges of ſuch repair.

Art. V. Whoever after eſcape from his priſon is retaken, ſhall be ſhut in a dungeon, and ſhall be ſtinted to half his pittance of food, till he has by this confinement ſatisfied for the expenſes made for ſeizing and bringing him back to gaol, and ſhall loſe his turn of exchange beſides. A ſea-officer, thus contravening, ſhall from that moment be looked upon and treated as a common ſailor.

Art. VI. It is forbidden to fight, quarrel, or make any riot in the priſons or places where the priſoners are allowed to take the air, under pain of incurring ſuch puniſhment as the offence may require.

Art. VII.

Art. VII. The priſons ſhall be kept clean and neat by the ſailors, every man in his turn, as ſhall be regulated, and whatever ſailor ſhall refuſe this ſervice in his turn, his food ſhall be withheld from him till he ſubmit to it.

Art. VIII. The priſoners are to inform the commiſſary of the clothes or other neceſſaries they may want, and can pay for, and the commiſſary ſhall not only allow them to be provided with ſuch things, but ſhall alſo take care they be not impoſed upon in the price.

Art. IX. In every priſon the priſoners may appoint three or five of themſelves, and change them at their pleaſure, in order to inſpect their victuals and ſee if they be good, and if they have their ſhare or portion, whether in weight or meaſure, according to the following victualling table; and if there ariſe any reaſon for complaint, either of dreſſing, ſerving them up, or otherwiſe, they are with decency to appriſe the commiſſary of it, who, finding ſuch complaint well grounded, ſhall give immediate redreſs, and do them juſtice.

Art. X. It ſhall be allowed to tradeſmen or ſellers of ware (except ſuch as deal in things that are not fit to be ſold to priſoners) to wait at the great gate of the priſons from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, in order to ſell their wares to ſuch priſoners as have wherewithal to pay for them on the ſpot.

Art. XI. Whatever priſoner ſhall dare, by this means, to take or bring in ſtrong liquors or other things that are not fit for priſoners, or ſhall receive or deliver any letter, ſhall be puniſhed for the abuſe he has made of this facility.

A TABLE OF VICTUALLING.

Days of the Week.	Middling Beer or Cider.	Bread.	Beef.	Butter.	Cheeſe.	Peaſe or Beans.
	A Pot containing a quart and half *Paris* meaſure.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Pounds. Avoirdupois Weight.	Ounces.	Ounces.	A Pint Half a Pound Avoirdupois Wt.
Monday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
Tueſday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Wedneſday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
Thurſday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Friday	1	1½	-	4	or 6	½
Saturday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Sunday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
	7 Pots, or 10½ Qu.	10½	4½	4	or 6	2

In ſuch places where *beer* or *cider* cannot be had, there ſhall be delivered to each priſoner three quarters of a quart of *wine per* day, *Paris* meaſure.

TABLE II.

An Account of the Number of Prisoners in the *Gaols* and *Priſons* of Ireland at the Times they were viſited in 1787, and 1788.

In this Table I have omitted mentioning thoſe Priſons in which, at the Times of my viſiting in thoſe two Years, there were no Perſons confined.

N. B. *Where* Ciphers *are oppoſite a Name, it ſignifies that the Priſon was not viſited that Year.*

	1787.		1788.	
	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debts.	Crim.
Armagh	2	18	0	0
Carlow	0	0	4	5
Carrickfergus	5	21	0	0
Town	0	1	0	0
Carrick on Shannon	0	0	2	4
Caſtlebar	0	0	4	6
Cavan	1	36	0	0
Clonmell	10	51	19	62
Cork	31	64	23	73
City	67	45	76	49
Bridewell	2	7	4	5
Downpatrick	9	26	0	0
Dublin Bridewell	0	6	0	12
City Marſhalſea	92	0	66	0
Four C. Marſhalſea	150	0	180	0
Newgate	1	190	0	220
Police Priſon	0	32	0	12
Thos. Court & Donore	2	0	0	0
Dundalk	5	8	0	0
Ennis	0	0	6	19
Enniſkillen	3	15	0	0
Galway	4	14	0	0
City	7	12	0	0
	Debts.	Crim.	Debts.	Crim.
Kilkenny	2	13	0	0
City	3	7	0	0
Kilmainham	7	27	8	47
Lifford	12	20	0	0
Limerick	6	19	0	0
City	12	26	7	10
Londonderry	12	23	0	0
Longford	8	8	12	20
Loughrea Bridewell	0	0	0	3
Maryborough	2	11	1	7
Monaghan	13	33	0	0
Mullingar	2	24	1	19
Naas	3	19	0	0
Omagh	16	19	0	0
Philipſtown	0	0	3	3
Roscommon	1	33	3	13
Sligo	0	0	2	19
Tralee	0	0	5	35
Trim	0	0	5	25
Waterford	2	6	2	4
City	3	7	4	7
Wexford	0	0	7	12
Wicklow	0	0	1	9

I have viſited all the county gaols, and almoſt all the other priſons; yet, as there are ſome few of the town priſons which I did not ſee, if we add twenty to the number of priſoners, we ſhall probably have nearly the *average* number of perſons confined at *one* time in the priſons in *Ireland :*

viz.	Debtors	550.
	Criminals	1004.
	Suppoſed omitted	20.
	Total	1574.

N. B. Where I have viſited twice, *viz.* in 1787 and 1788, I have taken, in this eſtimate, the *laſt* number.

TABLE III.

An Account of the Number of Priſoners in the *Gaols* and *Priſons* of England and Wales at the *laſt* Time they were viſited in 1787, or 1788.

As ſome County *Gaols* are alſo the County *Bridewells*, where *petty Offenders* are not always ſeparated from *Felons*, in thoſe Places I *ſometimes* include *petty Offenders* under the Article *Felons &c.* — In this Table I have omitted mentioning all thoſe Priſons in which, at the times of my viſiting in theſe two Years, there were no Perſons confined.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Appleby	1	6	0
Bridewell	0	0	1
Aſton	0	0	5
Aylesbury	11	24	0
Bridewell	0	0	10
Banbury	0	0	3
Barking	0	0	2
Bath	2	6	0
Batley	22	0	0
Beaumaris	1	4	0
Beccles	0	0	3
Bedford	6	7	0
Bridewell	0	0	7
Berwick	3	0	0
Beverley	0	0	9
Town	0	0	3
Hall-garth	1	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	13
Court Priſon	0	0	7
Bodmin	18	5	24
Brecon	10	11	0
Bridgewater	3	0	0
Briſtol	24	43	0
Bridewell	0	0	14
Lawford's-gate	0	0	5
Bury St. Edmunds	7	17	0
Bridewell	0	0	3
Cambridge	7	8	0
Bridewell	0	0	13
Town	2	1	0
Bridewell	0	0	9
Cardiff	23	7	0
Carlisle	32	20	2
	173	159	133

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Carmarthen	5	7	2
Town	0	2	2
Carnarvon	3	0	0
Chelmsford	31	76	0
Bridewell	0	0	30
Cheſter	19	37	0
City	8	9	0
Bridewell	0	0	2
Cheſterfield Bridewell	0	0	4
Chicheſter	0	0	2
Colcheſter	0	0	3
Bridewell	0	0	5
Coventry	10	10	0
Bridewell	0	0	8
Cowbridge	0	0	6
Dartford	0	0	9
Derby	7	11	0
Town	1	2	0
Devizes	1	0	29
Dorchester	23	8	0
Durham	16	13	0
Bridewell	0	0	10
Ely	2	3	0
Bridewell	0	0	1
Exeter	0	23	2
Sheriff's Ward	44	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	22
City	2	11	0
Flint	4	3	1
Folkingham	0	0	3
Gloucester	24	57	0
Bridewell	0	0	5
City	5	6	0
	205	278	146

	Deb-tors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Goſport	0	0	2
Guildford	0	0	8
Halifax	4	0	0
HAVERFORDWEST	3	4	0
HEREFORD	6	25	0
Bridewell	0	0	5
City	2	0	1
HERTFORD	8	3	0
Bridewell	0	0	3
HORSHAM	16	15	0
Hull	12	4	0
Bridewell	1	0	3
HUNTINGDON	4	9	0
Bridewell	0	0	2
IPSWICH	15	18	0
Bridewell	0	0	9
IVELCHESTER	57	17	0
Kendal Bridewell	0	0	6
Kingſton	4	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	24
LANCASTER	53	65	0
LAUNCESTON	0	3	0
Leeds	0	0	1
LEICESTER	15	14	0
Bridewell	0	0	9
Town	1	1	0
LINCOLN	20	29	0
City	0	5	0
Bridewell	0	0	3
Liverpool	18	22	0
Bridewell	0	0	15
LONDON Bridewell	0	0	29
Borough Compter	11	0	0
Clerkenwell	0	167	0
Bridewell	3	0	234
Fleet	212	0	0
King's Bench	444	0	0
Marſhalſea	37	0	0
Newgate	114	499	0
New Ludgate	24	0	0
Poultry Compter	35	19	0
Savoy	0	0	45
Tothill-fields Bridewell	3	0	135
Tower Hamlets	0	0	1
Weſtminſter Priſon	0	0	94
Wood-ſtreet Compter	44	48	0
	1166	967	629

	Deb-tors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Loſtwithiel	5	0	0
Ludlow	0	0	1
Macclesfield	6	0	0
MAIDSTONE	31	80	0
Bridewell	0	0	25
Mancheſter	0	0	53
Marlborough	0	0	5
Middlewich	0	0	24
MONMOUTH	6	10	0
Town	0	2	0
MONTGOMERY	9	12	0
Bridewell	0	0	0
MORPETH	15	12	0
Bridewell	0	0	2
Nantwich	0	0	2
Newcaſtle	14	10	0
Bridewell	0	0	6
Newport, Eſſex	0	0	13
NORTHAMPTON	9	20	0
Town	0	1	0
NORWICH	20	20	0
City	16	10	0
Bridewell	0	0	12
NOTTINGHAM	12	19	0
Bridewell	0	0	3
Town	5	0	1
OAKHAM	0	0	1
Odiam	0	0	2
Oundle	0	0	1
OXFORD	12	24	0
City Bridewell	0	0	7
Peterborough	0	1	0
Bridewell	0	0	1
Petworth	0	0	5
Plymouth	0	0	3
Portſmouth	3	8	0
PRESTEIGN	5	2	0
Preſton	1	0	37
READING	10	18	0
Bridewell	0	0	17
RUTHIN	12	9	0
Bridewell	0	0	2
St. Alban's Borough gaol	0	1	0
Liberty	0	6	0
St. George's Fields Bridewell	0	0	34
SALISBURY	13	17	0
	204	282	257

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Sheffield	16	0	0
Town	0	0	1
Shepton-Mallet	0	0	35
Sherborn	0	0	9
SHREWSBURY	25	29	0
Bridewell	0	0	14
Southampton Sheriff's Ward	2	0	0
Town	0	2	0
SOUTHWARK	26	55	0
Southwell	0	0	11
STAFFORD	31	61	0
Bridewell	0	0	18
Taunton	0	0	14
Thirſk	0	0	11
Uſk	0	0	4
Wakefield	0	0	54
	100	147	171
From foregoing pages	173	159	133
	1166	967	629
Great Total	1439	1273	933

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
WARWICK	31	60	0
Bridewell	0	0	10
WINCHESTER	31	30	0
Bridewell	0	0	26
Windſor Caſtle	2	0	0
Town	0	1	0
WORCESTER	23	47	0
Bridewell	0	0	13
City	12	15	0
Wymundham	0	0	16
Yarmouth	1	9	0
Bridewell	0	0	1
YORK	50	51	0
City	10	6	0
St. Peter's	3	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	10
	163	219	76
	205	278	146
	204	282	257
And	572	779	479

Total Number of Debtors - - 2011.
- - - Felons &c. - 2052.
- - - Petty Offenders - 1412.

Total Number of Priſoners in the Hulks 1937.
- - - *Suppoſed* omitted - 70.

Total Number of Priſoners 7482.

Though I have viſited all the County Gaols in *England*, and almoſt all the other priſons, yet as there are ſome few of the corporation priſons which I did not ſee, I have added *ſeventy* more priſoners to the number; ſo that, probably, we have nearly the *average number* of perſons confined at *one time* in all the priſons of this kingdom.

I ſubjoin the Numbers confined in the LONDON *Priſons and in the Hulks, at the time they were viſited in* 1788, *which are as follows.*

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offen.
LONDON Bridewell	0	0	29
Borough Compt.	11	0	0
Clerkenwell	0	167	0
Bridewell	3	0	234
Fleet	212	0	0
King's Bench	444	0	0
Marſhalſea	37	0	0
Newgate	114	499	0
	821	666	263

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offen.
LONDON New Ludgate	24	0	0
Poultry Compter	35	19	0
Savoy	0	0	45
Tothill-Fields Bride.	3	0	135
Tower Hamlets	0	0	1
Weſtminſter Priſon	0	0	94
Wood-ſtreet Compter	44	48	0
In the *Hulks*	0	1937	0
	106	2004	275

	Debtors.	Felons &c.	Petty Offen.
Great Total	927	2670	538

TABLE IV.

An Account of the Number of Convicts ordered for Tranſportation, from the 1ſt of *November*, 1769, to the 1ſt of *November*, 1776; extracted from the Liſts tranſmitted to the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons, and diſtinguiſhing

I. The number of *convicts* in that period, ſent from the Old Bailey in *London* and *Middleſex*; the *Aſſizes* in each county of *England*, where any are held; and the *great ſeſſions* in *Cheſter* and *Wales*.

II. The like from the *quarter ſeſſions*.

III. *Totals* of both.

IV. The *annual average* during that period, being really only ſix years and an half; the practice of tranſportation having in great meaſure ceaſed before the 1ſt of *May*, 1776.

HOME CIRCUIT.

	Gaol Deliveries and Great Seſſions.	*Quarter Seſſions.*	*Total of both.*	*Yearly Average.*
Eſſex	106	10	116	18
Hertfordſhire	49	5		
St. Alban's	0	18	72	12
Kent	116	45		
Dover	0	3	164	26
Canterbury	0	6	6	1
Suſſex	34	3		
Chicheſter	0	1	38	6
Surrey	167	83		
Southwark	0	18	268	42

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

	Gaol Deliveries and Great Seſſions.	*Quarter Seſſions.*	*Total of both.*	*Yearly Average.*
Derbyſhire	27	17		
Derby	0	5	49	8
Lincolnſhire	50	0		
Parts of Holland	0	0		
Parts of Keſteven	0	1		
Parts of Lindſey	0	10	61	10
Lincoln	4	0	4	1
Nottinghamſhire	19	20	39	6
Nottingham	7	7	14	3
Rutlandſhire	8	0	8	2
Leiceſterſhire	25	0	25	4
Leiceſter	9	3	12	2
Northamptonſhire	28	13	41	7
Warwickſhire	112	2	114	18
Coventry	28	0	28	5
	789	270	1059	171

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

	Gaol Deliveries and Great Seſſions.	*Quarter Seſſions.*	*Total of both*	*Yearly Average.*
Bedfordſhire	40	0	40	7
Buckinghamſhire	44	10	54	9
Cambridgeſhire	23	2	25	4
Ely	8	0	8	2
Huntingdonſhire	17	0	17	3
Norfolk	70	3		
King's Lynn	0	9		
Yarmouth	0	13	95	15
Norwich	12	0	12	2
Suffolk	72	4		
Bury	0	5		
Ipſwich	0	5	86	14

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

	Gaol Deliveries and Great Seſſions.	*Quarter Seſſions.*	*Total of both*	*Yearly Average.*
Cumberland	11	20	31	5
Durham	23	13	36	6
Northumberland	18	9		
Berwick	0	2	29	5
Newcaſtle on Tyne	10	17	27	5
Weſtmorland	3	0		
Kirkby in Kendal	0	1	4	1
Lancaſhire	44	95		
Liverpool	0	22		
Preſton	0	1		
Wigan	0	4	166	26
	395	235	630	104

	Gaol Deliveries and Great Seſſions.	*Quarter Seſſions.*	*Total of both.*	*Yearly Average.*
Yorkſhire	124	0		
East Riding	0	14		
North Riding	0	4		
Weſt Riding	0	42		
Doncaſter	0	1		
Leeds	0	7		
Pontefract	0	1		
Richmond	0	1		
Rippon	0	1	195	30
York	12	5	17	3
Kingſton on Hull	1	8	9	2
OXFORD CIRCUIT.				
Berkſhire	57	15		
Reading	0	7	79	13
Oxfordſhire	53	3		
Banbury	0	2		
Oxford	0	4	62	10
Glouceſterſhire	119	19	138	22
Glouceſter	7	7	14	3
Herefordſhire	49	0	49	8
Monmouthſhire	44	2	46	8
Salop	82	12		
Shrewſbury	0	5	99	16
Staffordſhire	85	11	96	15
Litchfield	0	3	3	1
Worceſterſhire	59	0	59	10
Worceſter	15	0	15	3
	707	174	881	144
Foregoing page	789	270	1059	171
	1496	444	1940	315

	Gaol Deliveries and Great Seſſions.	*Quarter Seſſions.*	*Total of both.*	*Yearly Average.*
WESTERN CIRCUIT.				
Cornwall	53	25	78	12
Devonſhire	104	29		
Plymouth	0	7	140	22
Exeter	1	4	5	1
Dorſetſhire	53	11	64	10
Poole	1	3	4	1
Hampſhire	113	5	118	19
Southampton	1	5	6	1
Wiltſhire	60	26		
Saliſbury	0	3	89	14
Somerſetſhire	120	40	160	25
Briſtol	36	73	109	17
City of London	699	0	699	107
Middleſex	1365	394		
Weſtminſter	0	159	1918	296
CHESHIRE AND WALES.				
Cheſhire	16	3	19	
Cheſter	0	14	14	
Angleſey	1	2	3	
Brecknockſhire	14	0	14	
Cardiganſhire	3	0	3	
Carmarthenſhire	8	0	8	
Carmarthen	0	0	0	
Carnarvonſhire	2	1	3	
Denbighſhire	0	5	5	
Flintſhire	1	5	6	
Glamorganſhire	12	0	12	
Merionethſhire	5	0	5	
Montgomeryſhire	5	0	5	
Pembrokeſhire	5	0	5	
Haverford-Weſt	0	0	0	
Radnorſhire	2	0	2	16
	2680	814	3494	541
	395	235	630	104
	3075	1049	4124	645
	1496	444	1940	315
Great Total	4571	1493	6064	960

TABLE V.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS convicted of Capital Crimes in SCOTLAND, from 1ſt of January 1768 to 1ſt May 1782.

*This Mark * denotes a Perſon pardoned; the reſt were executed.*

		NORTHERN CIRCUIT.			SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.			WESTERN CIRCUIT.		
	Edinburgh.	*Aberdeen.*	*Perth.*	*Inverneſs.*	*Jedburgh.*	*Dumfries.*	*Ayr.*	*Glaſgow.*	*Stirling.*	CRIMES.
1768	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
1769	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Murder and Robbery.
1770	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Street-robbery.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
1771	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	Theft.
1772	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Child-murder.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
1773	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder and Robbery.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*1	Horſe-ſtealing.
	-	-	1	*1	1	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Robbing the Mail.
	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-	-	Theft, Robbery &c.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Robbery.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Houſe-breaking and Robbery.
1774	**3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Returning from Tranſportation.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft of Cattle.
	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	Rape.
1775	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Theft.
1776	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Child-murder.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shop-breaking and Theft.
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Theft.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Stealing a Letter from Poſt Office.
1777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	Child-murder.
1778	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft of Cattle.
1779	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Murder and Robbery.
1780	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shop-breaking.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Murder by Poiſon.
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Theft from Poſt Office.
1781	*1	-	-	-	-	-	*2	1	-	Robbery.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft from Poſt Office.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
1782	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	32	5	9	5	5	2	4	9	5	76 *Total Condemned.*
	9	2	-	3	2	1	1	2	2	22 - *Pardoned.*
	23	3	9	2	3	1	3	7	3	54 - *Executed.*

TABLE VI.*

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS convicted of Capital Crimes in SCOTLAND, from 1ſt of January 1783 to 20th of Auguſt 1787, as taken from the Records.

*This Mark * denotes a Perſon pardoned; the reſt were executed.*

		NORTHERN CIRCUIT.			SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.			WESTERN CIRCUIT.			
	Edinburgh.	*Aberdeen.*	*Perth.*	*Inverneſs.*	*Jedburgh.*	*Dumfries.*	*Ayr.*	*Glaſgow.*	*Inverary.*	*Stirling.*	CRIMES.
1783	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Street-robbery.
	1	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft and Reſett.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	Robbery.
	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	-	-	-	*3	-	-	-	-	*1	-	Theft.
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
1784	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	*2	-	-	Theft.
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing a Child.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Robbery.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
1785	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wilful Fire-raiſing.
	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	*1	-	-	Theft.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Forgery.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Robbery.
1786	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pocket-picking.
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Theft.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery of the Mail.
	-	-	-	**3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Stealing a Letter from the Mail.
	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Horſe-ſtealing.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Murder.
1787	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder of his own Child.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-ſtealing.
	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Theft.
	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shop-breaking.
	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	2	-	-	Robbery.
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	Houſe-breaking and Theft.
	16	7	2	8	4	3	2	12	1	3	58 TOTAL *Condemned.*
	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	3	1	-	15 - *Pardoned.*
	14	5	2	4	3	1	2	9	-	3	43 - *Executed.*

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* This table was originally intended to be N°. I. but it has been ſince thought more proper to place it *after* the foregoing tables.

TABLE VII.

A LIST of FEES due to the CLERKS OF ASSIZE[*] of the ſeveral Circuits in ENGLAND, and their Officers, from Priſoners charged with *Felony—Burnt in the Hand—Whipped — Acquitted — Diſcharged by Proclamation* — or againſt whom *Bills* are *returned* by the Grand Jury *not true Bills.*

		£.	S.	D.
HOME CIRCUIT.	Burnt in the hand - - - - -	0	4	8
	Whipped - - - - - - -	0	4	8
	Acquitted - - - - - - -	0	8	4
	Diſcharged by proclamation - - - - -	0	8	4
	Recording every ignoramus in felony - - - -	0	6	4[†]
NORFOLK CIRCUIT.	Acquittal and order of delivery in murder - -	1	8	0
	The like in all other felonies - - - - -	1	1	4
	Order of delivery on proclamation - - - - -	0	15	8
	Ditto on ignoramus bill - - - - - -	0	13	4
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.	Acquittal and diſcharge fee in murder - - -	1	7	8
	The like in all other felonies - - - - -	1	6	8
	Diſcharge fee on recording ignoramus bill - - - -	1	0	0
	Diſcharge fee on proclamation - - - - -	0	13	4
OXFORD CIRCUIT.	For every priſoner acquitted of felony on one indictment diſcharged	0	17	8
	For every acquittal after the firſt - - - - -	0	8	8
	For every priſoner diſcharged by proclamation - - -	0	9	0
	Guilty burnt in the hand or whipped and diſcharged - - -	0	14	0
WESTERN CIRCUIT.	Acquittal including plea and diſcharge - - -	1	10	8
	Ignoramus 13*s.* 4*d.* and diſcharge 13*s.* 4*d.* - - - -	1	6	8
	Diſcharge by proclamation - - - - -	0	13	4
	Conviction in man-ſlaughter - - - - -	0	17	4
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.	Not guilty diſcharged - - - -	1	5	4
	Diſcharged by proclamation - - - - -	0	14	8

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[*] The *Clerks of aſſize* give to the judges large ſums for their places. One of the preſent gentlemen gave for his place *two thouſand five hundred pounds.* On many accounts theſe places ought not to be *bought* of the judges. If they were only *preſented,* the fees might be much lower.—The demand from ſeveral gaolers for a copy of the judge's calendar is now £1 : 1 : 0: whereas his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for inquiring into the Officers and their fees &c. in the *Home Circuit,* were of opinion that a demand not near ſo much was *enormous,* as we ſee in their report dated 1ſt December 1735 (M. S. *page* 21;)

" Paid by the gaoler of the County of *Surry* for the copy of a calendar -	£0	7	6
" And by the gaoler of each of the other countys - - - - -	0	5	0

" As to theſe two laſt Fees or articles, We are of opinion that they are unreaſonable and no ways to be juſtified, &c."

[†] " We preſent this as a very hard and unreaſonable fee to be executed and taken of a perſon who muſt be ſuppoſed (by the " Bill being found *Ignoramus)* to be innocent of the charge alledged againſt him in ſuch a bill, and therefore in our opinion is " not to be juſtified."

Report of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the Officers and their fees &c. of the Courts within the Home-Circuit. Dated Dec. 1ſt. 1735. M. S. page 11.

TABLE

TABLE VIII.

FELONS delivered from NEWGATE to be *Tranſported.*

	SESSIONS.	*London.*	*Middleſex.*	*Hicks's Hall.*	*Weſt-minſter.*	*Tower Seſſions.*	*Capital Reſpites.*	TOTAL.
1773.	January	10	19	3	6	-	-	38
	February	8	24	9	-	-	-	41
	April	16	24	19	14	-	20	93
	May	10	29	14	-	-	-	53
	July	14	49	6	5	-	-	74
	September	11	24	9	-	-	-	44
	October	10	17	8	6	-	-	41
	December	10	15	9	-	-	17	51
		89	201	77	31	-	37	435
1774.	January	4	18	3	-	-	-	25
	February	16	33	7	3	1	-	60
	April	15	24	17	13	1	-	70
	May	6	22	2	-	-	-	30
	July	14	22	12	8	4	30	90
	September	22	16	10	-	2	1	51
	October	8	8	6	5	1	-	28
	December	14	22	16	-	1	13	66
		99	165	73	29	10	44	420
1775.	January	9	29	14	9	-	-	61
	February	9	20	7	-	2	-	38
	April	19	17	12	4	-	-	52
	May	5	9	2	-	-	-	16
	July	6	11	7	5	-	20	49
	September	14	20	6	-	-	-	40
	October	9	10	7	4	2	-	32
	December	8	9	7	-	1	11	36
		79	125	62	22	5	31	324
							Great Total	1179

TABLE IX.

An Account of the Number of Criminals *condemned* to Death; *executed*; and *ſentenced to Tranſportation*: with their reſpective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 incluſive; within the ſeveral Counties &c. in the Norfolk Circuit.

	Petty Treaſon and Murder.	*Burglary and Houſe-breaking.*	*Robbery in Highway and Dwelling.*	*Horſe-ſtealing &c.*	*Forgery.*	*Returning from Tranſportation.*	*Six other Crimes.*	*Condemned to Death.*	*Executed.*	*Reprieved for Tranſportation.*	*Grand Larceny.*	*Petty Larceny.*	*Seven other Crimes.*	*Sentenced to Tranſportation.*
1750	2	3	8	8	-	-	-	21	10	8	24	3	-	35
1751	-	6	4	6	-	-	-	16	12	12	24	-	-	36
1752	3	3	3	15	1	-	3	28	11	13	28	1	2	44
1753	2	4	2	11	-	-	2	21	6	10	18	1	-	29
1754	-	9	2	17	1	-	4	33	13	20	29	1	4	54
1755	-	2	4	7	-	-	1	14	2	9	20	1	1	31
1756	-	2	2	7	-	-	6	17	1	16	18	1	-	36
1757	1	8	5	11	-	-	2	27	6	12	34	-	1	46
1758	-	2	6	15	-	-	1	24	5	23	31	1	2	57
1759	-	2	3	8	-	-	-	13	3	15	12	2	-	29
1760	-	5	3	3	-	-	-	11	3	11	15	-	1	27
1761	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	8	2	4	13	-	1	18
1762	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	3	10	-	-	15
1763	3	3	1	5	-	-	1	13	5	6	19	1	2	27
1764	-	4	2	8	-	3	2	19	3	10	16	1	4	29
1765	-	4	2	14	-	-	-	20	1	19	29	1	2	52
1766	2	8	4	14	-	-	2	30	4	17	27	-	1	45
1767	2	6	2	14	-	-	6	30	5	38	34	-	-	72
1768	-	1	1	10	-	-	4	16	5	16	35	1	2	55
1769	2	9	1	4	-	1	1	18	6	11	22	-	2	34
1770	-	5	5	12	-	1	1	24	7	17	18	-	-	35
1771	1	4	1	6	-	-	4	16	5	11	30	-	2	43
1772	-	1	1	4	-	-	1	7	-	7	17	-	1	25
TOTAL	20	93	65	202	4	6	44	434	117	308	523	15	28	874

TABLE

TABLE X.

An Account of the Number of Criminals *Condemned* to Death; *Executed*; and *Sentenced to Tranſportation:* with their reſpective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 incluſive; within the ſeveral Counties &c. in the Midland Circuit.

	Treaſon.	*Murder and Petty Treaſon.*	*Robbery.*	*Burglary.*	*Houſe-breaking in Day-time.*	*Stealing Horſes and other Cattle.*	*Forgery.*	*Returning from Tranſportation.*	*Six other Crimes.*	*Condemned to Death.*	*Executed.*	*Tranſported, viz. Capital Offences reprieved, Offences made tranſportable, Grand and Petty Larceny.*
1750	1	-	6	4	3	16	-	-	2	32	5	50
1751	-	1	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	13	3	47
1752	-	1	2	-	1	16	-	-	3	23	3	45
1753	-	-	8	1	1	17	1	-	1	29	1	58
1754	-	1	3	1	-	20	-	-	4	29	4	63
1755	-	2	4	2	3	10	-	-	4	25	6	44
1756	2	-	1	4	1	17	1	-	4	30	6	44
1757	-	-	2	3	1	14	-	2	-	22	4	60
1758	-	1	5	5	-	19	1	-	4	35	6	54
1759	-	4	4	-	1	16	1	2	3	31	9	43
1760	-	1	1	-	-	12	-	-	1	15	2	32
1761	1	2	3	1	1	6	-	-	1	15	5	28
1762	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	11	4	23
1763	-	1	4	1	1	9	3	1	3	23	14	45
1764	-	3	6	1	-	14	-	-	1	25	11	63
1765	-	3	4	5	1	9	-	-	-	22	7	62
1766	-	1	4	2	4	12	-	-	3	26	4	63
1767	-	2	4	6	-	11	-	-	-	23	6	45
1768	-	-	2	2	1	17	1	-	-	23	2	49
1769	-	2	5	1	-	10	-	-	5	23	6	37
1770	-	2	3	-	1	6	-	-	1	14	4	45
1771	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	1	9	2	36
1772	-	1	5	2	-	11	-	-	1	20	2	21
Total	4	30	80	49	20	279	8	6	42	518	116	1057

TABLE XI.

ABSTRACT OF SIR STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN'S TABLE

Of *Criminals Condemned*; *Executed*; and *Pardoned*, at the Old Bailey, LONDON, from the Year 1749 to 1771 both incluſive.

		Condemned.	*Executed.*	*Pardoned &c.*
PEACE	1749	61	44	17
- -	1750	84	56	28
- -	1751	85	63	22
- -	1752	52	47	5
- -	1753	57	41	16
- -	1754	50	34	16
- -	1755	39	21	18
		—— 428	—— 306	—— 122
PEACE AND WAR	1756	30	13	17
WAR	1757	37	26	11
- -	1758	32	20	12
- -	1759	15	6	9
- -	1760	14	10	4
- -	1761	22	17	5
- -	1762	25	15	10
PAECE AND WAR	1763	61	32	29
		—— 236	—— 139	—— 97
PEACE	1764	52	31	21
- -	1765	41	26	15
- -	1766	39	20	19
- -	1767	49	22	27
- -	1768	54	27	27
- -	1769	71	24	47
- -	1770	91	49	42
- -	1771	60	34	26
		—— 457	—— 233	—— 224
TOTAL	-	1121	678	443

Table XI. *Continued.*

THE RESPECTIVE OFFENCES.

	Murder.	*Houſe-breaking.*	*Highway.*	*Horſe-ſtealing.*	*Forgery.*	*Coining.*	*Returning from Tranſportation.*	*Defrauding Creditors.*	*Shop-lifting, Riot, and 12 other Crimes.*	Total.
Sentenced to Death -	81	208	362	90	95	11	31	3	240	1121
Executed - -	72	118	251	22	71	10	22	3	109	678
Pardoned, tranſported, or died in Gaol	9	90	111	68	24	1	9	0	131	443

Of the hundred and twenty Seſſions in the fifteen Years of Peace *(eight in a Year)* only one was Maiden, in 1749.—Of the ſixty-four Seſſions in the eight Years of War, *nine* were Maiden.

Sir *Stephen* intending a liſt only of thoſe who were condemned to die, has not in *his* table a column for tranſport convicts. But at the bottom of the ſheet he notes that there were

Tranſported for ſeven or fourteen years - - - -	5199
To which number he adds	
Tranſported by the King's mercy (after receiving ſentence of death) -	401
Total Tranſports	5600

The ſecond number of tranſports 401 is, doubtleſs, part of the number 443, the laſt of the three totals above.

TABLE

TABLE XII.

AN ACCOUNT OF

The Number of Convicts *executed*, for London and Middlesex; from December 1771, to December 1783.

	Murder.		Coiners.		Various Crimes.		Rioters		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total;
From Dec. 1771 to Dec. 1772,	3	-	2	-	32	-	-	-	37
Dec. 1772 to Dec. 1773,	1	1 *burnt*	1	-	29	-	-	-	32
Dec. 1773 to Dec. 1774,	-	1	-	-	31	-	-	-	32
Dec. 1774 to Dec. 1775,	1	1	3	-	40	1	-	-	46
Dec. 1775 to Dec. 1776,	6	-	8	-	24	-	-	-	38
Dec. 1776 to Dec. 1777,	2	-	1	-	29	-	-	-	32
Dec. 1777 to Dec. 1778,	1	-	1	-	31	-	-	-	33
Dec. 1778 to Dec. 1779,	-	-	2	1 *burnt*	19	1	-	-	23
Dec. 1779 to Dec. 1780,	1	-	2	-	24	1	19	3	50
Dec. 1780 to Dec. 1781,	1	-	1	-	33	5	-	-	40
Dec. 1781 to Dec. 1782,	-	-	-	-	44	1	-	-	45
Dec. 1782 to Dec. 1783,	-	-	6	-	52	1	-	-	59
	16	3	27	1	388	10	19	3	467

I perſuade myſelf that my readers will *excuſe* the inſertion of ſeveral Tables here which I have before given in my *laſt* publication, as this book may fall into the hands of ſome who have not the other in their poſſeſſion. And may I not indulge the hope that, many years after I ſhall be dead and forgotten, theſe Tables, being of a public nature, will be occaſionally reviewed, and may have inferences drawn from them which will, in their conſequences, contribute to *alleviate* the *miſeries* of mankind, and *add* ſomething to the general ſtock of *happineſs* among the human race?

TABLE

TABLE XIII.

AN ACCOUNT OF

The NUMBER of CONVICTS *executed* in LONDON and MIDDLESEX, from December 1783 to December 1788.

WHEN EXECUTED.		MEN.	WOMEN.	*Murder.*	*Coining.*	*Forgery.*	*Burglary and Stealing Horſes.*	*Highway Robbery.*	*Piracy &c.*	*Smuggling.*	*Various Felonies.*	TOTAL.
1784.	January 21,	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
	March 4,	6	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	6
	April 14,	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
	June 23,	15	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	1	15
	July 27,	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
	September 1,	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	6
	- - 20,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	November 13,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	- - 17,	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	9
	December 29,	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	6
		57	1	1	-	3	28	16	2	-	8	58

WHEN EXECUTED.		MEN.	WOMEN.	*Murder.*	*Coining.*	*Forgery.*	*Burglary and Stealing Horſes.*	*Highway Robbery.*	*Piracy &c.*	*Smuggling.*	*Various Felonies.*	TOTAL.
1785.	January 5,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	February 2,	20	-	-	-	1	12	6	-	-	1	20
	March 3,	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	5
	April 11,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	- - 26,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	- - 28,	19	-	-	-	2	6	5	-	-	6	19
	June 1,	10	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	2	10
	July 6,	5	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5
	Auguſt 17,	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	8
	November 10,	18	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	7	18
	December 1,	9	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	9
		96	1	1	-	5	36	32	3	-	20	97

TABLE XIII. *Continued.*

When Executed.			Men.	Women.	*Murder.*	*Coining.*	*Forgery.*	*Burglary and Stealing Horſes.*	*Highway Robbery.*	*Piracy, &c.*	*Smuggling.*	*Various Felonies.*	Total.
1786.	January	10,	7	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	7
	- -	16,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	- -	23,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	February	15,	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	5
	- -	27,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	April	12,	10	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	10
	- -	19,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	June	21,	6	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	7
	July	27,	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	September	14,	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	5
	November	22,	7	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	7
	December	18,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
			50	1	6	2	2	23	10	2	-	6	51
1787.	January	9,	18	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	3	18
	February	14,	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	2	12
	March	1,	8	1	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	9
	April	26,	13	2	-	1	1	8	4	-	-	1	15
	July	4,	13	-	-	-	1	6	6	-	-	-	13
	Auguſt	30,	10	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	1	10
	October	31,	10	1	-	-	1	6	4	-	-	-	11
	December	14,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	- -	27,	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
			87	5	-	1	4	43	36	-	-	8	92
1788.	January	14,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
	- -	23,	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
	April	23,	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	8
	June	24,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	- -	25,	3	1 *burnt*	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
	September	3,	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
	- -	12,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			25	1	-	3	3	5	5	5	-	5	26

December 27th, 1788, there remain 34 Convicts under ſentence of death, of whom no report hath been made, on account of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition.

Theſe tables, together with Sir *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*'s, give the total number of *executions* for forty years paſt.

I SHALL

I SHALL now cloſe this work with ſuggeſting a *plan* which I think would, if adopted, be attended with public *utility*. PLAN.

Since the office of a Gaoler or Keeper of a Priſon is very *important*, and, when diſcharged with *fidelity* and *humanity*, deſerves great *encouragement*; and as the late Act prohibits women from being keepers; I could wiſh that there ſhould be a ſmall proviſion made by an *annuity* for the *widow* or *children* of every *faithful* and *attentive* gaoler who *dies* in that office; not out of the ſucceeding gaoler's ſalary, but clear and independent thereof. I have known ſome valuable keepers, and their wives, die of the gaol-fever; and is it not a diſtreſſing conſideration that ſuch perſons, though they have properly attended to their duty, ſhould leave families unprovided for? Who would not regret that ſuch men as *George Smith*, late keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell,* ſhould be expoſed to the unhappineſs of leaving a wife, or children, or both, without any comfortable proviſion for their ſupport? This object appears the more deſirable, as it may now be hoped that the abolition of the tap, and the allowance of *ſalaries* in lieu of the profits which were derived from the ſale of liquors, will be the means of engaging people of more *credit*, and who will pay greater *attention* to their *duty*, to undertake the office of gaolers or keepers of priſons. Such perſons I have obſerved to be placed in foreign priſons; and among them, ſome of their wives take a very active part, looking frequently in upon the priſoners of their own ſex, and paying a kind attention to them.

Should the *plan* take place, during my life, of eſtabliſhing a *permanent charity*, under ſome ſuch title as that at PHILADELPHIA, viz. *A ſociety for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons*, and annuities be engrafted thereupon for the abovementioned purpoſe, I would moſt readily ſtand at the bottom of a page as a ſubſcriber of £500; or if ſuch a ſociety ſhall be conſtituted within three years after my death, this ſum ſhall be paid out of my eſtate.

---

* *Mr.* George Smith, *who died in* 1786, *was keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell at my firſt viſit in April* 1774; *and my many ſubſequent viſits fully convinced me of his integrity and humanity. He was a ſtriking* example *of a* conſtant, unabated *zeal in the diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in him.*

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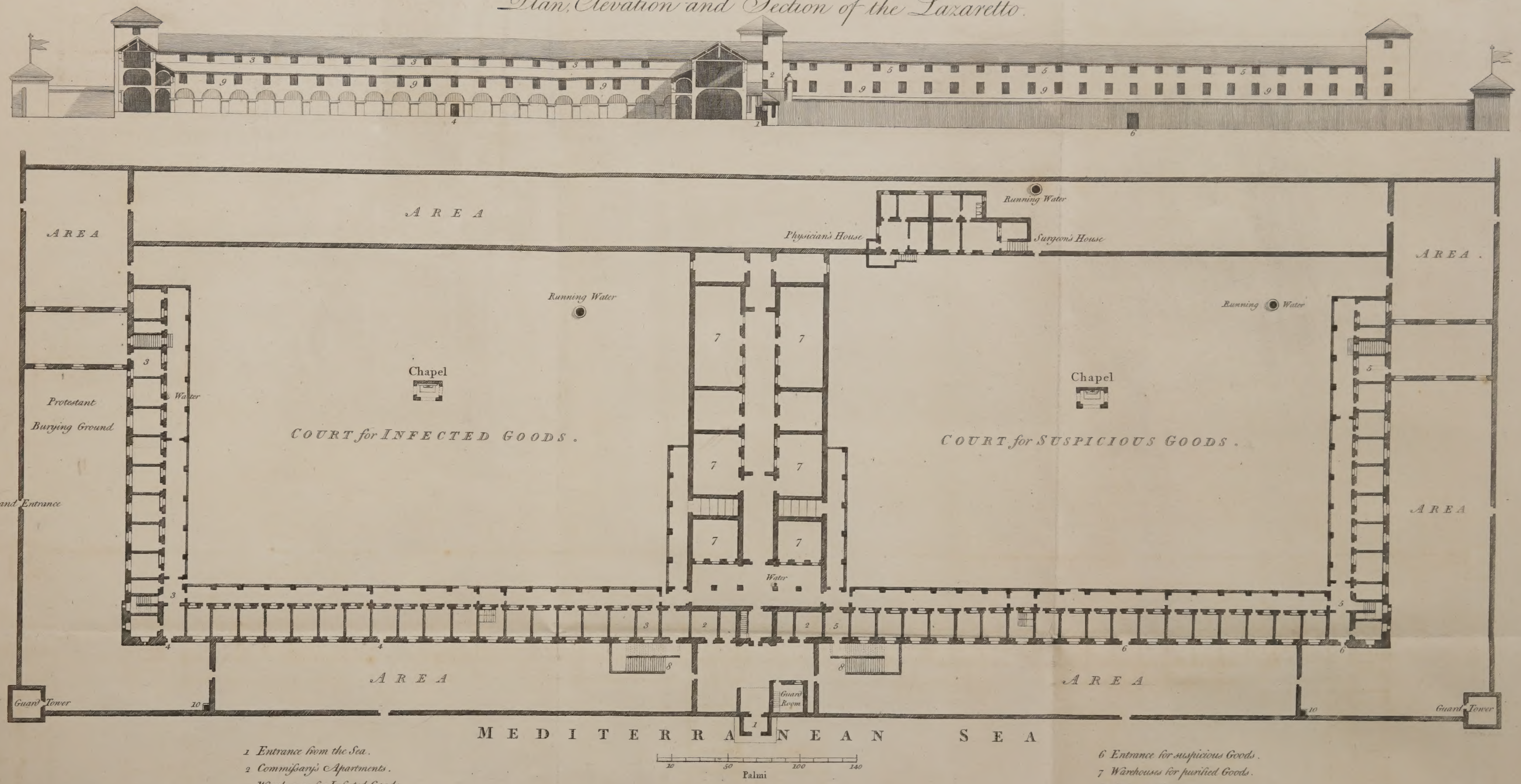
GENOA.

Plan, Elevation and Section of the Lazaretto.

Pl. 2

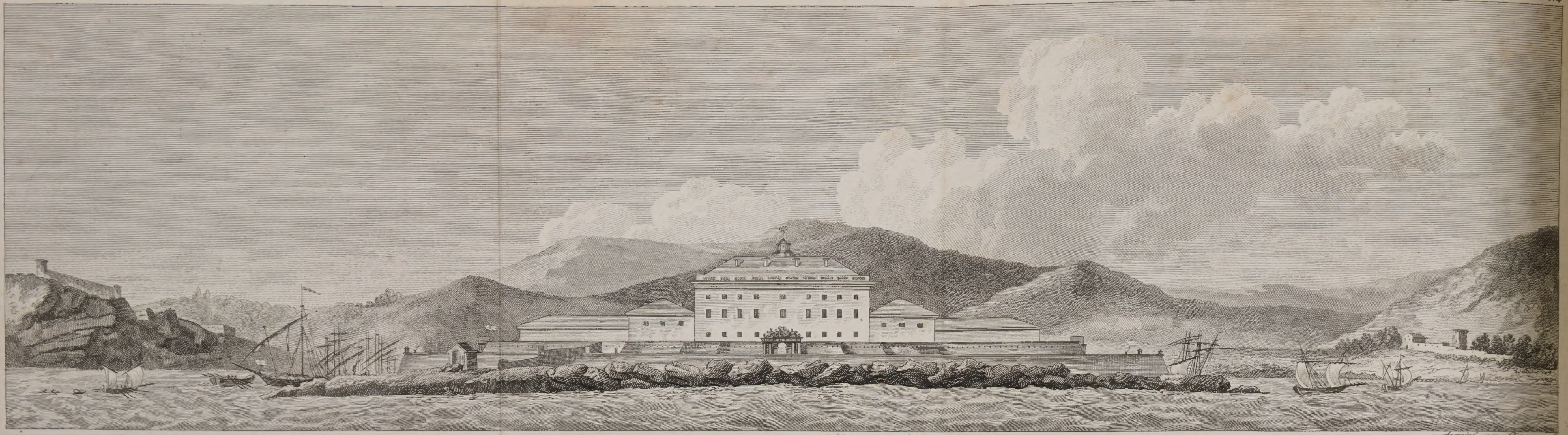


1 Entrance from the Sea.
2 Commiſsary's Apartments.
3 Warehouses for Infected Goods.
4 Entrance for ditto.
5 Warehouses for suspicious Goods.

6 Entrance for suspicious Goods.
7 Warehouses for purified Goods.
8 Stairs to Warehouses.
9 Apartments for Paſsengers.
10 Burying Place open to the Sea.

SPEZIA.

Pl. 4



J. L. Zeutner fec. aqua forti, 1787.

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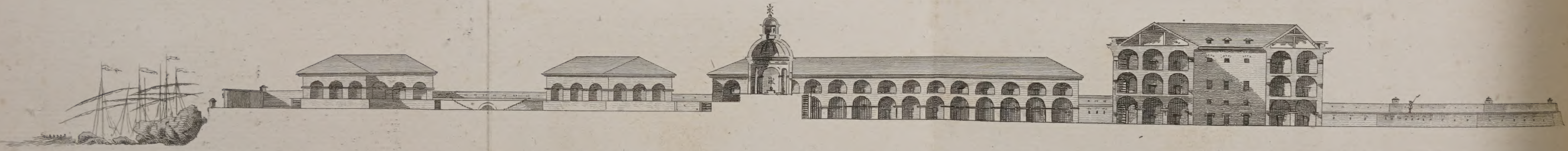
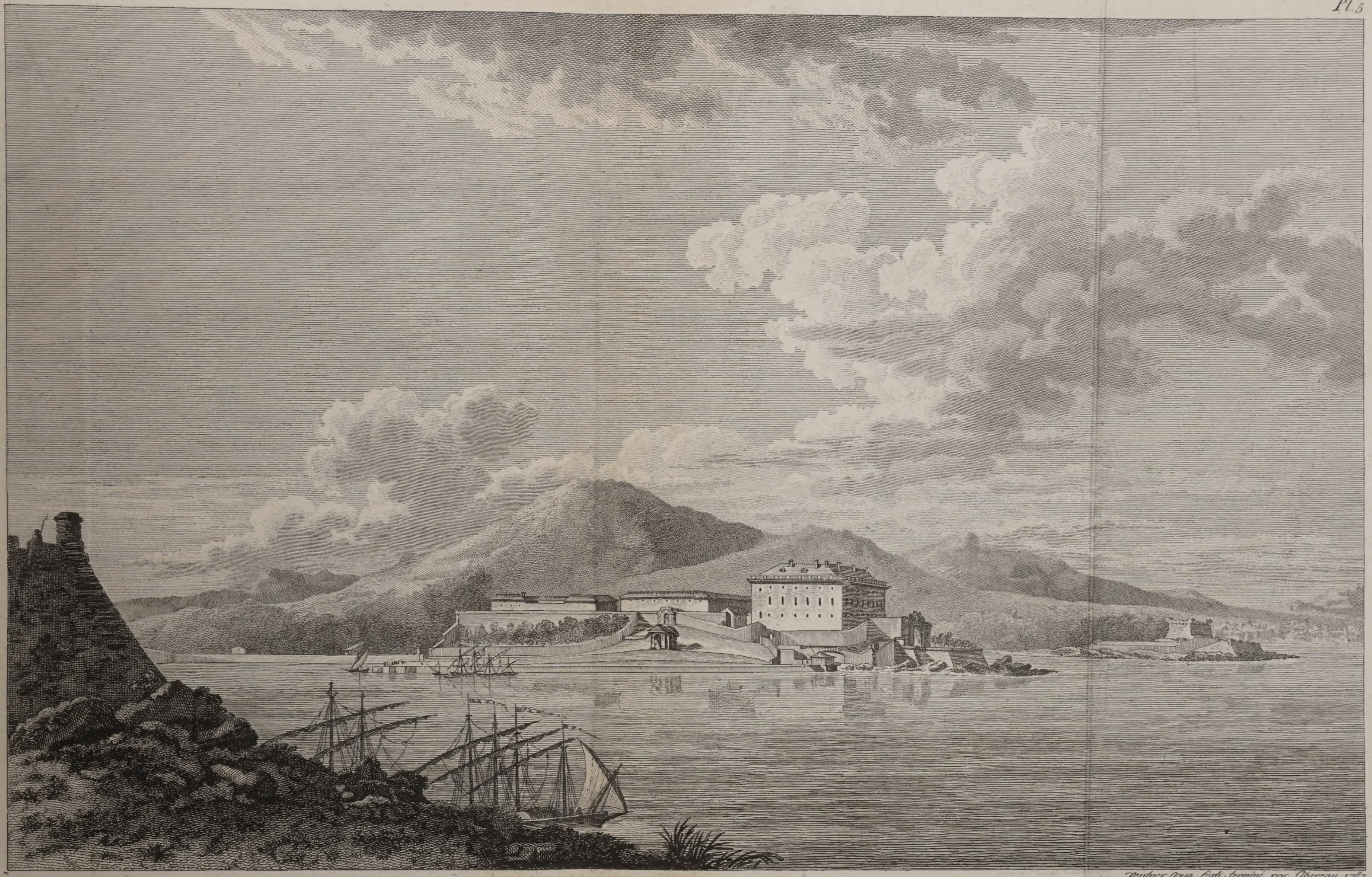
East View of the LAZARETTO.



SECTION.

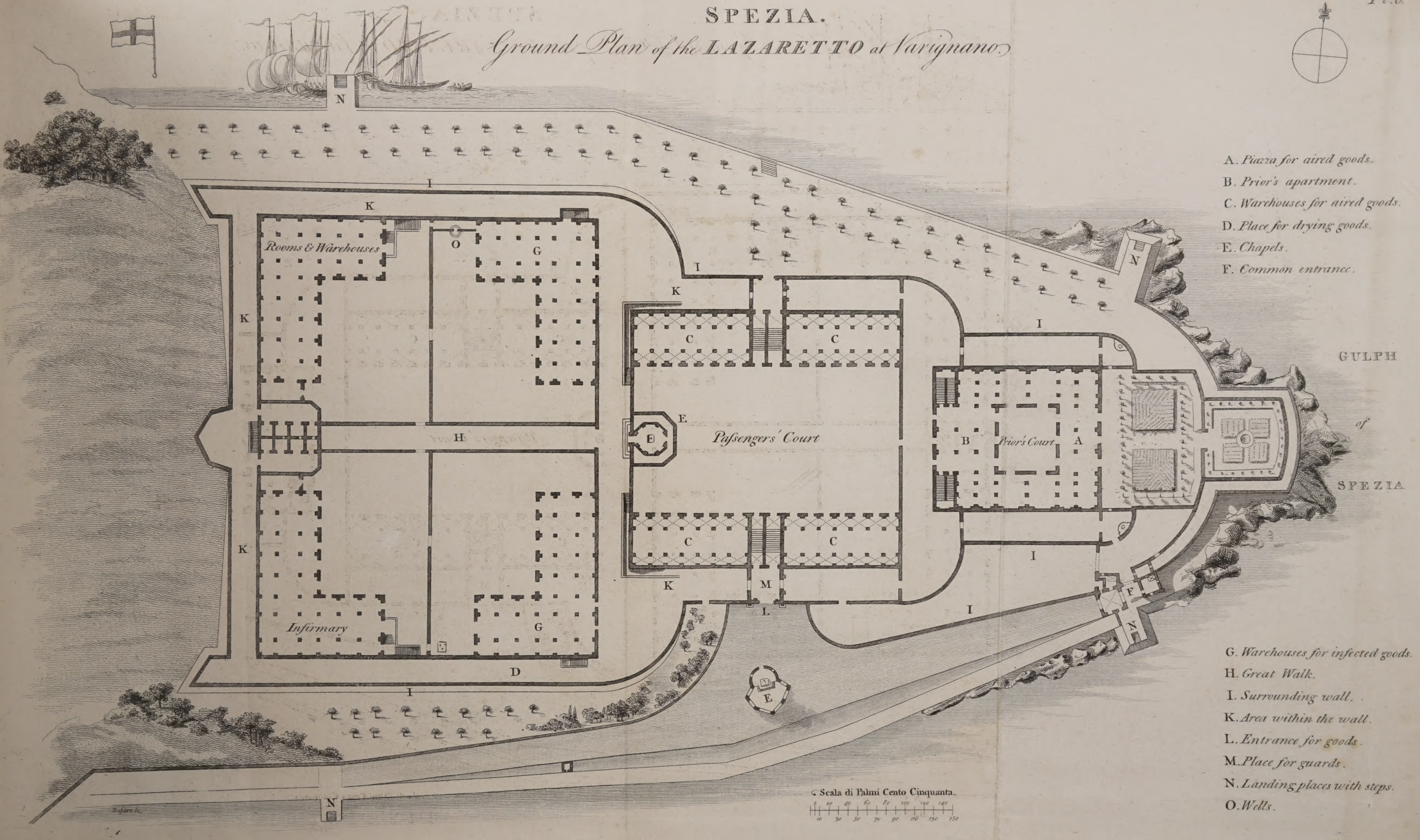
Sectional View of the Lazaretto, at Varignano, *in the Gulf of* SPEZIA.



Zentner aqua forti · terminé par Garreau 1787

South View of the **LAZARETTO** *at Varignano,*
in the Gulf of SPEZIA.

SPEZIA.
Ground Plan of the LAZARETTO *at Varignano.*

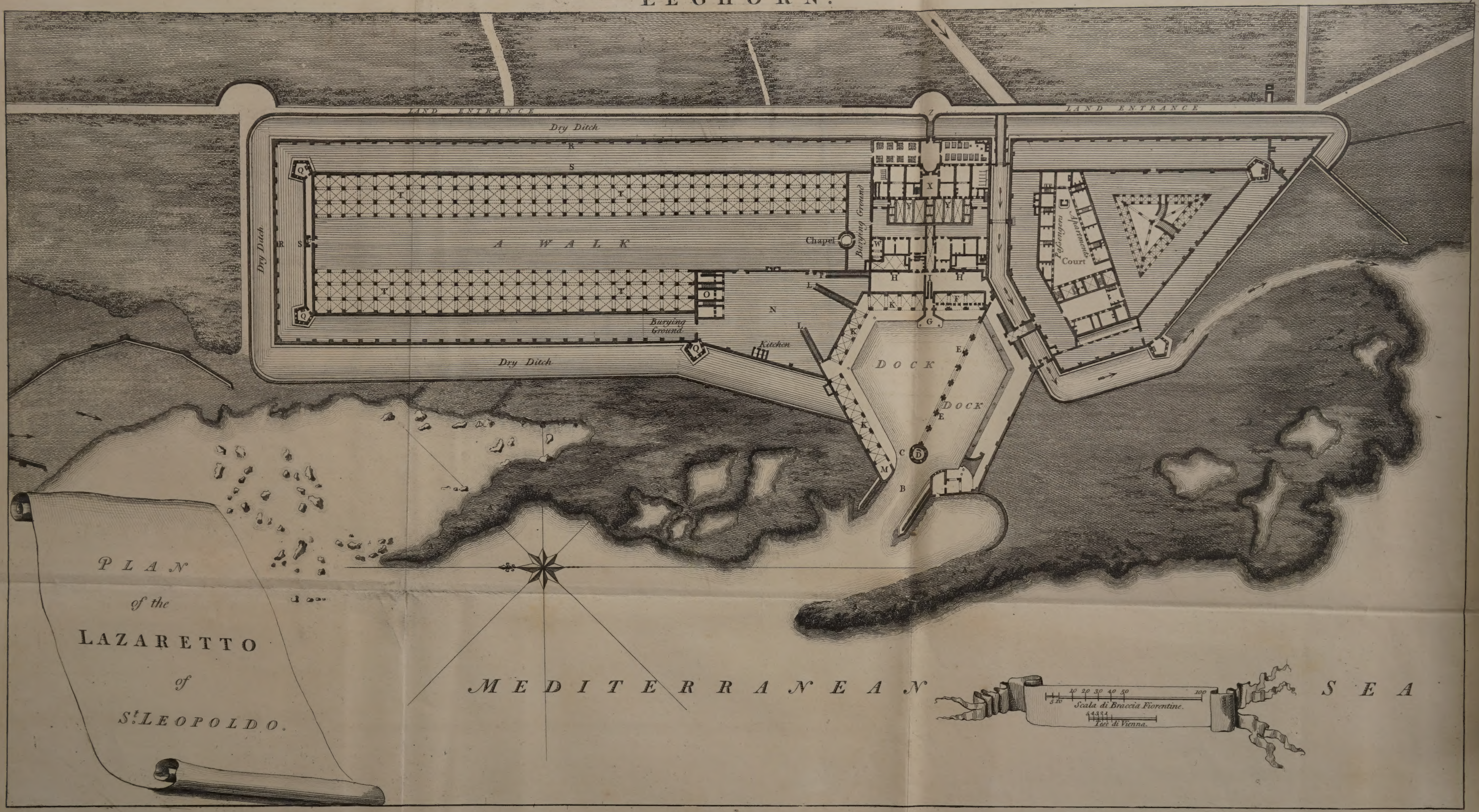


A. *Piazza for aired goods.*
B. *Prior's apartment.*
C. *Warehouses for aired goods.*
D. *Place for drying goods.*
E. *Chapels.*
F. *Common entrance.*

G. *Warehouses for infected goods.*
H. *Great Walk.*
I. *Surrounding wall.*
K. *Area within the wall.*
L. *Entrance for goods.*
M. *Place for guards.*
N. *Landing places with steps.*
O. *Wells.*

T.Miller fcu.

LEGHORN.



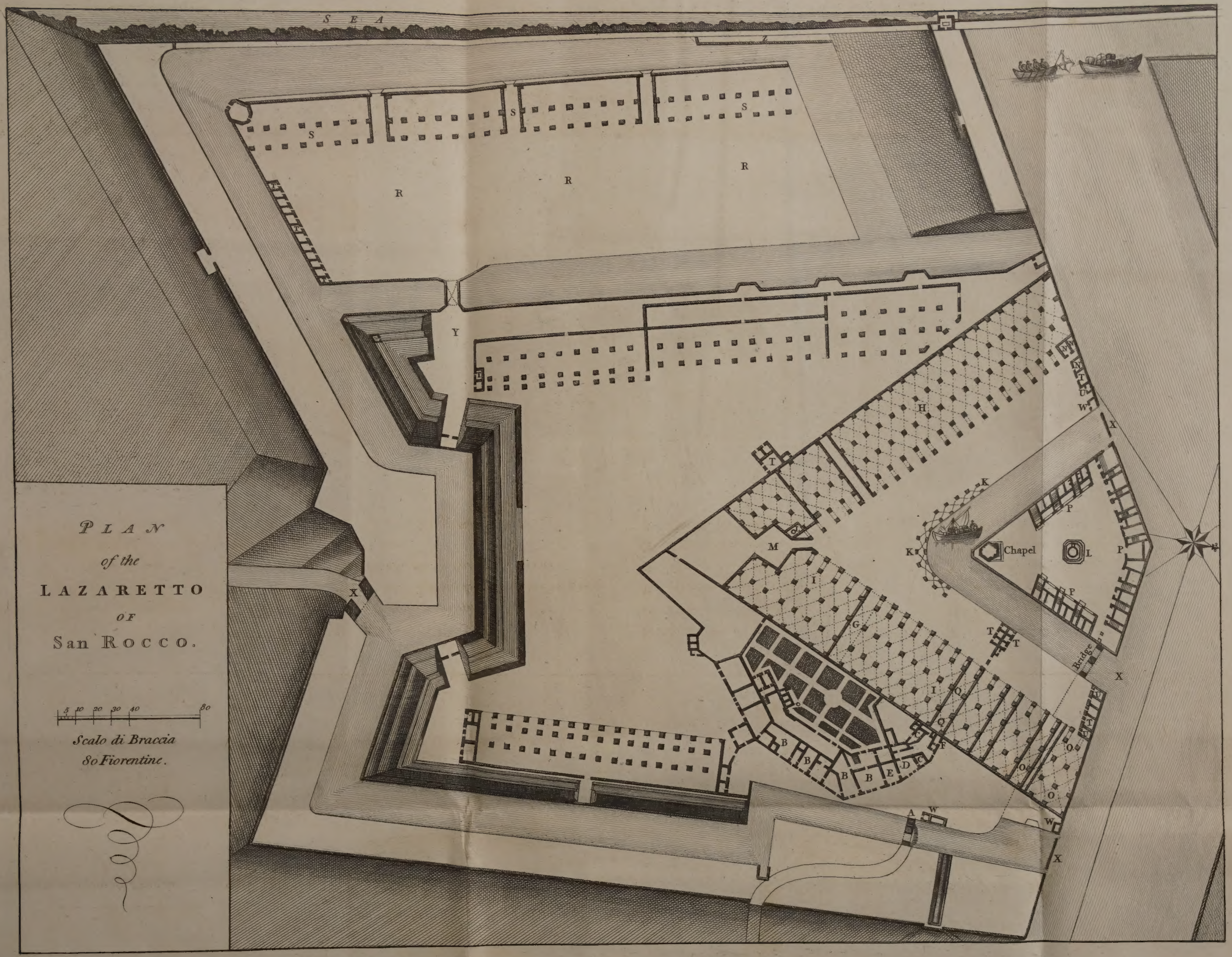
PLAN of the LAZARETTO of S.t LEOPOLDO.

A	*Arm of the Mole.*
B	*Port.*
C	*Entrance shut by a Chain.*
D	*Fort of S.t Rocco.*
E	*Division of the Docks.*
F	*Parloir or Visiting Room.*
G	*Landing.*
H	*Fountains.*
I	*Draw Bridge.*
K	*Piazzas for Goods.*
L	*Steps to the Piazzas.*
M	*Guard Room.*
N	*Area for Guards.*
O	*The Hospital containing 6 Rooms.*
P	*Stairs to the Prison.*
Q	*Towers for the Guards.*
R	*The outer surrounding Wall.*
S	*The inner Wall.*
T	*Great Magazine for Goods.*
U	*Statue of the Grand Duke.*

Caſtle out of Quarentine.

W	*Chapel of S.t Peter.*
X	*Apartments for the Governor, Secretary, Physician, &c. &c.*
Y	*Cistern for 22,000 Barrels of Water.*
Z	*Principal Land Entrance.*

LEGHORN.

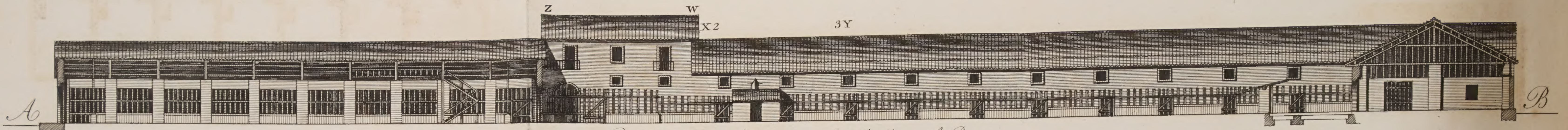


A	*Entrance.*
B	*Governor's Apartments.*
C	*Secretary's Apartments.*
D	*Counting House.*
E	*Chapel for those out of Quarentine.*
F	*Room for Provisions.*
G	*Paſsage.*
H	*Arcades for airing Goods.*
I	*Arcades with an Enclosure for finer Goods.*
K	*Arcades for the Paſsage of Goods.*
L	*Cisterns.*
M	*Cloisters for opening Goods.*
N	*Rooms for Fumigation.*
O	*Parloirs or Visiting Rooms.*
P	*Apartments for Paſsengers.*
Q	*Paſsage to the Provision Room.*
R	*Piazza for airing Skins or Leather.*
S	*Arcades for replacing the Skins.*
T	*Rooms for the Porters.*
U	*Prison Rooms.*
W	*Rooms for Guards on duty.*
X	*Bars to the Paſsages.*
Y	*Burying Place for Catholics.*
Z	*Burying Place for others.*

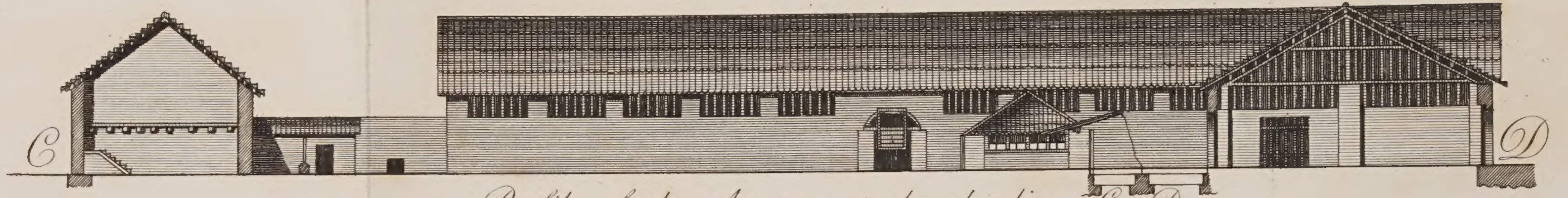
T. Miller ſcu.

MESSINA.

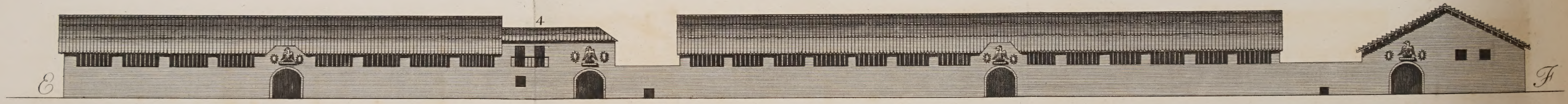
Lazaretto.



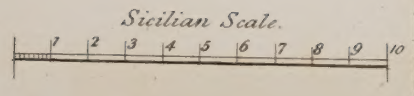
Profile of the Apartments by the line A.B.

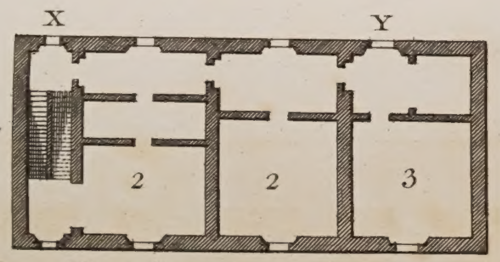


Profile of the Apartments by the line C.D.

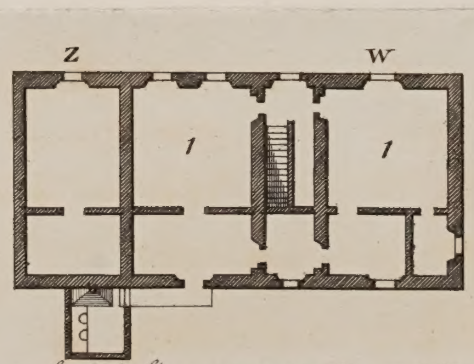


Elevation of the Front from E to F.

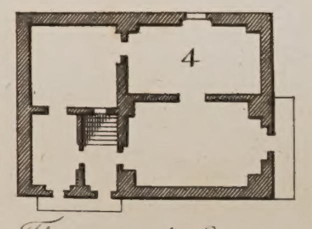




First floor corresponding to X.Y.



Second floor corresponding to Z.W.

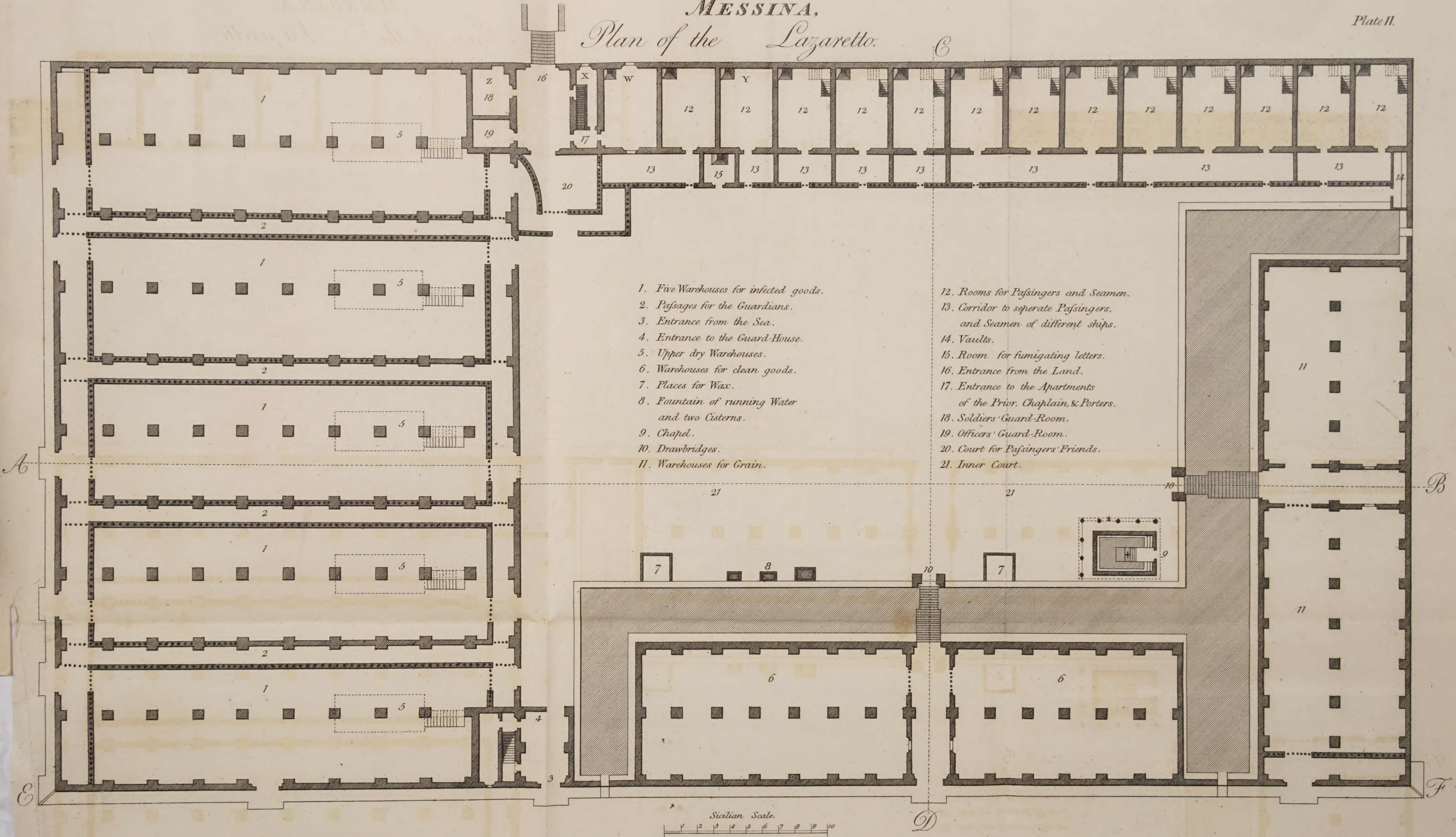


Floor over the Entrance.

1. Prior's apartments.
2. Porters' rooms.
3. Chaplain's apartment.
4. Guard-room.

T. Miller sc.

MESSINA,
Plan of the Lazaretto.

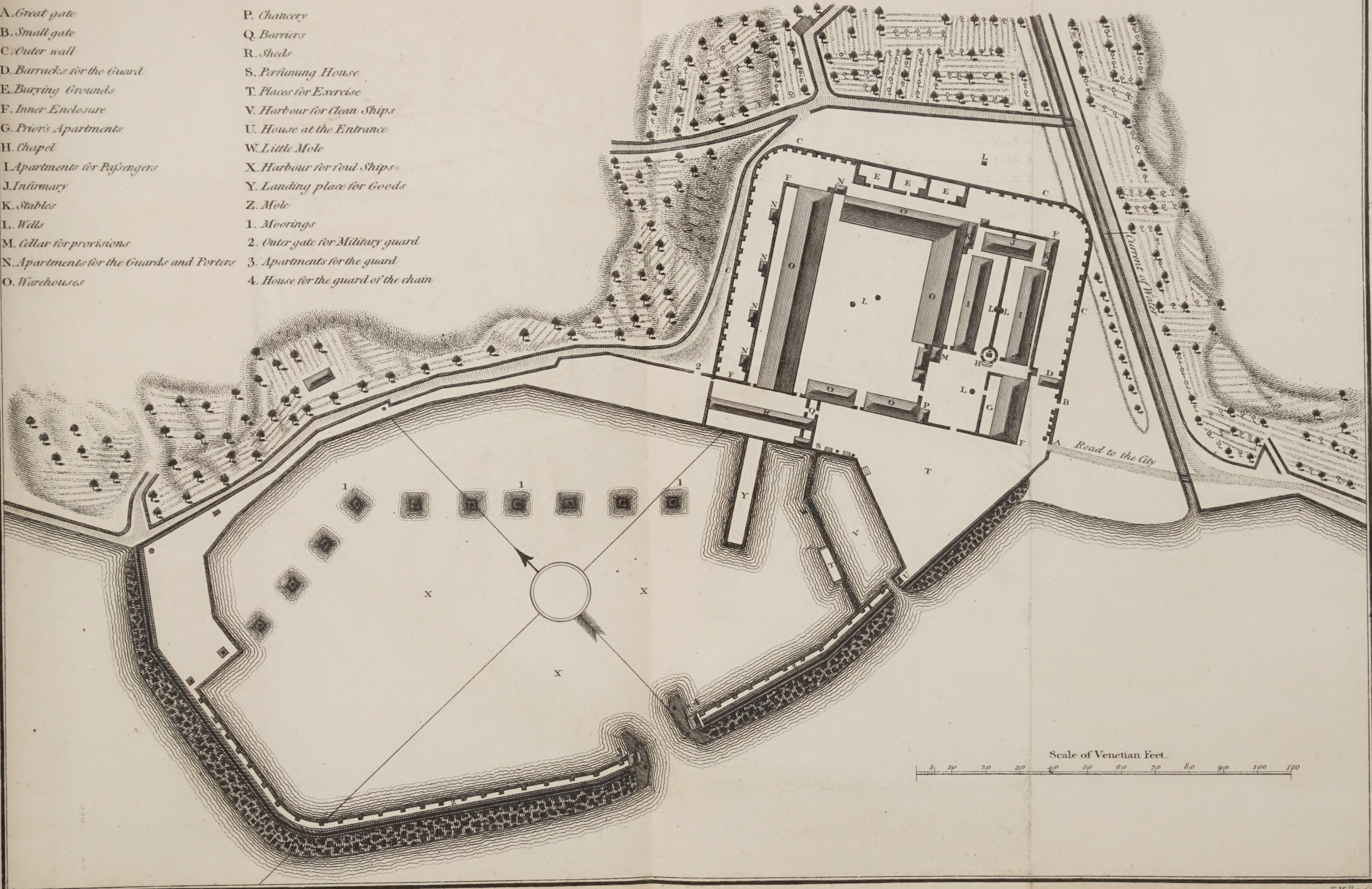


1. Five Warehouses for infected goods.
2. Paſsages for the Guardians.
3. Entrance from the Sea.
4. Entrance to the Guard-House.
5. Upper dry Warehouses.
6. Warehouses for clean goods.
7. Places for Wax.
8. Fountain of running Water and two Cisterns.
9. Chapel.
10. Drawbridges.
11. Warehouses for Grain.
12. Rooms for Paſsingers and Seamen.
13. Corridor to seperate Paſsingers, and Seamen of different ships.
14. Vaults.
15. Room for fumigating letters.
16. Entrance from the Land.
17. Entrance to the Apartments of the Prior, Chaplain, & Porters.
18. Soldiers' Guard-Room.
19. Officers' Guard-Room.
20. Court for Paſsingers' Friends.
21. Inner Court.

The New TRIESTE. Lazaretto.

REFERENCES.

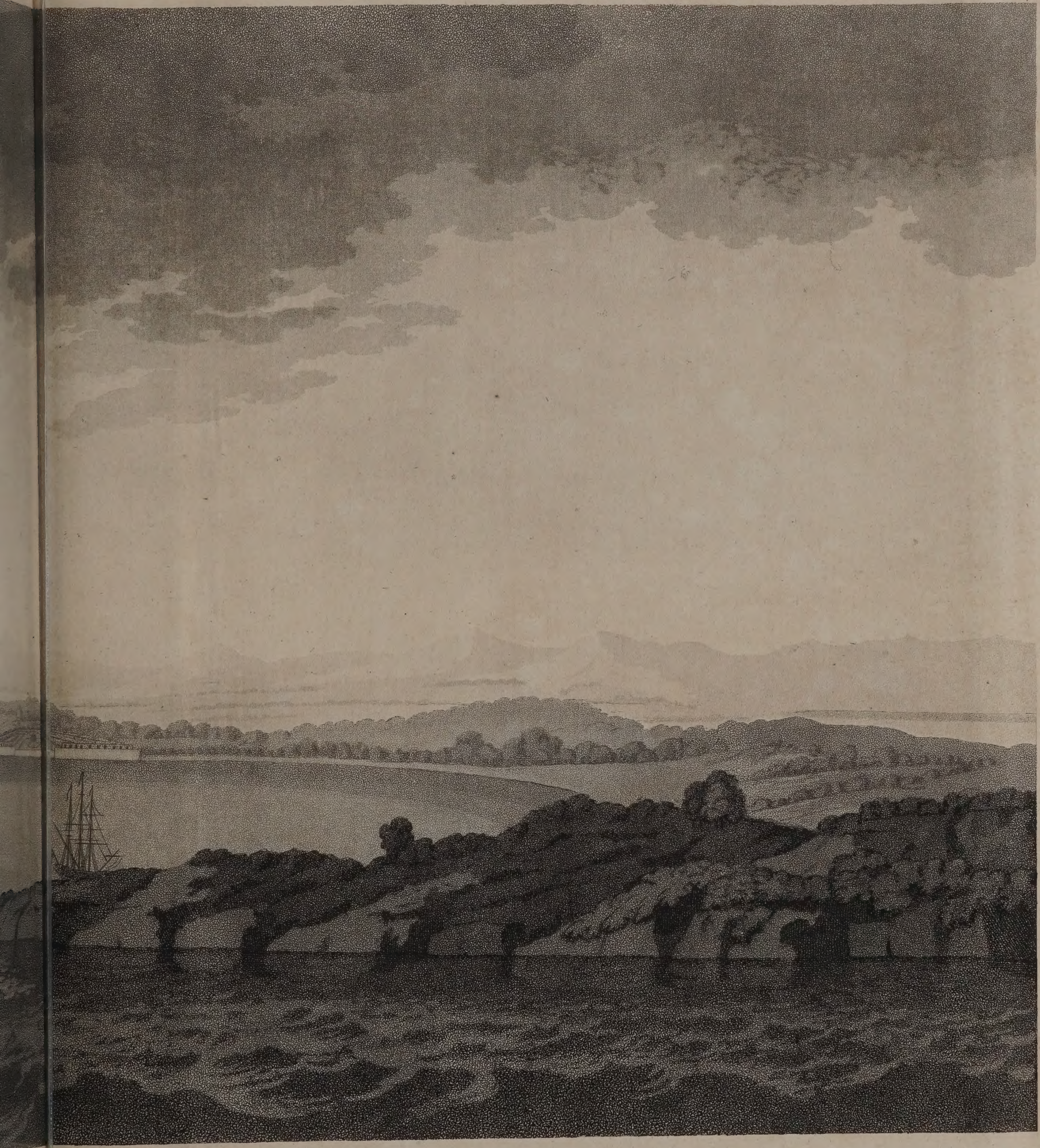
A. *Great gate*
B. *Small gate*
C. *Outer wall*
D. *Barracks for the Guard*
E. *Burying Grounds*
F. *Inner Enclosure*
G. *Prior's Apartments*
H. *Chapel*
I. *Apartments for Paſsengers*
J. *Infirmary*
K. *Stables*
L. *Wells*
M. *Cellar for provisions*
N. *Apartments for the Guards and Porters*
O. *Warehouses*
P. *Chancery*
Q. *Barriers*
R. *Sheds*
S. *Perfuming House*
T. *Places for Exercise*
V. *Harbour for Clean Ships*
U. *House at the Entrance*
W. *Little Mole*
X. *Harbour for foul Ships*
Y. *Landing place for Goods*
Z. *Mole*
1. *Moorings*
2. *Outer gate for Military guard*
3. *Apartments for the guard*
4. *House for the guard of the chain*



T. Miller sc.

Plate 22.

VIEW of a propoſ d LAZAR



propoſed LAZARETTO.

This Sheet contains three Tables, *from 1749 to 1771 both inclusive, being 23 Years; 1st shewing the* Number *of Seſsions at the* OLD BAILEY *& the Days continuance of Each, during every* MAYORALTY, *with the Number of Perſons* ſentenc'd to die, *& for* what Crimes — *2d The Number of Perſons* EXECUTED *from each Seſsions, & for* what Crimes — *3d The Numbers from each Seſsion either* PARDONED, *Tranſported, or* DIED *in* NEWGATE, *with the reſpective* Crime *of Each.*

TABLE I. TABLE II. TABLE III.

Received Sentence of Death — Executed — Pardoned Tranſported or died in Jail

REMARKS

1 *It appears by the second Table in this Sheet, that within the last 23 Years, 678 young Persons (out of which number not exceeding 20 Females) have been cut off in the Prime of their Lives, having been found under 24 Years of Age one with another; most of whom in the course of Nature would otherwise have still been in the Vigour of Life, & added by Propagation & Labour to the Strength & Wealth of the State:*

2 *The Act* for better preventing the horrid Crime of Murder *took place* from and after the firſt Day of Eaſter Term 1752. *This Sheet goes 3 Years farther back, since when 81 Persons have received Sentence of Death for that Crime; being but little short of 4 in each Year; and by searching much farther back than 1749, the date of these Tables, the Average of condemn'd Murderers has not been found during the like Period of 23 Years to exceed that Number. In forming this Sheet, the great Number of Murders appear to have been committed from such a variety of Instigations, that it would be a vain presumption to enter upon so difficult an Enquiry.*

3 *That the Modes and Variations of Dreſs, Pleasure, Buildings, &c. have amazingly changed within these last 20 Years, is evident to the most incurious Observer; but that the Course & Order of Crimes & Punishments have alike varied, has not, perhaps, been so obvious to the public Eye, yet is the Fact very evident, as authenticated by the following particulars, extracted from the main Sheet; That 20 Years ago there were near 4 Highway-men condemn'd, to 1 House-breaker, and that 3 out of 4 of the former, and 5 out of 6 of the latter, were then executed; House-breaking being at that time considered, as the next criminal Act to Murder: At this time House-breakers are encreased to far above double, out of which number the lives of nearly one half have been spared.*

	H. Break.rs	H. Way	Executed HB	Executed HW	Pardon'd &c HB	Pardon'd &c HW
1749	8	29	6	24	2	5
1750	6	48	5	33	1	15
51	16	36	14	30	2	6
Convicted	30	113	25	87	5	26
1769	15	20	3	10	12	10
70	36	35	23	14	13	21
71	26	13	14	8	12	5
Convicted	77	68	40	32	37	36

4 *It is worth observing that, as a great many idle Men and Lads are taken into the Sea & Land Service during a War; so we then find the Gangs of Robbers soon broken & that the Busineſs at the Old Bailey gradually diminishes to half its duration in time of Peace, nor are half the number of Criminals condemn'd; For in some Years of War they have not amounted to 20, whereas in Peace they have arisen to 70, 80, and 90. It is farther observable that at the conclusion of a War, thro' very bad Policy; when we turn adrift so many thousand Men, great Numbers fall heedleſsly to thieving as soon as their Pockets are empty, and are at once brought to the Gallows; The wiser ones survive a while by listing with experienced Aſsociates, by which means in a few Years, those numerous & desperate Gangs of Murderers, House-breakers, and Highway-men have been form'd; which have of late struck such a Terror within the Metropolis and 20 Miles around.*

NOTES.

1750, Table 3(a) Captain Edward Clarke, *of the Royal Navy, condemn'd for the Murder of Capt Innes in a Duel in Hyde Park, which appearing to have been unavoidably fought in vindication of his honour & having the best of Characters, he received his Majesty's Pardon on return of the first Meſsenger from Hanover —*

John Thrift *condemn'd for the Murder of a Man in Drury Lane, but his Guilt shortly after appearing very doubtful; his sentence was changed into Transportation for Life, & before that took place his Innocence was found so glaring that he obtain'd his Majesty's free Pardon.*

1752, Table 3(b) A Murderer *died in Newgate.*

1756 Table 3(c & d) Two Men *receiv'd Sentence for Forgeries, but both died in Newgate.*

1760 Table 3(e) Stirn *a German condemn'd for the Murder of Mr. Mathews, but poison'd himself in Newgate.*

1765 Table 2(f) Two Men *condemn'd and executed, for lying in wait & maiming.*

1767, Table 3(g) Henry Johnſon, *(Accomplice with Francis Goreman who committed the Fact) condemn'd for Murder, but on Account of his excellent Character was respited by the Judge.*

1768. Table 2(h) Seven Coal Heavers *condemn'd & executed, for attempting to kill one Green a Publican, by shooting at him.*

1769, Table 3(i) Balf & Mc. Quirk *two Irish Ruffians condemn'd for the Murder of George Clarke, by fracturing his Skull at the General Election at Brentford. These two Fellows were however 1st respited and afterwards pardon'd, and have been kept out of the way ever since. A Bill of Indictment was found soon after at Hicks's Hall against* Mc. Quirk *for the Murder of James Hopkins the Headborough, who had his Skull fractur'd at the same time with Clarke; of which he languished three Weeks in the most extream Torture. But, in Order to give a Colour for the Pardon of* Mc. Quirk, *ten examining Surgeons* unſworn *were unprecedently conven'd to reconsider this matter; or in other Words to set aside the solemn Oaths of 3 Juries, which they faithfully did, by giving it as their Opinion, that Clarke did not die of the Blow given him at Brentford.*

Table 2(k) Two Men *executed for Burglary & cutting a Weaver's Loom.*

1770. Table 2(l) Two *ditto, for ditto.*

Table 3(m) Patrick & Mat.w Kennedy *condemn'd for the Murder of a Watchman on his Duty upon Westminster Bridge. These 2 Desperados were tried by Judge Yates & condemn'd on the clearest Evidence, but having a handsom Sister, their Pardon was undertaken by some Lords & Gentlemen, thro' whose Interest a Respite was first procured for a Week; they then set to work with the Jury, aſsisted by a noted Newgate Sollicitor, & before the expiration of the Respite, prevail'd upon Seven of the Jury (the Foreman being one) to sign a Paper in favour of the Murderers, whereby the King's Mercy was obtain'd; presently after this, an Appeal was lodged against them in the King's Bench by the Widow, to which Bar they were brought up 5 several times, & as often remanded back to Prison by the Court, when at last the long Vacation coming on, the Widow was bought off with upwards of £300.*

5199 Tranſported for 7 and 14 Years, which with 401 Tranſported gh the King's Mercy, (after receiving Sentence of Death) make in the whole 5600.

Guildhall 1st of June 1772. Steph. Theod. Janſſen.

B. Longmate ſculpſit.

Publiſhed 1st of August 1772.

Republished March 1784. John Howard.

I Hall excudit.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

THE *Plates* ARE TO BE INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

			PAGE
PLATE N°. 1.	Plan of the *Lazaretto* at MARSEILLES -	- *to face*	3.
3. 2.	Sea View of the *Lazaretto* at GENOA -	- *to face*	6.
2. 3.	View and Plan of the *Lazaretto* at GENOA -	End of the Book.	
4, 5.	Views of the *Lazaretto* at SPEZIA - -	at the End.	
6.	Plan of the *Lazaretto* at SPEZIA - -	at the End.	
7.	Plan of the *Lazaretto* of *San Leopoldo* at LEGHORN -	at the End.	
8.	Plan of the *Lazaretto* of *San Rocco* at LEGHORN	at the End.	
9.	*Health-Office* at NAPLES - - -	- *to face*	8.
10, 11.	Plan of the *Lazaretto* at MESSINA - -	at the End.	
12.	Plan of the old *Lazaretto* at VENICE -	- *to face*	13.
13.	Plan of the new *Lazaretto* at TRIESTE -	at the End.	
14.	Sketch of a Plan for a *Lazaretto* - -	- *to face*	23.
15.	View of PORTMAN *Caſtle* - - -	- *to face*	56.
16.	Plan of the *Priſon* at *ditto* - - -	- *to face*	56.
17.	Plan of Part of the *Hoſpital* at FLORENCE	- *to face*	58.
18.	Plan of the *Greek Hoſpital* at SMYRNA -	- *to face*	63.
19.	Plan of HASLAR *Hoſpital* - - -	- *to face*	180.
20.	Plan for a *Penitentiary* Houſe - - -	- *to face*	229.
21.	PETERSBURG *Houſe of Correction* - -	- *to face*	230.
22.	View of a propoſed *Lazaretto* - -	at the End.	
	Sir S. T. JANSSEN'S *Table* - - -	at the End.	

N. B. I would juſt hint to the *book-binder*, that as this work is printed with a full page, in order to be uniform with my laſt publication, it may be proper to *cut off as little as poſſible at the top and bottom of the leaves.*